PAY PERIOD ENDING	HOURS	RATE	GROSS EARNINGS	DEDUCTIONS						NET EARNINGS PAID
				O.A.S.I.	CREDIT UNION	WITHHOLDING TAX	M.M. & L.	BLUE CROSS		
	REG. TIME OVERTIME									

DATE	DESCRIPTION	GROSS AMOUNT	DEDUCTIONS	NET AMOUNT
5-9-62	Peace Program - Literature Invoice dated 4-16-62			16.75

American Friends Service Committee, Inc.
PACIFIC SOUTHWEST REGIONAL OFFICE
Box 991
PASADENA 20, CALIFORNIA

APPROVED _____

DATE _____

ck $16.75
5/24/62
E.K.

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX 5 Forsyth St.NW

Miss Esther Quist
American Friends Service Committee
825 E. Union Street
Pasadena, California

8085
4/16/62

100	Church in Areas of Racial Tension @ $ .05	$ 5.00
10	Racial Violence and Law Enforcement @ .25	2.50
10	Racial Crisis and the Press @ .20	2.00
1	Map	.25
20	Federal Executive & Civil Rights @ .25	5.00
10	Negro and the Ballot @ .20	2.00
		$16.75

Thank You

(Note: L-13 out of print)

PURCHASE ORDER

No. 8085 Req. No. _____ Date April 10, 1962

To Southern Regional Council, Inc.

Address 5 Forsyth St. N.W. Atlanta 3 Georgia

Ship To Esther Quist - American Friends Service Committee

Address 825 E. Union St. Pasadena, California

FOR	DATE REQUIRED	HOW SHIP	TERMS

	QUANTITY	PLEASE SUPPLY ITEMS LISTED BELOW	PRICE		UNIT
1	100	Church In Areas of Racial Tensions			
2	1	This I Believe			
3	10	Racial Violence and Law Enforcement			
4	10	Racial Crisis and the Press			
5	10	Negro and the Ballott			
6	1	MAP -nonwhite population ,so. States			
7	20	Federal Executive & Civil Rights			
8	1 1	L-13 Did You Find L-18Negro Buying Power			
9	10	L-23-A			
10	25	L-25 New Census look at Cities			
11	1	L-33 Stement of rec. Police Policy			
12					

IMPORTANT

OUR ORDER NUMBER MUST APPEAR ON ALL INVOICES - PACKAGES, ETC.

PLEASE NOTIFY US IMMEDIATELY IF YOU ARE UNABLE TO SHIP COMPLETE ORDER BY DATE SPECIFIED.

Please Send 2 Copies Of Your Invoice

Esther Quist

Purchasing Agent

Rediform 1H 140

ORIGINAL

April 19, 1962

Mrs. Blanche W. Haynie
787 Lincoln Drive, S.W.
Camden, Arkansas

Dear Mrs. Haynie:

Under separate cover we are mailing you today several Council publications on education. After you have looked these over, if you have need of a larger supply of any for your meeting of the Arkansas Association of Colored Women's Clubs, we will be happy to send them. On the publications list which is enclosed in the packet you will find quantity prices indicated where necessary. The mimeographed L-Reports on education are available without charge.

Thank you for your interest in our publications and please do not hesitate to call upon us if we can be of further help.

Sincerely,

BP:s

(Mrs.) Barbara Patterson

787 Lincoln Dr. S.W.
Camden, Arkansas
April 17, 1962

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St.
Atlanta, Georgia

Sirs:

We are preparing for the Arkansas Association of Colored Women's Clubs, our theme is: New Direction for Expanding Democracy. If you have any material on Education will you please send it to me.

Thank you.

Yours truly,
Mrs. Blanche W. Haynie

Cash $1.00
5/2/62
LR.

120 Main Street.
Lakeville, Mass.
April 23, 1962.

Southern Regional Council, INC.
5 Forsyth St. N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia.

Dear Sir:

I received some material from you during the past month which was most helpful in some work I am doing on the negro in the South.

You inclosed a listing of available material that I could obtain and I would like to take advantage of that offer at this time.

The following is a list of the material that I would like:

A Southerner's Words Supply Rebuttal. SCF.
This I Believe . SCF.
The Freedom Ride. SC 25¢.
What the Supreme Court Said .SC 10¢.
The South and The Nation. SC 10¢.
The Church In Areas of Racial Tensions. SC 5¢
Segregation Versus the Space Age. SC5¢
A Southern View of the South. SCF.
The Louisville Story.SCF.
Three Views of the Desegregation Decisions. SCF.
The Easy Chair. SCF.
South Carolinians Speak, SCF.
Desegregation in Baltimore City Schools. SCF.
The Southern Reg. Council Reports the Changing South .SCF.
New Business Wasy in the South. SCF.

Also many of the Leadership reports if possible:
L-1,12,17,18,19,22,23-a,24,25,26,28,29,30,31,32,33;

This is a large request but I am sure that this material would be of great assistance to me. I am including $1. I know that this is very little but I hope that it will cover the material and their postage.

I am grateful to the Council for making this material so available to those of us who are so interested in this field.

Sincerely,

John Mc Laughlin

A thank you letter!

521 North Satsop
Montesano, Washington
April 26, 1962

Mrs. Barbara Patterson, Administrative Secretary
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, North West
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Patterson,

Thank you very much for your information on the Ku-Klux Klan. I appreciate it very much and it is being especially helpful in making my term report.

Since my county library did not have the information, I am going to give them the copy that you sent me, in hopes that it may be used by someone else, also interested in the recent activities of the Klan.

a copy of the ADL thing

My report has proved interesting to me and my family and freinds.

I sincerely appreciated your immediate attention to my letter.

Thanking you again,

Sincerely,

(Miss) Pamela Smith

URBAN LEAGUE OF GREATER MUSKEGON

Interracial Teamwork In Action

~~4200 JEFFERSON STREET~~ MUSKEGON, MICHIGAN Telephone PA 8-5193

500 W. Muskegon Avenue

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April 27, 1962

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Gentlemen:

M. T. Puryear has suggested that I write you for copies of the reports on employment studies in the Southern States, Chattanooga, Houston and Atlanta.

4/30/62

5/11/62

hold

I would appreciate receiving these studies at your earliest convenience so that I might study them in relation to our problems.

Sincerely,

Frank Val Wilkerson

Frank Val Wilkerson
Executive Director

FVW:re

April 27, 1962

Mrs. Ruth Allen King
National Urban League, Inc.
14 East 48th Street
New York 17, New York

Dear Mrs. King:

Under separate cover we are mailing you today six copies of the Chatten study as requested in your letter of April 26.

A similar survey on Atlanta is presently at the printer and we anticipate having it ready for distribution in approximately a week. When it is, we shall send you six. No other firm plans exist at this time for similar future studies. 5/11/62

Please continue to call on us when we can be of assistance.

Sincerely,

BP:s

(Mrs.) Barbara Patterson

AMERICAN TEAMWORK WORKS

National Urban League, Inc.

14 EAST FORTY-EIGHTH STREET, NEW YORK 17, N. Y. • PLAZA 1-0300

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April
Twenty-sixth
1962

Mrs. Barbara Patterson
Administrative Secretary
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Patterson:

You were kind enough to promptly fill my request of February 26 for six copies of the Chattanooga Study. Now, I am writing to request six copies of the Houston Study.

As a matter of fact, we would like to be put on the mailing list to receive six copies of the future studies in the series.

Thanks much for your continued cordial cooperation.

Sincerely yours,

Ruth Allen King

(Mrs.) Ruth Allen King
Administrative Assistant

K/

ck $2.00 5/2/62 f.K.

2423 Menokin Drive, Apt. 202
Alexandria, Virginia
28 April 1962

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

Please send me 2 copies each of the following publications listed in the March issue of the NEW SOUTH:

L-29, L-30, L-31, L-32, and L-33

I am enclosing a contribution of $2.

Don't add me to your mailing list. I am already on it.

Sincerely yours,

BBM, Jr.

Burton B. Moyer, Jr.

Answered

Sent 4/30/62

April 30, 1962

Mr. Burton B. Moyer, Jr.
2423 Menokin Drive
Apartment 202
Alexandria, Virginia

Dear Mr. Moyer:

Thank you for your letter of April 28 and your check for $2.00 enclosed as a contribution to the Council. A formal acknowledgment is enclosed for your convenience.

Under separate cover we are mailing you today two copies each of the L-Reports you request.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Barbara Patterson

BP:s
enc.

Dear Sir:

Please send me any information you may have concerning interracial problems. My address is:

Miss Patsy Ulkgar
3017 Kensington Ave.
Richmond 21, Va.

Thank you.

5/1/62

ck .50
5/21/62
LK.

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX 5 Forsyth St. NW

Mr. Charles Stastny
Dept. of Government
Skidmore College
Saratoga Springs, New York

letr
4/25/62

4/30/62

1 EXECUTIVE SUPPORT OF CIVIL RIGHTS

$ .50

Thank You.

• Department of Government
SKIDMORE
COLLEGE
Saratoga Springs, New York

April 25, 1962

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sir:

Please send me a copy of your March 13th publication, "Executive Support of Civil Rights." I believe that this report will be useful to me for a constitutional law course which I am currently teaching.

Thank you for your kind assistance.

Sincerely yours,

Charles Stastny

Charles Stastny

CS:nh

April 30, 1962

Miss Lillian Kelly, Director
Miami Latin Center
1200 N.E. Miami Court
Miami 32, Florida

Dear Miss Kelly:

Thank you for your letter of April 27 and check for $4.00 for a two-year subscription to New South. Your subscription will commence with the April issue, which should be out shortly, and in the meantime, under separate cover I have sent you the back issues September, 1961, through March, 1962. Also included in the packet is a list of current SRC publications available.

Apparently since your membership has lapsed the Council has ceased to be a membership organization in the sense that it used to be. It is now comprised of some 85 board members, southerners both Negro and white, and the professional staff here. We also work with the cooperating agencies in several states, in the case of Florida, the Florida Council on Human Relations, 4241 S.W. 109th Court, Miami 55, and these are membership organizations which would invite your participation. Mr. William K. Williams is the Executive Director of the Florida Council.

SRC publications are available to you at all times and any further services which we can render which might be useful.

Sincerely,

BP:s

(Mrs.) Barbara Patterson

MIAMI LATIN CENTER
1200 N. E. Miami Court
Miami 32, Florida
Telephone 9-3280

ck 4.00
5/2/62
J.R.

April 27, 1962

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

I am enclosing a check for ~~two~~ four dollars ($~~2~~4.00) for two ~~x~~ year's subscription to NEW SOUTH. Please start the subscription back with September of 1961 so that I might have these back copies.

Please send me information regarding membership. I have neglected mine for several years. Thank you.

Sincerely,

(Miss) Lillian Kelly

Lillian Kelly
Director

K/
Ever -

(Give letter to B.B.)

Cards posted, put on list - 5/3/62
BCC

April 30, 1962

Mr. Binford H. Conley, Librarian
The Library
South Carolina State College
Orangeburg, South Carolina

Dear Mr. Conley:

Thank you for your letter of April 25 requesting to have the South Carolina State College Library added to the Council mailing list. This will take place directly.

I am enclosing to you herewith a copy of materials currently available. Please let me know what publications you desire to add to your library collection and I will be glad to send them promptly.

Sincerely,

BP:
end.

(Mrs.) Barbara Patterson

SOUTH CAROLINA STATE COLLEGE
ORANGEBURG, S. C.

LIBRARY

April 25, 1962

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sir:

Please place us on your regular mailing list to receive free materials which you distribute. Also, kindly send us any current bibliographies of materials under your imprint which are available for sale. We are interested in strengthening our collection in the areas covered by your studies and publications.

Very truly yours,

Binford H. Conley

Binford H. Conley,
Librarian

BHC/dsm

Dear Sir:

Could you please send me some information and pamphlets concerning interracial problems.

My address is:

Miss Karen McKinney
9513 Lester Lane
Richmond, Va. 5/2/62

EPISCOPAL THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL
CAMBRIDGE 38, MASSACHUSETTS

May 2, 1962

Gentlemen:

I wonder if you could send me a copy of your report on the events and situation in Albany, Ga.

I have many good friends in Albany and might be able to influence some of them if I knew the facts. I saw a copy of your report on a recent visit to Albany.

Thank you very much.

Very sincerely yours,

Owen C. Thomas

(Rev. Prof.) Owen C. Thomas

5/10/62

Miss Lillian Sitterding
209 Banbury Road
Richmond 21, Virginia

Dear Sir:

Would you be kind enough to send me all available information on interracial problems in the United States today?

This information would be greatly appreciated, especially pamphlets, ststistics, and charts. Thank you for your time and effort.

Very truly yours,
Lillian Sitterding

P.S. Please send as quickly as possible.

5/2/62

Regi Groff
632 N. Monroe
Macomb, Ill.

Dear Sir:

I'm am writing in regards to the possibility of securing information concerning court action and the type of charges that were made against freedom riders, sit-in demonstrators and any other groups involved in passive resistance to segregation and discrimination.

I am a senior sociology major at Western Ill. University and presently doing a paper in this area. I am primarily interested in the action taken against the people involved in this resistance. I would appreciate any pertinent material you have available to mail.

Thank You very much.

Respectfully Yours
Regi Groff

5/2/62

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY
Gift & Exchange Department
Baton Rouge 3, Louisiana

May 2, 1962

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St. N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Please note our request below. If a reply is necessary, we will appreciate your using the space at the foot of this page and returning one copy. If material is sent, please enclose in the package a copy of this form.

SUBJECT: EMPLOYMENT STUDIES IN SOUTHERN CITIES

1 [X] Please put our name on your complimentary or exchange mailing list beginning with the first study.

2 [ ] In return, we offer

3 [ ] We will appreciate your sending the issues noted above, or informing us if unavailable. If no longer published, please indicate the volume, number, and date of last issue. A self-addressed mailing label is enclosed.

4 [ ] If free, please send a copy. A self-addressed mailing label is enclosed.

5 [X] If available only by purchase, please inform us of cost before sending.

6 [ ] From your Exchange List please send the above material. Postage will be refunded. A self-addressed mailing label is enclosed.

7 [ ] Thank you for the exchange material received. Stamps are enclosed to cover postage.

8 [ ] We appreciate your interest, but ask that our name be removed from your mailing list.

[X] We already have number 2 of the series.

5/11/62

4407 Stuart Avenue
Richmond, Virginia
May 2, 1962

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

Will you please send me the following material?

A VIRGINIA VIEW OF "RACE AND REASON" .....SC 5¢
THE UNIQUAL BADGE. .....SC 10¢
THIS I BELIEVE.....SCF
RACIAL VIOLENCE AND LAW ENFORCEMENT.....SC 25¢
WHAT THE SUPREME COURT SAID.....SC 10¢
THREE VIEWS OF THE DESEGREGATION.DECISIONS...SCF
THE EASY CHAIR.....SCF
SOUTH CAROLINIANS SPEAK.....SCF
DESEGREGATION IN BALTIMORE CITY SCHOOLS.....SCF

LEADERSHIP REPORTS (SCF)
L-13 "DID YOU FIND THAT THERE WAS MUCH DIFFERENCE IN THE ABILITY OF NEGRO CHILDREN TO RECEIVE AND PROFIT BY INSTRUCTION?"
L-17 DESEGREGATION AND ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT
L-24 EXCERPTS FROM AN ADDRESS BY MALCOLM BRYAN
L-30 A POSITIVE PLAN TO HELP SOLVE OUR RACIAL DILEMMA

Very truly,

Marie Smith

Marie Smith

5/7/62

ST. CLEMENT'S HALL
197 Foster Street
Brighton 35, Massachusetts

May 2nd, 1962

Dear Sir,

Would you be kind enough to forward to me any articles, pamphlets etc. dealing with the Negro Problem. I would like to use the material for research work for a term paper.

Thank you

Sincerely Yours
Thomas J. Walsh
St. Clement's Hall
197 Foster St.
Brighton 35, Mass.

May 4, 1962

Miss Jerry Ellen Cox
2557 Clearfield Street
Richmond 24, Virginia

Dear Miss Cox:

Under separate cover I yesterday mailed you several publications dealing in part with housing. Regrettably, we at present have no current and comprehensive study on the subject alone, although one is in process. It occurs to me, though, that the following bibliography, might be useful to you.

Housing and Minority Groups, ed. Nathan Glazer and Davis McEntire
Residence and Race, Davis McEntire
Property Values and Race, Luigi Laurenti
Privately Developed Interracial Housing, Eunice and George Grier
The Demand for Housing in Racially Mixed Areas, Chester Rapkin and Wm. G. Grigsby

All of the above were published by the University of California Press in 1960 under the auspices of the Commission on Race and Housing.

Trusting that the above and the enclosed pamphlet which escaped my notice yesterday will be usefull

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Barbara Patterson

PB:s
enc.

May 1, 1962

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sir,

Could you send me any information, pamphlets or statistics, concerning housing? Thank you.

Very truly yours,
Miss Jerry Ellen Cox

biblio

5/3/62

May 4, 1962

Mr. William Hagen
Box 1147
Davidson, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Hagen:

I hope the enclosed information willbbe of some usefulness to you in answering some of the questions raised in your letter of May 1. Unfortunately, in order to meet your May 8 deadline, I've had to stop at simply updating the enclosed release from all available press notices since its issuance in September, 1961. Actually, your questions 2, 3 and 4 require some research on your own: for example, you can calculate your own percentages by adding up all the institutions listed in the Office of Education's Educational Directory, 1961, Vol. 3 (Higher), or you can interrogate schools on your own as to their future plans - something we are not in appeiition to do. As to the background of integration in each individual school, I seriously question the usefulness of such research commensurate with the effort involved in it. One question I can answer directly, however, is No, you cannot assume that every state school which has integrated has done so because of court action or the threat of it.

If you have more time in the future and wish to pursue this further, you might wish to get in touch with Southern Education Reporting Service, which publishes Southern School News, at P.O. Box 6156, Acklen Station, Nashville 12, Tennessee.

Sincerely,

BP:s
enc.

(Mrs.) Barbara Patterson

Box 1147
Davidson, N.C.
May 1, 1962

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Sreet, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sirs:

As Associate Editor of THE DAVIDSONIAN, I have noticed that you publish quite a bit of material on actions both for and against discrimination in the South. I would like to request some information concerning efforts and results of heretofore all-white Southern colleges and universities in integration. If possible I would like this material by May 8th for editorial, and possibly article, use in the paper's efforts to end discrimination here.

Specific items of information I would like to know are: (1) Exactly which previously all-white Southern instituitions have removed the race barrier from their admissions policy? (2) What percentage of the whole do these colleges constituite? (3) How many of these are private instituitions ? (4) In what schools does a removal of all barriers to race appear imminent in the near future? Can I assume that any state school that has been integrated or probably will be integrated the result of court action or threat of same ? On the other hand can I assume that action was initiated from within in the cases of the others?

I hope it will be possible for you to send me this information from your files and I also hope that this letter points up the need, if it has not been brought to your attention before, of a release containing information of this kind. Although such releases as the Albany Report are interesting and informative, something of this nature, perhaps even in the form of progress reports, would be more applicable to a situation such as we have at Davidson.

Sincerely,

William M. Hagen

William M. Hagen

Educ Directory
1961
Off of Educ.

Dear Sir,

Please send me any data (pamphlets, ect) and statistics concerning Interracial problems Thank You.

My Addressis:
Rose Marie Haboush
3907 Monument Ave.
Richmond, Va.

5/21/62

May 4, 1962

Miss Eleanor M. Ambrose
The Potomac Institute, Inc.
1501 Eighteenth Street, N.W.
Washington 6, D.C.

Dear Miss Ambrose:

Thank you for your letter of May 1 and the dozen additional copies of "School Desegregation - Help Needed?"

In answer to your question about duplicating mailings of the publication, SRC is planning no organized distribution such as you have already made. The interest in, and demand for, the pamphlet from individuals who saw our few copies has already been sufficient, we felt, for us to request more from you to fill these needs as they arise from time to time. So, we can use just as many of the 200 you can send us for just this purpose.

Sincerely,

BP:s

(Mrs.) Barbara Patterson

THE POTOMAC INSTITUTE, INC.
1501 Eighteenth Street, N.W. • Washington 6, D.C. • DEcatur 2-5566

HAROLD C. FLEMING
EXECUTIVE VICE-PRESIDENT

May 1, 1962

Mrs. Barbara Patterson
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Patterson:

In Mrs. Price's absence, I am replying to your letter of April 26.

We will be glad to send you the 200 extra copies you requested of "School Desegregation - Help Needed?" In order to avoid the possibility of duplicating distribution, however, I think you would be interested to know that we are mailing the report to school superintendents and school board chairmen in cities of 50,000 and more in eleven southern states. If SRC plans to use these in personal representations, however, this would complement rather than duplicate our efforts. May I hear from you on this? Meanwhile, I am sending another dozen copies under separate cover.

Sincerely,

Eleanor M. Ambrose

Eleanor M. Ambrose

Dear Sir:

I am doing research on Interrical Problems for one of my examinations. I would appreciate any information on this subject that you could send me.

Sincerely,
Nancy Coleman
8526 Hanford Dr.
Richmond, Va.

7/5/62

May 4, 1962

Gentlemen:

I received your publication list and have checked those I desire. Could you please send this material as soon as possible.

Enclosed is the required $1.65 for those which are not free.

Thank you very much.

Sincerely yours,
Margaret Mary Higgins

My address is.
Miss Margaret Mary Higgins
3024 Montrose Ave.
Richmond 22, Virginia

5/10/62

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "ALICUJUS LONDON WC2"

Airmail.

NEW SOUTH WALES GOVERNMENT OFFICES,
56, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.2.

4th May, 1962.

In reply quote No. KA/AEH.OU.1521.

Dear Sirs,

I should like to seek your assistance on behalf of the University of New South Wales, who are anxious to obtain a copy of the following publication, and hope you will be able to let them have this; a copy in any condition would be gratefully accepted in the event of it being in short supply:-

Walter Spearman: Racial crisis and the press.

It would save time if you would kindly post the book direct to the University at P.O. Box 1, Kensington, Sydney, New South Wales, Australia, but a line of confirmation and/or any invoice should be sent to my office.

Thanking you.

Yours faithfully,

A J Thomson

(A.J. Thomson).
Official Secretary.

Southern Regional Council,
Atlanta,
U.S.A.

5/9/62

ST. CLEMENT'S HALL
197 Foster Street
Brighton 35, Massachusetts

May 5, 1962

Dear Sirs:

I would deeply appreciate it if you could send me some information on the work of your council and its successes.

Hoping to hear from you I remain,

Sincerely,

John J. Crowley

5/9/62

May 5, 1962

Southern Regional Council
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sirs,

The University of Conn. Northern Student Movement Committee is operating under very low funds as are most of the similar type groups, therefore we are not sending any money to cover the costs of the mailing of the following requests. As soon as we have it I will mail it to you. The material you sent to me has been greatly appreciated.

Would you please send the following?

Three Views Of the Desegregation Decisions
Faulkner, Mays and Sims. One copy

The Easy Chair
Ashmore June, 1958 Harper's reprint(one copy)

Action Patterns in School Desegregation: A guide book.
Wey and Corey (If three copies isn't too many?)

✓ L-17 Desegregation and Academic Achievement

✓ L-18 Negro Buying Power

✓ L-23A Desegregation In Higher Education (15 copies?)

✓ L-28 Organizations Supporting the Student Protest Movement (two copies?)

✓ L-29 The American Anthropological Association's Resolution On Race.

L-30 A Positive Plan to Help solve Our Racial Dilemma
Birmingham Faces a Hard Decision

L-32 Refutation of "Race and Reason"

L-33 Police Policy etc.

Thank you very much,

Yours for equality and freedom

Theodore N. Clark

Ted Clark
Northern Student Movement Comm. of
University of Connecticut(UConn NSM)
Wooding Hill Rd.
Bethany Conn.

5/17/62

ENC/rp

197 Foster St.
Brighton
Massachusetts
May 5, 1962

Dear Sirs:

Would you please send me the following articles:

"Did You Find That There Was Much Difference In The Ability Of Negro Children To Receive And Profit By Instruction?"

"A Report From Virginia"

"Negro Buying Power"

"What Price Tag For Massive Resistance?"

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"The American"

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Thank you very much for your time.

Yours truly,

James W. Harney

James W. Harney

5/9/62

Janet McCaffrey
1502 Treboy Ave.
Richmond 26, Virginia

5/6/62

Dear Sir:

I would like a single copy of each of the checked (✓) items in the booklet.

Thank you, this information will be very helpful.

Sincerely yours,

Jan McCaffrey

5/8/62

Dear Sir,
Please send me any free literature you may have on Southern Regional Council.

Thank You,
Carol Weissman
35-24 78th St. Jackson Heights 72, N.Y.
P.S. This will help me in my school work. 5/7/62

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State College, Pennsylvania

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All this information would be appreciated as soon as possible.

Thank you very much. My address is:

Bonnie Gray Dayle
3213 Kensington Ave.
Richmond 21, Virginia

5/17/62

May 7, 1962

R. E. Wheaton, M.D.
2510 5th Street
Meridian, Mississippi

Dear Dr. Wheaton:

Under separate cover we are sendingyyou today copies of the November and March NEW SOUTH as you request in your letter of May 2. Also included is a brief profile of SRC, "Origins and Aims," a publication list and a reprint of Dr. Dunbar's articlae from the Virginia Quarterly Review.

Trusting these will be of interest and that we will hear from you if we can be of further usefulness,

Sincerely,

BP:s

(Mrs.) Barbara Patterson

R. E. WHEATON, M. D.
2510 - 5TH STREET
MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI
PHONE 3-4411

5/2/62

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St. S.W.
Atlanta

Gentlemen:

Please send sample copy of The New South.

Thank you.

Sincerely yours.
R. E. Wheaton, M.D.

May 7, 1962

Mrs. L. R. Brothers
1010 N. Pine Street
Deland, Florida

Dear Mrs. Brothers:

Thank you for your letter of May 6 and your check for $2.50. Under separate cover we are mailing you the materials you request. Your subscription for NEW SOUTH has been entered and will commence with the June issue at your address in Africa. Also included in the packet are back copies of the magazine.

And also included are 100 copies of THIS I BELIEVE. Wherever possible we do ask for remittance for our publications at cost, in the case of this pamphlet, @ $.02 per copy. If this is any hardship, however, we are happy to supply our materials without cost whenever we can.

Please do not hesitate to call upon the Council when we can be of help.

Sincerely,

BP:s

(Mrs.) Barbara Patterson

ck $2.50
5/7/62
L.R.

1010 N. Pine St.
Deland, Fla.
May 6, 1962

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth St., N. W., Room 201
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Attention: Mrs. Barbara Patterson

Dear Mrs. Patterson:

Thank you very much for the copies of phamphlets you supplied me to use in study classes on "The Bible and Race" in some churches. About 300 women were engaged in the study, and we trust the study was and will be helpful.

Now I have been asked to do one more study class, on May 21, and am wondering if I might secure 100 more copies of the Notable Addresses pamphlet, "This I Believe". I shall be very grateful.

Also, please enter my subscription for one year to New South, to be sent after June 1 to the following address:

Mrs. L. R. Brothers
Baptist Headquarters
Ibadan, Nigeria, W. Africa

The following materials I should also like to order:

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1 THE STUDENT PROTEST MOVEMENT - 10¢
1 L-20 PROBLEM SOLVING THROUGH RACE RELATIONS COMMITTEES, October 25, 1960 - single copy free.
1 THIS IS WHAT WE FOUND- Creger- 25¢

Enclosed is a check for $2.50 to cover cost of subscription and pamphlets.

Sincerely yours,

Mary R. Brothers
(Mrs. L. R. Brothers)

5/7/62

Miss Lillian Lutterding
209 Banbury Road
Richmond 21, Va.

Dear Sir:

Please send me the pamphlets which I have checked from your SBC Publications.

Thank you very much for your time and effort.

Very truly yours,
Lillian Lutterding

P.S. Please send as quickly as possible!

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Your promptness will be greatly appreciated in sending me this articles. Thank You.

Yours truly
Mary Frances Driscoll

May 8, 1962

Mr. Monroe D. Dowling
Englewood Urban League
28 North Van Brunt Street
Englewood, New Jersey

Dear Mr. Dowling:

This will acknowledge your letter of May 4 and its request that the Englewood Urban League be added to the Council's mailing list. This has been done and you may anticipate receiving our publications from time to time as they are issued.

Thank you for your interest.

Sincerely,

BP:s

(Mrs.) Barbara Patterson

Englewood Urban League, Inc.

Affiliated with The National Urban League

28 NORTH VAN BRUNT STREET LOWELL 8-4988 ENGLEWOOD, N. J.

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EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
M. D. DOWLING

May 4, 1962

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

Would you please place the Englewood Urban League on your list to receive your publications and current literature.

Thank you for your assistance in this matter.

Very truly yours

Monroe D. Dowling
Executive Director

ack

A Community Chest Agency

EQUALITY OF OPPORTUNITY THROUGH INTERRACIAL COOPERATION

May 8, 1962

Mrs. M. L. Rutherford
Post Office Box 173
Hope, Arkansas

Dear Mrs. Rutherford:

In response to your letter of May 2 inquiring about materials dealing with education, under separate cover I am today mailing you some recent publications which seem applicable. Also included is a publication list on which there may appear items which would be useful for your meeting of the Arkansas Association of Colored Women's Clubs. Please let us know if we can send others you may need. I want to call your attention also to EXECUTIVE SUPPORT OF CIVIL RIGHTS which contains interesting data on what has been accomplished by the Kennedy administration in the education field.

I note that in mid-April I sent similar materials to a Mrs. Blanche Haynie of your organization, also for use on the "New Directions for Expanding Democracy" theme. It occurs to me that rather than duplicate these mailings of sizeable amounts of materials that may not be always exactly what you require for your meeting, perhaps you or Mrs. Haynie might let us know what materials you will require in large amounts for your meeting and we could arrive at a very reasonable price for the total. And, wherever cost is a significant factor, we could make necessary adjustments.

Sincerely,

BP:s

(Mrs.) Barbara Pattesson

Post Office Box 173
Hope, Arkansas
May 2,1962

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sir:

Our organization, the Arkansas Association of Colored Women's Clubs,is sponsoring a workshop for members in attendance at our meeting on June 5, 1962. The theme is: "New Directions forExpanding Democracy".

Discussions will center around ;

1. Education
2. Employment
3. Housing
4. Home and Family Living

I have been assigned as leader of a group that will be discussing the educational phase. I believe your office can supply me with some very helpful and valuable materials that will help me in discussing this topic. Will you be so kind as to send me whatever materials you think will aid me in the preparation and presentation of factual information in this area of our discussion. I will gladly pay the postage on said materials and will be sincerely grateful to you also.

Yours truly,
(Mrs) M. L. Rutherford
Mrs, M. L.Rutherford

May 8, 1962

Southern Regional Council

Dear Sirs,

I have just finished reading "New South" and I think it is a good magazine. I am sending it to a friend.

Please send me:

Albany - 1 copy
The Student Protest Movement - a Recapitulation - 2 copies
The Unequal Badge - 2 copies
The Annealing of the South - 2 copies
and 2 copies of each of the L. reports.

I enclose a dollar.

$1.00
5/10/62
RHA

Very truly yours,

Robert Powell

address:
a/2c Robert Powell
Box 172
Guthrie AFS
Charleston, W. Va.

5/10/62

May 9, 1961

Dear Sirs,

If possible I would like the following material & pamphlets.

L1; L29, L30, L31, L32

A Southerner: Words Supply Rebuttal

A Report By The Fowler Commission on The Federal Executive Race Relations + Civil Rights

The Annealing of The South

A Southern View of the South

Freedom Ride May 1961

It hat the Supreme Court said.

80¢

Coins

5/14/62

RHA

Sincerely,

Thomas J. Walsh

St Clement's Hall

197 Foster Street

Brighton 35, Mass.

5/14/62

514 Cohen St. S.W.
Atlanta, Ga.
May 9, 1962

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St. N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

25¢
Coin
5/14/62
RHA

Dear Sir:

Please send me a copy of the New South Magazine that featured Lillian Smith's recent article.

I am enclosing $0.25 to cover the expense of the pamphlet.

Yours truly,
Theodore R Ramsey

5/14/62

Please send me any available literature pertaining to Interracial Problems.

Send to: Susan C. Birkhead
3601 Garland Avenue
Richmond, Virginia

Thank You Very Much

2208 Whitlock Place
Dayton 20, Ohio
May 9, 1962

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave.
Atlantia, Geogia

I would appreciate any literature or information that you could forward to me in regards to Negro Demonstrations. This information is desired so that I may have a larger view of this situation, and that I could intelligently present the Negro view points to my fellow class mates.

Sincerely yours,
Greg Hochstetler
Greg Hochstetler

5/11/62

Dear Sir,

Would you please send me all the information on the interracial question that you have?

It is important that I have information on this subject as soon as possible

Thank you.

Anne Marie Beckstoffel
1326 Brookland Pkwy.
Richmond 27, Va

5/11/62

May 10, 1962

Mr. E. Lee Lassiter
2917 W. North Avenue
Baltimore 16, Maryland

Dear Mr. Lassiter:

Since Mr. Fleming is no longer with the Council I am replying to your letter of inquiry about desegregation statistics. Under separate cover we are mailing you several publications dealing with some aspects of the situation. In addition, our research people pulled together some recent tabulations. While this information is by no means exhaustive I trust it will be of some usefulness to you.

For additional statistics on education you might want to write to Southern Education Reporting Service (P.O. Box 6156, Acklen Station, Nashville 12, Tennessee) which keeps track of the kind of information you are after. All the information you request is going to be nearly impossible to find at one source only. I would further suggest you might wish to get in touch with some of AFRO-AMERICAN's regional editors or stringers for their reporting on local aspects with which they would be most familiar.

Sincerely,

BP:s

(Mrs.) Barbara Patterson

2917 W. North Avenue
Baltimore 16, Maryland

or

Editorial Department
AFRO-AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS
628 Eutaw Street
Baltimore 16, Maryland

Mr. Harold C. Fleming, Director
The Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

Would you please send any information you have which might aid me in developing a comprehensive tabulation of the amount of desegregation which has taken place in the south since 1954.

My aim specifically is to determine: The number of Negro pupils and teachers in integrated classrooms as a result of the 1954 Decision;

The number of drug and variety stores which have desegregated lunch-counters as a result of sit-ins or selective buying drives;

The number and location of transportation facilities integrated since 1954 and especially as a result of the "Freedom Ride."

I would appreciate being directed to any source of this information with which you may be familiar.

Yours sincerely,

E. Lee Lassiter

#12
1 $ 2 gds
6 schools

Southern Education Reptg. Service

May 10, 1962

Mr. Galen Martin
Commission on Human Rights
168 Capitol Annex
Frankfort, Kentucky

Dear Mr. Martin:

Regrettably we are all out of the manual for the community self servey which you request in your letter of May 8. We are, however, sending you under separate cover six copies of GREENVILLE'S BIG IDEA, which can usefully serve as a guide.

Sincerely,

BP:s

(Mrs.) Barbara Patterson

COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

168 Capitol Annex
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY
PHONE 227-9661, EXT. 505

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Livermore

Mrs. Robert Low,
Pineville

Jack Page,
Pikeville

Frank L. Stanley, Sr.,
Louisville

Charles Williams,
Paducah

Executive Director
Galen Martin

May 7, 1962

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, North West
Atlanta 3, Georgia

what is this?
BP

Dear Friends:

Will you please send us one-half dozen copies of the manual for the community self survey, if they are available. Let me know of any other material that you have or might know about regarding community audits.

Sincerely yours,

Galen Martin njj

Galen Martin

GM:njj

Greenville
out of stock

May 10, 1962

Mrs. Joyce Mims, Administrative Secretary
USA/USSR Exchange Program
National Student Council of YMCA'S
291 Broadway
New York 7, New York

Dear Mrs. Mims:

In answer to your request of May 7, Yes, we are able to supply you with 24 copies of both THE STUDENT PROTEST MOVEMENT: A RECAPITULATION and THE CASE FOR INTEGRATION. We can provide them at a cost per copy of $ .15 for the former and $ .05 for the latter.

Thank you for your interest and let us know if you wish them sent. A copy of our current publication list is enclosed for your interest.

Sincerely,

BP:s

(Mrs.) Barbara Patterson

NATIONAL STUDENT COUNCILS OF THE YMCA AND YWCA

NATIONAL STUDENT COUNCIL OF YMCA'S
291 Broadway
New York 7, New York

NATIONAL STUDENT YWCA
600 Lexington Avenue
New York 22, New York

May 7, 1962

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sir:

We are making available current information in the progress of civil liberties and race relations in the United States to our students participating in the 1962 USA/USSR Exchange Program.

We are in need of 24 copies of each of the following:

SPECIAL REPORT - "The Student Protest Movement: A Recapitulation Sept. 1961" .15

and

"The Case For Integration" by Daniel C. Thompson. .05

We would appreciate your advising us by return mail of the availability and cost of these booklets.

Sincerely yours,

Joyce Mims

(Mrs.) Joyce Mims
Administrative Secretary
USA/USSR Exchange

JM:phk

Miss Jean Tierney
3114 Griffin Ave
Richmond, Virginia

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen

I would like for you to send me one each of the following pamphlets, which I under you send out single copy free.

1. THE LOUISVILLE STORY, by Omer Carmichael and Weldon James.
2. THREE VIEWS OF THE DESEGREGATIN DECISIONS by William Faulkner, Dr. B. Mays, Cecil Sims.
3. THE EASY CHAIR, by Harry S. Ashmore
4. SOUTH CAROLINIANS SPEAK, compiled by Rev. John B. Morris
5. L-1, THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL-ITS AIMS AND ORIGINS
6. L-5, PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ORIGINS
7. L-12, VOLUNTARY DESEGREGATION IN SOME SOUTHERN SCHOOL DISTRICTS.
8. L-14, A REPORT FROM VIRGINIA
9. L-18, NEGRO BUYING POWER
10. L-22, A REPORT BY THE FOWLER COMMISSION ON RACE RELATIONS
11. L-23A, DESEGREGATION IN HIGHER EDUCATION
12. L-25, NEW CENSUS LOOK AT CITIES AND RACE
13. L-27, THE EASY OR THE HARD WAY?
14. L-28, ORGANIZATIONS SUPPORTING THE STUDENT PROTEST MOVEMENT
15. L-31, SLIPPING SEGREATION: NEGROES WIN LOWERING OF MORE BARRIERS IN SOUTH.

5/10/62 RHA

I should also like you to send me for $.25, the map which you offer.

I shall be very greatful if you would send this material as soon as possible.

Sincerely yours,

Jean Tierney

THE ADMINISTRATORS OF THE TULANE EDUCATIONAL FUND

PLEASE DETACH BEFORE DEPOSITING

INVOICE DATE	INVOICE NO.	PUR. ORD. NO.	ACCOUNT NO.	OBJ. CODE	DISCOUNT		NET AMOUNT PAID	VOU. NO.	
							$ .50		
			12015	300			5	037551	02
						ck .50 5/14/62 L.K.			

M.O. $2.00
5/14/62
L.R.

10346 American
Detroit 4. Mich.
May 10th. 1962

Southern Regional Council
Room 201, 5 Forsyth St. N. W.
Atlanta 3. Georgia

Dear Sirs:

Enclosed is a money order in the amount of two dollars for which please send me the items listed on your folder pertaining to single copies of each, which amounts to one dollar and sixty-five cents. Also there are some that are free that I also ~~which~~ wish sent me. All the items are checked and the list enclosed.

The balance can be used for postage or whatnot. Trusting to hear from you in the very near future and looking forward to getting the materials at an early date and also thanking you in advance.

I remain
Respectfully yours,
James A. H. Miller
James A. H. Miller

5/14/62

May 10, 1962

Mrs. Frank Sass
2221 Francis Street
Dubuque, Iowa

Dear Mrs. Sass:

Thank you for your letter of May 7 and the check for $3.50. Under separate cover we are mailing you today the 70 copies of THIS I BELIEVE as you request.

Please do not hesitate to call upon us if we can be of further usefulness.

Sincerely,

BP:s

(Mrs.) Barbara Patterson

EPISCOPAL CHURCHWOMEN

Diocese of Iowa

Sec'y, Christian Social Relations
MRS. FRANK SASS
2221 Francis St.
Dubuque, Iowa

$3.50
ck
5/11/62
L.K.

May 7, 1962

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St. N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sir —

Enclosed you will please find a check to the amount of $3.50 for which please send me 70 copies of the statement "This I Believe."

The Diocese of Iowa has its annual meeting this month and I would like these copies at that time. I must leave home on the 21st so please send immediately.

I should appreciate a confirmation of this order very soon. Thank you!

Sincerely yours,
Vera W. Sass

May 11, 1962

Dear Sir:

Please send me a single copy (free) of the following publications:

(1) Action Patterns in School Desegregation A Guidebook, by Herbert Wey & John Corey

(2) A Southern View of The South, by Harold C. Fleming.

(3) The Easy Chair by Harry S. Ashmore

Sincerely yours,
(miss) Patsy Caudle
4305 Grove Avenue
Richmond, VA.

May 11, 1962

Dear Sir:

Please send me free a single copy of the following publications:

(1) Slipping Segregation: Negroes Win Lowering of more Barriers in South

(2) Refutation of "Race and Reason," by Dr. William P. Sullivan.

(3) The Louisville Story, by Omer Carmichael and Weldon James.

Sincerely yours,
(miss) Patsy Caudle
4305 Grove avenue
Richmond, Va

5/17/62

INSTITUTE OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS LIBRARY
University of California
Los Angeles 24, California

We shall be grateful if you can supply our library with the following publication:

The Negro and employment opportunities in the South--Houston.

If this material is unavailable for free distribution, please quote the price before sending.
Thank you for your courtesy.

Very truly yours,

E H Kaye

Librarian DC

5/15/62

May 12, 1962

Dear Sir:

Please send me the free single copies of the following publications:

(1) A SOUTHERN VIEW OF THE SOUTH, by Harold C. Fleming.

(2) DESEGREATION IN BALTIMORE CITY SCHOOLS,

(3) THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL REPORTS THE CHANGING SOUTH.

(4) THE COUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL - ITS AIMS AND ORIGINS.

(5) ATLANTA AND WASHINGTON: RACIAL DIFFERENCES IN ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT, by Frand H. Stallings.

(6) NEGRO BUYING POWER.

(7) A POSITIVE PLAN TO HELP SOLVE OUR RACIAL DILEMMA, reprint from the Jackson (Miss.) State Times.

Sincerely yours,

Nancy Coleman

Nancy Coleman
8526 Hanford Drive
Richmond, Virginia

5/16/62

Lake Charles, La.
May 13, 1962

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St. N.W.
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Sirs:

Please send me a copy of Report L-32 which I understand is a review of Carlton Putman's "Race and Reason" by Mr. William L. Sullivan.

Sincerely yours,
Eleanor Patrick
Box 5693 Drew St.
Lake Charles, La.

5/15/62

May 13, 1962

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sirs:

I am doing a sociology scrapbook for the end of my term.and I need information on Racial problems etc.

Will you please send me some information on this subject of racial relations.

Thank you,

Mary Younger

Send to:

Miss Mary M. Younger
3604 Edgewood Avenue
Richmond 22, Virginia

5/21/62

Helen Keith
1403 Grove Ave.
Richmond, Va.

Dear Sir,

Would you Please send me any Pamphlets that might help me in my study of Interracial affairs. I am making a scrapbook and in it I am required to have information on this subject. So I would appreciate anything you might have on hand.

Thank you.

Sincerely yours,
Helen Keith

5/14/62

May 14, 1962
112 N. Crenshaw Ave
Richmond 21, Va.

Gentlemen:

Would you please be kind enough to send me any information you have regarding Interracial Problems.

Thanking you in advance,
I remain

Sincerely,
Elynor M. Lange

5/21/62

May 14, 1962

Mr. Alan Rosanes
New York Selective Patronage
Coordinating Committee
318 E. 4th Street
New York 9, New York

Dear Mr. Rosanes:

Thank you for your letter of May 12 inquiring about the Council's publications. Enclosed is a listing of current materials in which you may be interested. We will be happy to send on request ones which you would find useful.

For our information, what is your Committee?

Sincerely,

BP:s

(Mrs.) Barbara Patterson

May 13, 1963
318 E. 4th St
New York 9, N.Y.

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sir:

I understand you have "special reports and supplements giving chronological events and interpretation of the sit-ins." I would be interested in receiving same plus all other kindred material. Please also place my name on your mailing list so I can receive news of all the activities which you are involved in & know of.

Thankyou for your kind attention,

Sincerely,

Alan Rosanes

ALAN ROSANES
New York Selective Patronage
Co-ordinating Committee

9513 Lester Lane
Richmond, Va.
May 15, 1962

Dear Sir:

Enclosed is the order blank which you sent me. I have checked each item I wish you to send me. Thank you very much.

Sincerly yours,
Karen McKinney

5/21/62

May 15, 1962
300 E-4th street
Plainfield, New Jersey

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Room 201
Atlanta 3, Georgia
Dear Sirs:

Please send me a single copy of each of your leadership reports, if possible.

They will be of much use in our interracial groups. Any cost involved please advise.

Thank you.

Yours truly,
Seymour Van Blake

5/21/62

Dear Sir:

Would you please send me data (pamphlets, etc.) and statistics concerning interracial problems. Thanks You.

My address is:

Miss Patricia Humbard
3104 Moss Side Ave.
Richmond 22, Va.

Miss Pat Thomas
5201 New Kent Rd.
Richmond 25, Va.
May 16, 1962

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsythe Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Subject: Information of Interracial Problems

Dear Sir:

I am interested in information on interracial problems as I am making a scrapbook on the subject.

Please send me the pamphlets you have listed in your folder, no cost for a single copy.

Also I am enclosing $.25 for one copy of the map--showing the per-cent of nonwhite population in southers states.

I would appreciate this information as soon as possible. I would like to have it by the first of next week.

Sincerely,

Pat Thomas

5/21/62

ENOCH PRATT FREE LIBRARY

BALTIMORE 1, MARYLAND

Gentlemen:

This Library would greatly appreciate receiving the publication listed below. Should there be any ~~ADDITIONAL~~ CHARGE, please let us know before sending.

1962 report:
Executive support of civil rights

Stamps Enclosed ☐ *No. of Copies* TWO *Price* *Bill in Duplicate* ☐

To Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

ACQUISITIONS DEPT.
Department or Branch

5/16/62

140 12-61-3M

DALLAS PUBLIC LIBRARY
COMMERCE AND HARWOOD
DALLAS 1, TEXAS

Dear Sir:

On March 16, 1962 we ordered and paid in advance for one copy of FEDERAL EXECTIVE AND CIVIL RIGHTS (pamphlet) at 50¢ published by S.R.C.

Would you please send this pamphlet so that we may clear our records.

Thank you.

ORDER DEPARTMENT

5/21/62

ck. $1.20
5/21/62
L.R.

New York Selective Patronage
Coordinating Committee
318 East 4th Street
New York 9, N.Y.
May 16, 1962

Mrs. Barbara Patterson
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Patterson,

Thank you for your letter and brochure on Council publications of May 14. We would like to have "The Federal Executive and Civil Rights," "Executive Support of Civil Rights," "The Church in Areas of Racial Tensions," "Are Southern Ministers Failing the South?," "A Southern View of the South," L-18, L-19, L-22, L-24, L-25, L-28, and L-30. Enclosed is a check for $1.20 for same.

Our Committee is composed of 15 to 20 college students from New York and New England. Through selective patronage (buying certain preferred products and refraining from buying others of those who discriminate in their employment practices), we hope to gain employment for members of minority groups. We are supported by Churches, civil rights groups, and their campus counterparts.

Could you also relay some information about New South, specifically its content, subscription price, and where it can be obtained.

Thank you again for your kind attention.

Sincerely,
Alan Rosanes
Alan Rosanes

May 16, 1962

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Gentlemen:

Recently I came into contact with a booklet entitled "Singers In the Dawn" and was edited or compiled by Robert B. Eleazer. There were some very interesting works in this booklet. I would like to obtain a copy of "Singers In the Dawn" if it is not too expensive. Since you are in charge of distribution, would you please write and let me know the cost of this booklet?

Thank you very much for your consideration. I shall look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

James Harris

James Harris
Truett-McConnell College
Cleveland, Georgia

5/21/62

P.O. Box 1452
Baton Rouge, La.
May 16, 1962

Southern Regional Council
Room 201
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sir:

I would appreciate it if you would send me one copy of each of the following Leadership Reports:

L-1, L-5, L-12, L-13, L-14, L-16, L-17, L-18, L-19, L-22, L-23A, L-24, L-25, L-26, L-27, L-28, L-29, L-29, L-30.

Yours truly,

James T. Johnson Jr

James T. Johnson, Jr.

5/21/62

Linda Lee Hyman
10,000 Oldfield Dr.
Bon Air, Virginia
May 17, 1962

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street N. W.
Atlanta 9, Georgia

Dear Sirs,

I am gathering information about interracial problems in the United States for a class project in Sociology. If you could send me any information concerning this problem before May 23, I would appreciate it very much.

Thank you for any help you can give me.

Yours very truly,

(Miss) Linda Lee Hyman

5/21/62

353 Catalina Pl.
Corpus Christi, Tex
May 18, 1962

Dear Sirs:

Please send me two (three if you can spare another one) copies of Dr. Haywood Hill's article, "This I Believe" in the

5/21/62

April issue of the "New South."

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Bill Weaver

Bill Weaver

May 18, 1962

Dear Sir,

I am doing Sociology researd, and I will need a great deal of material about Interracial Problems. I would greatly appreciate any information covering the progress, or statistics as soon as possible.

Sincerely yours,
Kay Meyer
3313 Stuart Avenue
Richmond 21, Virginia

5/22/62

3006 Kensington Avenue
Richmond 21, Virginia
May 18, 1962

Dear Sir,

I am doing sociological research on interracial problems.

Please send me all available free information on this subject as soon as possible.

Sincerely yours,
Kathleen McSweeney

5/28/62

613 Doris Street
Magnolia, Arkansas
May 20, 1962

Southern Regional Council Inc.
5 Forsyth St. N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

I am writing to you for some free materials on: Education, Housing, Employment, Home + Family Relations. We are having our Federated Women Club State meeting the first week in June, and our workshop centers around these four topics. Please send me as much material as possible.

Thanking you in advance,
(Mrs) Kathryn C. Henderson

5/24/62

Please send me any available literature or statistics pertaining to Interracial Problems. If this information is not available without cost, please send me a pricelist.

Send to:

Susan C. Birkhead
3601 Garland Avenue
Richmond, Virginia

5/21/62

May 21, 1962

Mr.

Mr. Alan Rosanes
New York Selective Batronage
Coordinating Committee
318 East 4th Street
New York 9m New York

Dear Mr. Rosanes:

Thank you for your letter and check for materials. I was also interested in your explicit statement of your Committee's work. We will add your name to our mailing list to receive new materials as they are released.

As for your inquiry about New South, it is published 11 times a year at a yearly subscription rate of $2.00. It speaks best for itself and under separaee cover we are mailing you several back issues.

Sincerely,

BP:s

(Mrs.) Barbara Patterson

EAST HARLEM PROTESTANT PARISH

2050 SECOND AVENUE, NEW YORK 29, NEW YORK

Telephone: TRafalgar 6-4027

THE GROUP MINISTRY
Florence Borgmann
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Juetta Coleman
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Letty M. Russell
Helen Webber
G. W. Webber

Dr. Edward A. Odell
Dr. Elliott D. Smith
Advisors

THE PARISH CHURCHES
Church of the Resurrection
Temporary Offices:
324 East 102nd Street, Apt. 8
TE 1-0342

322 East 100th Street Storefront
Building Site:
325 East 101st Street

Church of the Ascension
(Presbyterian)
340 East 106th Street
LEhigh 4-2906

Parish Acres
Ralph Robinson
Manager
RFD No. 2, Putnam Valley, N. Y.
LAkeland 8-7584

E.H.P.P. Clinic
311 East 100th Street
LEhigh 4-5496

Narcotics Headquarters
306 East 103rd Street
ATwater 9-7023

THE ADMINISTRATIVE BOARD
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President

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Union Theological Seminary

CONSULTANTS
Home Missions Division of the National Council of Churches of Christ in USA

The Protestant Council of the City of New York

May 21, 1962

Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

Gentlemen:

The East Harlem Protestant Parish is a group of interdenominationally sponsored churches located in an underprivileged area of New York City. One of our major interests is the question of civil rights.

The New York Times reported your publication of "Executive Support of Civil Rights" on March 25. We should greatly appreciate your sending us one or two copies of this important study.

Sincerely yours,

G. Stroup

Mrs. Herbert Stroup
Christian Action Asst.

5/23/62

May 22, 1962

Mrs. R. C. Lewis
734 Lincoln Drive
P.O. Box 5897
Camden, Arkansas

Dear Mrs. Lewis:

In response to your letter of May 16 requesting educational material on health, I fear you have the Council confused with some other organization. Ouraconcerns are primarily with race relations, as the enclosed materials indicate.

Regretting we cannot be more helpful,

Sincerely,

BP:s

(Mrs.) Barbara Patterson

734 Lincoln Drive
P.O. Box 5897
Camden, Arkansas
May 16, 1962

Southern Regional Council Inc.
Room 201, 57 Forsyth St NW
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Sirs:

Please send educational material on Health, for State Association of Federated Clubs.
Meeting opens June 1st, 1962.

Thanking you in advance.

Yours truly,
Mrs. R.C. Lewis
Health Chairman.

UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS
FAYETTEVILLE
UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES

GENERAL LIBRARY

May 22, 1962

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Gentlemen:

We have received your publication entitled THE NEGRO AND EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES IN THE SOUTH; the second of a series of Employment Studies in Southern Cities.

We are pleased to have received this publication and trust that we shall remain on your mailing list to receive other numbers in the same series.

We learn from the Foreword to the above item that the first study in the series was of Houston, Texas and was published in November, 1961. We do not seem to have received a copy of the publication on Houston and shall be pleased if you can at this time send a copy to us without charge.

Very truly yours,

Marvin A. Miller
Director of Libraries

Per: (Mrs.) Eunice C. Hamilton

vm

5/24/62

COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

May 22, 1962

Publications Office
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

The U.S. Commission on Civil Rights Library read in the Atlanta Constitution a report of a new survey made by your Council on "Negro employment opportunities in Atlanta."

If complimentary copies of this survey are available for distribution, we should very much like to have two (2) copies for the official use of our staff.

Sincerely yours,

Eleanor M. Walden

Eleanor M. Walden
Librarian

5/24/62

102
Lake
Forest
Rd.

Knoxville, Tenn.
May 25, 1962

JM 2-9363
x48

Sir:

Would it be possible for you to send me a copy of Dr. Haywood N. Hill's article - This I Believe -? It appeared in a recent issue of The New South.

I heard Dr. James Coleton read it last night. I was much impressed by Dr. Hill's honesty.

Also - how may I subscribe to The New ~~[illegible]~~ South?

Ruby Bishop
(Mrs. Walter Bishop)

5/28/62

May 23, 1962

Mr. R. J. Butler
P.O. Box 44654
Los Angeles 44, California

Dear Mr. Butler:

Under separate cover we are mailing you today a sizeable assortment of SRC materials which will, I believe, answer the questions in your letter more efficiently than I could in a written response. But as a guideline, let me point out the following: 1) statement of aims and purposes and facts on the founding of SRC in L-1; 2) accomplishments achieved - the Director's Report, SRC Reports the Changing South, the changes effected by the Federal Executive between our first report in 1961 and the second (Executive Support of Civil Rights) in 1962, and the extensive and favorable press coverages given some of our reports plus startling demands for some materials - the Negro and the Ballot, This I Believe (over 8,000 distributed); and well known men who have assisted with our objectives - just look at the by-lines.

I trust all of this will be of some help to you and if we can be of further usefulness, please do not hesitate to call upon us.

Sincerely,

BP:s

(Mrs.) Barbara Patterson

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave., N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

Would you give me some help on one of my college projects?

I'm in my junior year at college and am planning to write a thesis which shall be entitled "Toward Civilization," showing how civilization has advanced during the past fifty years.

Thus, I would greatly appreciate receiving the following data from your organization:

1. A statement of aims and purposes
2. Accomplishments achieved
3. A list of well known men who have assisted to further your objectives
4. Material concerning the founding of your organization
5. and samples of any publications, pamphlets, etc. already distributed by your organization

Thank you for your anticipated cooperation.

Sincerely,

R. J. Butler

R. J. Butler
P.O. Box 44654
Los Angeles 44, California

RYAN LIBRARY • IONA COLLEGE • NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

Please send us the following pamphlet:

"The Case for Integration"
by Daniel C. Thompson

Thank you.

Doris Viacava
(Miss) Doris Viacava
Assistant Librarian

5/28/62

May 24, 1962

Mrs. M. L. Rutherford
P.O. Box 173
Hope, Arkansas

Dear Mrs. Rutherford:

Thank you for your letter and request for materials for your June meeting. Under separate cover we are mailing you today two dozen copies of each of the four publications for which there is a charge. An invoice covering these is enclosed herewith.

With regard to many of the other publications of which you desire three dozen copies, in many instances we are simply unable to supply that number without cost. Wherever possible I have done so, however, and have made a few substitutions or added several copies of some materials which might be of interest. (You will recall from the publication list that many of the materials which are noted as "single copy free" also have indicated "quantity rates on request" or "quantities considered without cost." I trust that what we have been able to send will prove useful and I regret that we have not been able to supply quite all you requested.

Sincerely,

BP:s
enc.

(Mrs.) Barbara Patterson

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX 5 Forsyth St.NW

Mrs. M. L. Rutherford
P.O. Box 173
Hope, Arkansas

letr
5/24/62

24 copies each of

Segregation vs. Space Age @ $.05	$1.20
Southern View of the South @ .02	.48
This I Believe @ .02	.48
Virginia View @ .03	.72
	$ 2.88

Also additional materials in bulk without cost

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street , N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

I received the packet of materials you mailed to me and I find it to be very helpful. Since I am a leader of the discussion group relating to education I would like to have available copies of certain materials to pass out to at least a part of the women who might be in my section. I am therefore asking that you please send to me the materials and bill me for the charges and I will send you a check to cover the same upon receipt Please ship this immediately as I stated in my previous letter that our meeting would be held the first week in June.

Please send me two(2) dozen copies of each item that is marked with red pencil and that is sold in quantity rates, and three(3) dozen copies each of the items that are marked with blue and are free or without cost. See listing enclosed for materials wanted.

Your immediate attention to this will be appreciated.

Yours truly,

Mrs. M. L. Rutherford

Mrs. M. L. Rutherford

encl: 2

P.O. Box 173

Hope, Arkansas

S R C PUBLICATIONS

a listing of current materials
relating to race relations and
allied subjects available from

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

index to price code on page 8

THE FEDERAL EXECUTIVE AND CIVIL RIGHTS, a 48-page report sent to President John F. Kennedy with an 18-point proposal on executive power in furthering civil rights. 1961. SC 35¢, Q 25¢.

EXECUTIVE SUPPORT OF CIVIL RIGHTS, a review of the current administration's first year of civil rights action. 1962. 52 pp. SC 50¢.

A VIRGINIA VIEW OF "RACE AND REASON," by Benjamin Muse. A refutation of Carleton Putnam's anthropological views on superior-inferior race. Reprint from New South, Dec. 1961. SC 5¢, Q 3¢. X24 = .72

A SOUTHERNER'S WORDS SUPPLY REBUTTAL, by John Lofton. In his article reprinted from the Pittsburgh Post Gazette (March 18, 1959) Lofton pitts arguments from James McBride Dabbs' The Southern Heritage against Putnam's segregationist views. SCF, QRR.

ALBANY, by Howard Zinn, Prof. of History & Social Science, Spelman College. A first-hand account of the "Albany Movement" for desegregation in that Georgia city. (Mimeo.) 35 pp., 1962. SC 25¢, Q 20¢.

THE UNEQUAL BADGE, by Elliot M. Rudwick, Assoc. Prof. of Sociology, Southern Illinois University. A 14-page survey of the number of Negro policemen employed in the South and their status in 130 communities. 1962. SC 10¢, Q 6¢.

THE ANNEALING OF THE SOUTH, by Leslie W. Dunbar. In his article reprinted from the Autumn 1961 Virginia Quarterly Review, SRC's Executive Director examines the changing climate of southern thinking. SC 10¢, Q 7¢.

THE NEGRO AND EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES IN THE SOUTH: HOUSTON, 22-page re-

port based on a survey by Prof. Art Gallaher, Jr., Dept. of Anthropology & Sociology, Univ. of Houston; and CHATTANOOGA, second of the series, 16 pages. Both 1962, SC 20¢, Q 15¢.

THIS I BELIEVE, by Haywood M. Hill, M.D. The eloquent message a southern Presbyterian elder delivered to his church school class. 1961. SCF, Q 2¢.

RACIAL VIOLENCE AND LAW ENFORCEMENT, by George McMillan. A study drawn on Chattanooga, Little Rock and Montgomery. 1960. SC 25¢.

SCHOOL DESEGREGATION: THE FIRST SIX YEARS. In question and answer form the facts confronting the South on this issue. 1960. SC 30¢, Q 25¢.

RACIAL CRISIS AND THE PRESS, by Walter Spearman and Sylvan Meyer. An analysis of press treatment of racial news. 1960. SC 25¢, Q 20¢.

THE NEGRO VOTER IN THE SOUTH (1957) and THE NEGRO AND THE BALLOTT (1959), both by Margaret Price. Treatments of registration and voting. SC -57 20¢, -59 25¢, together 40¢.

MAP, showing percentage of nonwhite population in counties of southern states as of 1960. SC 25¢, Q 20¢.

THE FREEDOM RIDE - MAY 1961. A chronology of it and reactions to it. (Mimeo.) SC 25¢.

WHAT THE SUPREME COURT SAID, by Prof. Robert A. Leflar. A 12-page legal analysis of the school decisions reprinted from Southern School News. SC 10¢, Q 8¢.

THE SOUTH AND THE NATION, by Leroy Collins, former Governor of Florida. "A picture of the material advance of the South in recent years,...and

of the possible return of the South to her early position of national leadership." 1960. SC 10¢, Q 8¢.

THE CHURCH IN AREAS OF RACIAL TENSIONS, by the Rev. Cornelius Tarplee, Assoc. Secy. for Intergroup Relations, National Council of the Protestant Episcopal Church. 1959. SC 5¢.

IF THE SCHOOLS ARE CLOSED ... A CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF THE PRIVATE SCHOOL PLAN, by Warren E. Gauerk and Donal Ross Green. 40 pp., 1959. SC 20¢, Q 15¢.

SEGREGATION VERSUS THE SPACE AGE, by Marion A. Wright. A probing address by a former SRC President. SC 5¢.

2 doz

THE TRUTH ABOUT DESEGREGATION IN WASHINGTON'S SCHOOLS. Articles from The Washington Post reprinted in booklet form. SC 10¢.

GEORGIA'S DIVIDED EDUCATION. A detailed report published by the Georgia Conference on Educational Opportunities points to "separate, but unequal." 56 pp., 1960. SC 35¢, Q 25¢.

ARE SOUTHERN MINISTERS FAILING THE SOUTH? by Robert Paul Sessions. An Arkansas pastor critically appraises his colleagues. Reprint from The Saturday Evening Post, May 13, 1961. SC 5¢.

A SOUTHERN VIEW OF THE SOUTH, by Harold C. Fleming. Reprinted from The New York Times (April 3, 1960), this article is SRC's former Executive Director's view of southern change and its effect on our national image abroad. SCF, Q 2¢.

2 doz

SANCTUARIES FOR TRADITION: VIRGINIA'S NEW PRIVATE SCHOOLS, by Mary Ellen Goodman. What "massive resistance" does to education by a member of the 1960 White House Conference on

Children and Youth. (Mimeo.), 27 pp., 1961. SC 10¢.

THIS IS WHAT WE FOUND, by Ralph and Carl Creger. How a white father and son in Little Rock came to champion equal rights and opportunities for Negroes. 60 pp., 1960. SC 25¢.

THE LOUISVILLE STORY, by Omer Carmichael and Weldon James. Detailed account of Louisville's desegregation of schools. 173 pp., 1957, Simon and Schuster. SCF, QCWC.

THREE VIEWS OF THE DESEGREGATION DECISIONS, by William Faulkner, Dr. Benjamin Mays, Cecil Sims. Three papers read before the Southern Historical Assoc., 1955. 29 pp. SCF,QCWC.

THE EASY CHAIR, by Harry S. Ashmore. The story behind the Little Rock headlines reprinted from Harper's Magazine, June, 1958. SCF, QCWC. Free

SOUTH CAROLINIANS SPEAK, compiled by the Rev. John B. Morris and others. Short essays concerning race relations by South Carolina "moderates." 89 pp. SCF, QCWC.

ACTION PATTERNS IN SCHOOL DESEGREGATION: A GUIDEBOOK, by Herbert Wey and John Corey, 276 pp., 1959, Phi Delta Kappa Commission Project. SCF, QCWC.

DESEGREGATION IN BALTIMORE CITY SCHOOLS. A 32-page report by the Maryland Commission on Interracial Problems & Relations and the Baltimore Commission on Human Relations. SCF, QCWC.

THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL REPORTS THE CHANGING SOUTH. A collection of reprints illustrative of SRC's program in public information. 1960. SCF, QCWC.

NEW BUSINESS WAYS IN THE SOUTH. Reprint from Business Week, Aug.5,1961.SCF,Q2¢.

LEADERSHIP REPORTS (all mimeographed unless otherwise indicated, SCF, QRR)

L-1 THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL - ITS AIMS AND ORIGINS

L-5 PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND THE ECONOMY OF VIRGINIA, excerpts from a talk by Dr. Louis T. Rader, Gen. Mgr., Special Controls Dept., General Electric Co., Waynesboro, Va., June 12, 1959.

L-12 VOLUNTARY DESEGREGATION IN SOME SOUTHERN SCHOOL DISTRICTS. Statistics from six states, 1954-59.

~~L-13~~ "DID YOU FIND THAT THERE WAS MUCH DIFFERENCE IN THE ABILITY OF NEGRO CHILDREN TO RECEIVE AND PROFIT BY INSTRUCTION?" Answers by Louisville School Superintendent Omer Carmichael in a tv panel discussion, Sept., 1959.

out of print

L-14 A REPORT FROM VIRGINIA. News reports of the Virginia Education Association's actions in the desegregation controversy. 1960.

L-16 ATLANTA AND WASHINGTON: RACIAL DIFFERENCES IN ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT, by Frank H. Stallings, Assoc. Prof. of Education, Univ. of Louisville, Jan. 26, 1960.

L-17 DESEGREGATION AND ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT. The findings of some border and Southern school districts which have desegregated. 1960.

L-18 NEGRO BUYING POWER. Data on income and purchasing power.

L-19 WHAT PRICE TAG FOR 'MASSIVE RESISTANCE'? Two articles by Frank Trippett on the economic effects of Virgini's policy reprinted from the St. Petersburg Times, June 24 and 31, 1960.

L-22 A REPORT BY THE FOWLER COMMISSION ON RACE RELATIONS, a biracial commission appointed by former Governor Collins of Florida to supply leadership on race relations issues. Dec. 9, 1960.

L-23A DESEGREGATION IN HIGHER EDUCATION. Fact sheet covering 1935 to 1961.

L-24 EXCERPTS FROM AN ADDRESS BY MALCOLM BRYAN, President of the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta Concerning Racial Problems and Economics, Feb. 16, 1961.

L-25 NEW CENSUS LOOK AT CITIES AND RACE. Reprint from the Washington Post, March 26, 1961.

L-26 ADDRESS BY GENERAL LUCIUS D. CLAY. Remarks on the industrial climate of Georgia by a noted native. July, 1961.

L-27 THE EASY OR THE HARD WAY? Some aspects of the option taken in parts of Virginia and North Carolina not to desegregate schools. Oct., 1961.

L-28 ORGANIZATIONS SUPPORTING THE STUDENT PROTEST MOVEMENT, a listing as of Nov., 1961.

L-29 THE AMERICAN

L-29 THE AMERICAN ANTHROPOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION RESOLUTION ON RACE. Scientists' rejection of theories of Negro racial inferiority. Nov. 13, 1961.

L-30 A POSITIVE PLAN TO HELP SOLVE OUR RACIAL DILEMMA, reprint from the Jackson (Miss.) State Times, Nov. 3, 1961, and BIRMINGHAM FACES A HARD DECISION, reprint from the Birmingham (Ala.) News, Oct. 26, 1961. Two editorials from centers of Deep South resistance.

L-31 SLIPPING SEGREGATION: NEGROES WIN LOWERING OF MORE BARRIERS IN SOUTH. Reprint from the Wall Street Journal, Jan. 16, 1962.

L-32 REFUTATION OF "RACE AND REASON," by Dr. William P. Sullivan, Asst. Prof. of English, McNeese State College, Lake Charles, La. A scholar refutes Carleton Putnam's "inferior race" theories. March, 1962.

L-33 A STATEMENT OF RECOMMENDED POLICE POLICY RESULTING FROM THE NEW YORK UNIVERSITY GRADUATE SCHOOL OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CONFERENCE ON "The Challenge of Desegregation for the American Police Executive." March, 1962.

Index to Price Code

SC - single copy

SCF - single copy free

Q - price per copy in quantity

QRR - quantity rates on request

QCWC - quantities considered without cost

May 28, 1962

Mr. Hayne Dycher
P.O. Box 5035
Clemson, South Carolina

Dear Mr. Dycher:

Thank you for your letter of May 19 with its inquiry regarding distribution of THIS I BELIEVE to Clemson students in the fall. We would be happy to find it in circulation as you suggest, but wonder whether placing a copy in from 1,000 to 1,200 dormitory rooms might not involve an overabundance of your personal funds, which you say must expend, as well as more saturation than would really be useful. In any event, we will be happy to let you have up to 100 copies without cost. For a larger quantity, would would have to charge you at the rate of $ .02 per copy, just about the cost to us.

Whatever you decide, Mr. Dycher, do let us have some advance notice of whatever we can send you to be helpful so that we may be certain to have what you need when it is needed.

Sincerely,

BP:s

(Mrs.) Barbara Patterson

up to 100 cost
anywere at .02 ea

CLEMSON COLLEGE

CLEMSON BAPTIST CHURCH

Baptist Student Union
POST OFFICE BOX 87
CLEMSON, SOUTH CAROLINA

CHARLES A. WEBSTER, JR.
DIRECTOR OF STUDENT WORK

GENEVA METZGER
ASSOCIATE

May 19, 1962
P.O. Box 5035
Clemson, S.C.

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sirs:

I recently attended the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee meeting in Atlanta. While there I picked up a pamphlet entitled This I Believe by Dr. Haywood N. Hill and read it. I was impressed very much by the approach Dr. Hill took in his presentation.

So much so, that I would like to secure copies for distribution here on the Clemson College campus, if possible.

Although I am Citizenship Chairman for the Clemson Baptist Student Union, I am not representing the B.S.U. officially on this matter. Therefore, I will have to bear any expense personally. And money is something many of us don't have. But I still feel compelled to contact you and find out if such distribution as I have suggested is possible.

As I will be here during the summer, I would appreciate it if you would let me know of distribution possibilities, expense, etc.

This coming September would be the best time for distribution. Clemson's enrollment will be over 4,000 students this fall. As there are around a 1000 to 1200 rooms in the dormitories, I would like to secure about the same number of the pamphlet.

I believe the dissemination of such literature will do much in spreading the ideals of justice and equality for all, no matter what their race maybe.

Several of us here at Clemson are members of the South Carolina Student Council On Human Relations. Although it seems slow at times, we are making a great deal of progress.

I'm looking forward to your reply.

Sincerely,
Wayne Dycher

May 30, 1962

Mr. Hayne Dyches
P.O. Box 5035
Clemson, South Carolina

Dear Mr. Dyches:

Under separate cover we are mailing you today 100 copies each of THIS I BELIEVE and A VIRGINIA VIEW OF 'RACE AND REASON."

Additional copies of the latter are available at $.02 per copy.

Trusting these will be useful at Clemson,

Sincerely,

BP:s (Mrs.) Barbara Patterson

Dear Mrs. Patterson:

I accept your offer of 100 free copies of "This I Believe." Thank you very much. Receiving them any time between now and September would be quite suitable.

Thanks again,
Hayne Dyches

Could I obtain a similar quantity of "A Virginia View of 'Race and Reason'" (by Benjamin Muse) in the future? What would be the cost of larger #'s?

HAYNE DYCHES
P.O. BOX 5035
CLEMSON, S.C.

5/30/62

May 30, 1962

The Most Rev. Paul J. Hallinan, D.D.
Archbishop of Atlanta
2699 Peachtree Road, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Your Excellency:

At the request of The Very Reverend Monsignor Alexander O. Sigur we are sending you the enclosed materials which are descriptive of the Southern Regional Council and representative of its publications. Monsignor Sigur is a Member of the Executive Committee of the Board of the Council. He felt that you would be interested in these materials and desirous of receiving ones in the future as they become available. We have, therefore, added your name to our mailing list.

If we can be of further usefulness, please do not hesitate to call upon us.

Sincerely,

BP:s
enclosures

(Mrs.) Barbara Patterson
Administrative Secretary

materials sent: L-1
L-34
Executive Support of Civil Rights
Annealing of the South
New South, Nov. '61, March and April '62
School Desegregation - Help Needed?

Members of Board - 151

May 30, 1962

The Most Rev. Robert E. Tracy, D.D.
Bishop of Baton Rouge
P.O. Box 2682
Baton Rouge 1, Louisiana

Your Excellency:

At the request of the Very Reverend Monsignor Alexander O. Sigur we are sending you the enclosed materials which are descriptive of the Southern Regional Council and representative of its publications. Monsignor Sigur is a Member of the Executive Committee of the Board of the Council. He felt that you would be interested in these materials and desirous of receiving ones in the future as they become available. We have, therefore, added your name to our mailing list.

If we can be of further usefulness, please do not hesitate to call upon us.

Sincerely,

BP:s
enclosures

(Mrs.) Barbara Patterson
Administrative Secretary

May 30, 1962

The Most Rev. John P. Cody, S.T.D.
Apostolic Administrator
Archdiocese of New Orleans
7887 Walmsley Avenue
New Orleans 25, Lewisiana

Your Excellency:

At the request of the Very Reverend Monsignor Alexander O. Sigur we are sending you the enclosed materials which are descriptive of the Southern Regional Council and representative of its publications. Monsignor Sigur is a Member of the Executive Committee of the Board of the Council. He felt that you would be interested in these materials and desirous of receiving ones in the future as they become available. We have, therefore, added your name to our mailing list.

If we can be of further usefulness, please do not hesitate to call upon us.

Sincerely,

BP:s
enclosures

(Mrs.) Barbara Patterson
Administrative Secretary

May 31, 1962

Dr. Dora McFarland
620 E. Boyd
Norman, Oklahoma

Dear Dr. McFarland:

Thank you for your generous contribution to the Southern Regional Council which came with your response to our mailing list inquiry. We will certainly keep your name on our list, and add Mr. Patten's as well. A formal acknowledgement of your gift is enclosed.

We trust you will not hesitate to call upon us if we can be of help.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Barbara Patterson

BP:s
enc.

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX 5 Forsyth St.NW

National Student YMCA-YWCA
USA/USSR Exchange
600 Lexington Avenue
New York 22, New York

ATTN: Mrs. Joyce Mims, Adm. Secy. USA/USSR Exchg.

letr
5/15/62

5/16/62

24 copies Student Protest Movement @ $ .15	$ 3.60
24 copies Case for Integration @ $ .05	1.20
	$ 4.80

Thank You.

NATIONAL STUDENT COUNCILS OF THE YMCA AND YWCA

NATIONAL STUDENT COUNCIL OF YMCA'S
291 Broadway
New York 7, New York

NATIONAL STUDENT YWCA
600 Lexington Avenue
New York 22, New York

May 15, 1962

Mrs. Barbara Patterson
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Patterson:

Thank you for your prompt reply to our request for 24 copies of both "The Student Protest Movement: A Recapitulation" and "The Case For Integration". 15 .05

We would appreciate your sending us 24 copies of each. Please bill the Student YMCA-YWCA, USA/USSR Exchange, 600 Lexington Avenue, New York 22, N. Y.

Sincerely yours,

Joyce Mims

(Mrs.) Joyce Mims
Administrative Secretary
USA/USSR Exchange

JM:phk

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

EXCHANGE AND GIFT DIVISION

Refer to: A-SRD
May 21, 1962

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave. N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

The Library has received and recorded the publication noted below. We hope that you will make certain that the Library of Congress is on your mailing list to receive subsequent issues of this publication as a gift or on an exchange basis. The current mailing address for this publication is:

Exchange and Gift Division
Library of Congress
Washington 25, D. C.
U.S.A.

We shall deeply appreciate your continuing to make this publication available to the Library of Congress.

Sincerely yours,

Jennings Wood

Jennings Wood, Chief
Exchange and Gift Division

The publication received:
Southern Regional Council. Report. L-16.

6/11/62

BP

OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENT (VI)
USAREUR DEPENDENTS' SCHOOLS
HQ US ARMY COMMUNICATIONS ZONE, EUROPE
APO 58, US FORCES

23 May 1962

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave. N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming,

Will you please send sample copies of your publication: "New South" for our Curriculum Materials Files.

Sincerely yours,

M. B. Kenney

M. B. KENNEY
Library/AVA Specialist

6/5/62

ck 2.88
6/12/62
LK

INVOICE

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
~~Room 434, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.~~ 5 Forsyth St.NW
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Mrs. M. L. Rutherford
P.O. Box 173
Hope, Arkansas

****

Purchase Order No. letr
Date Shipped: 5/24/62

24 copies each of

Segregation vs. Space Age @ $.05	$1.20
Southern View of the South @ .02	.48
This I Believe @ .02	.48
Virginia View @ .03	.72
	$ 2.88

entered 6/11/62 BP

Also additional materials in bulk without cost

I thank you very much for sending the material to me on credit.
Mrs M. L. Rutherford

FISK UNIVERSITY
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

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Reference Dept.
UNIVERSITY LIBRARY
TEXAS SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY
HOUSTON 4, TEXAS

May 25, 1962

Gentlemen:

Please send us a copy of the first study in the series The Negro and employment opportunities in the South which was a study done on Houston, Texas, published in November, 1961. Please put us on your mailing list for any future studies.

Thank you,

Dorothy L. Briscoe

Dorothy L. Briscoe
Reference Librarian

6/1/62

ck $ 49.00
6/12/62
LK

INVOICE

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
[redacted] 5 Fo[illegible]
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Center for the Study of Liberal
Education for Adults
4819 South Greenwood Avenue
Chicago 15, Illinois

ATTN: Mrs. Freda H. Goldman

****

Purchase Order No. [illegible]
Date Shipped: [illegible] 21/62
5/24/62

35 copies each of the following

Student Protest Movement @ $.15	$ 5.25
Map @ $.20	7.00
The City and the Negro @ $.20	7.00
School Deseg.: First 6 Years @ $ .20	7.00
The Negro and the Ballot @ $ .10	3.50
Executive Support of Civil Rights @ $ .50	17.50
Annealing of the South @ $ .05	1.75
Total	$49.00

Also shipped without cost 35 copies each of
L-19, L-23A, and L-25.

325 Finley Avenue West (Apt. #2)
Birmingham 4, Alabama
May 29, 1962

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

Yesterday I mailed a check for $2.20 to you to renew my subscription to New South and I requested you to begin with the April, 1962 issue. Today I received the April, 1962 issue. I would like to request that the money I sent to you be used to begin or renew my subscription to New South when the present one expires.

In the letter sent to you yesterday I requested a copy of the June, 1961 issue of New South. I still would like to receive it and also a copy of "Slipping Segregation" (L-31) from the WALL STREET JOURNAL and "Editorials from Jackson State-Times and Birmingham News (L-30).

I am very sorry to cause any inconveince on your part but I'm sure that the mistake on my part can be cleared up.

Very truly yours,

Arthur Spears

Arthur Spears

Jerry W. Gainey
104 Lakeview Blvd.
Hartsville, S.C.

June 3, 1962

Dear Mr. Patterson,

I would like to receive free of charge any amount of <u>This I Believe</u> to be distributed among interested persons locally and on a college campus.

Thank you for whatever you can.

Sincerely, Jerry Gainey

61-162

BP

pls send copy Albany Report + if we have them Frances Pomeroy's newsletter from Albany too

miss

Penny Palch

185 MAPLE ST

Englewood, NJ

sent 6/14/62 BP

WGNO from LESLIE W. DUNBAR

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6-4-62

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Acquisitions Division
Washington 25, D.C.

6/4/62

June 4, 1962

Miss Meri Schachter
CURRENT
905 Madison Avenue
New York 21, New York

Dear Miss Schachter:

As you request in your letter of May 31, SRC will send you 500 additional copies of EXECUTIVE SUPPORT OF CIVIL RIGHTS. We will commence mailing of them today, and you may expect to receive them in parcels of 100 over the next few days.

Sincerely,

BP:s

(Mrs.) Barbara Patterson

PA

CURRENT

905 Madison Avenue New York 21

YUkon 8-7900

May 31, 1962

Mr. Leslie Dunbar, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Dunbar:

As of early this week, we have exhausted the initial supply of 500 copies of "Executive Support of Civil Rights." Could you therefore send us an additional 500 copies? It has been an extremely popular item.

Again, thanks for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

Meri Schachter

(Miss) Meri Schachter
Editorial Department

June 4, 1962

Mr. John L. LaHoud
The National Observer
1213 K Street, N.W.
Washington 5, D.C.

Dear Mr. LaHoud:

The Southern Regional Council has not published any studies on the White Citizens Councils since 1957. The results of what research was done then are being mailed to you under separate cover, although their value is largely historical. Their current power is largely concentrated within Mississippi and they carry little authority elsewhere. You might wish to be inundated with some of their literature directly, in which case you could write to The Citizens' Council of America, 315-25 Plaza Building, Jackson, Miss.

For more recent reporting on them, the current issue of The Progressive carries an article by Reese Cleghorn; Hodding Carter's book, "The South Strikes Back" (Doubleday, 1959), is available; and we are advised Americans for Democratic Action has a booklet available, "What's Wrong With the Far Right."

Our research department maintains a newspaper clipping file on the subject and should your pursuit of facts bring you to Atlanta, we should be only too happy to share it with you.

Sincerely,

BP:s

(Mrs.) Barbara Patterson

THE NATIONAL OBSERVER

DOW JONES & COMPANY, INC.
PUBLISHERS

1213 K STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON 5, D.C.

May 30, 1962

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sir:

I am interested in information on White Citizens Councils or similar organizations and their role in perpetuating segregation in the South.

Specifically, I am seeking descriptions of their influence and the extent of their power in the communities in which they operate. I thought your organization may have studied them and made its own report.

Should you have such information available I would appreciate it if you could send it to me. Please let me know if you need more details.

Sincerely,

John L. LaHoud

John L. LaHoud

June 4, 1962

Mr. Herbert von Borch
1938 35th Street, N.W.
Washington 7, D.C.

Dear Mr. von Borch:

The quotation you inquire about in your letter of June 2 is nearly correct. It is not, however, from the Ku Klux Klan, to whom you attribute it, but from the second annual report of the Mississippi White Citizens' Council(1956) which states:

> The best prophet of the future is the past. History proves that the supreme power in the government of men has always been public opinion. Public sentiment is the law!"

The quotation was used in a report SRC made in 1957 on pro-segregation groups in the South.

I trust that when your book, "The Unfinished Society" is translated we may receive a review copy for our monthly magazine, New South. And if you are ever back in Atlanta, please call upon the Council again.

Sincerely,

BP:s

(Mrs.) Barbara Patterson

Herbert von Borch
1938 35th Street NW
Washington 7,D.C.

Washington
June 2,1962

Dear Sirs,

in 1958 I had the pleasure of visiting you in your offices when I wrote a series of articles for my paper,the German daily DIE WELT.I was most grateful for your kind assistance.

Later I published a book on America,"The unfinished Society",which will be translated into Englsih by Hawthorn Books,Inc.of New York.The translation is scheduled to come out in October.

In this context I would like to ask you a favor. I quote from one of your publications that it was the slogan of the Ku Klux Klan that the people's sentiment is the law - but I lost somehow the booklet and now I have only the German text of this meaning. The translator,of course,asks me for the exact English wording.If it is not too difficult for you to look it up could you,please,be good enough to let me know how this phrase is correctly expressed in English?

I enclose a self-adressed envelope.

Thanking you in anticipation,

Sincerely yours,
Herbert von Borch
Herbert von Borch

Southern Regional Council
Atlanta,Georgia

June 4, 1962

Mrs. Freda H. Goldman
The Negro College Committee
on Adult Education
4819 South Greenwood Avenue
Chicago 15, Illinois

Dear Mrs. Goldman:

My apologies for "short-changing" you on your order of materials. The additional 23 copies of "School Desegregation: First Six Years" is being included with the other items you request in your letter of May 31. Thank you for calling the oversight to our attention.

Enclosed is an invoice covering the cost of 10 more copies of all the materials.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Barbara Patterson

BP:s
enc.

ck $14.00
6/15/62
LK

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX 5 Forsyth St
N.W.

Mrs. Freda Goldman
The Negro College Committee on Adult
Education
4819 South Greenwood Avenue
Chicago 15, Illinois

letr 5/31/6
6/4/62

10	Student Protest Movement @ $ .15	$ 1.50
10	Map @ $ .20	2.00
10	City and the Negro @ $ .20	2.00
10	School Deseg: First 6 Years @ $.20	2.00
10	Negro and the Ballot @ $ .20	2.00
10	Executive Support @ $ .50	5.00
10	Annealing of the South @ $.05	.50
		$ 14.00

Thank You.

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the negro college committee on adult education

4819 South Greenwood Avenue Chicago 15, Illinois WAgner 4-0200

STEPHEN J. WRIGHT, Chairman

PETER E. SIEGLE, Secretary

May 31, 1962

Mrs. Barbara Patterson
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Patterson:

Thank you for your prompt handling of my rush order for materials listed on the enclosed invoice. Our check, which is being issued from Fisk University, the fiscal agent, will cover your full charge. May I point out that only 12 (instead of 35) copies of the pamphlet, "School Desegregation: First Six Years" was included in the order. Please send the missing copies (we still need them!) along with the additional order described below to:

Dr. Vivian Henderson
Room 115, Park Johnson Hall
Fisk University
Nashville, Tennessee

Additional order: I find that I will need 10 more copies of each of the items listed on the attached invoice. Please send them to the above address, and bill us as before.

Thank you again for your kind assistance.

Sincerely yours,

Freda H. Goldman

(Mrs.) Freda H. Goldman
Institute Coordinator

FHG:bwm
Enc.

H. A. BOWEN
Supervisor of Negro Schools
Atlanta, Georgia

B. R. BRAZEAL, Dean
Morehouse College

G. W. C. BROWN, Supervisor
Evening College and Adult Services
Norfolk Division
Virginia State College

R. P. DANIEL, President
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C. H. PARRISH, Chairman
Department of Sociology
University of Louisville

ANDREW P. TORRENCE, Head
Department of Agricultural Education
Tuskegee Institute, Consultant

RSR

June 4, 1962

Stephen Richardson
Southwestern at Memphis
Memphis 12, Tennessee

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sirs:

I am a student from Shreveport, Louisiana, presently attending Southwestern at Mamphis. In August I will participate in the National Student Association's Southern Student Human Relations Seminar in Columbus, Ohio. Following the Seminar I will attend the National Student Congress.

In order to become well informed on the issues concerning civil rights and desegregation in preparation for the Seminar and the Congress, I need to read as much literature on the subject as I can.

In a recent mailing from the National Student Association, your organization was listed as one which could provide me with such information. I would appreciate very much your sending me as soon as possible any publications which you think would be helpful.

Thank you for your attention.

Sincerely yours,
Stephen Richardson
Stephen Richardson,
Southwestern.

6/6/42

June 4, 1962

Mrs. Joyce Mims
National Student YMCA-YWCA
USA/USSR Exchange
600 Lexington Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mrs. Mims:

I regret the delay in your receiving the materials you ordered from us on May 15. Our files indicate, however, that these were mailed on May 16 and you were billed accordingly. Perhaps these were routed elsewhere in your office. In any event, under separate cover today I am mailing 24 more copies each of "The Student Protest Movement: A Recapitulation" and "The Case for Integration." Should the original package turn up, would you be so kind as to return it, marked to my attention.

Sincerely,

BP:s

(Mrs.) Barbara Patterson

ck $4.80
6/12/62
LK

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX 5 Forsyth St.
N.W.

Mrs. Joyce Mims
National Student YMCA-YWCA
USA/USSR Exchange
600 Lexington Avenue
New York 22, New York

letr 6/1/62
6/4/62

24 copies THE CASE FOR INTEGRATION
@ $ .05 $1.60

24 copies STUDENT PROTEST MOVEMENT:
A RECAPITULATION: @ $ .15 3.60

$ 4.80

Thank You.

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OF THE
YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION
OF THE U. S. A.

600 LEXINGTON AVENUE NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

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NATIONAL STUDENT COUNCIL OF YMCA'S
291 Broadway
New York 7, New York

NATIONAL STUDENT YWCA
600 Lexington Avenue
New York 22, New York

June 1, 1962

Mrs. Barbara Patterson
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Patterson:

We have not received the copies we requested of "The Student Protest Movement: A Recapitulation" and "The Case for Integration". In our letter of May 15th, we had asked that you send 24 copies of each to the following address:

Mrs. Joyce Mims
National Board YWCA
600 Lexington Avenue
New York 22, New York

write

and please bill the Student YMCA-YWCA, USA-USSR Exchange at the same address.

Sincerely yours,

Joyce Mims

(Mrs.) Joyce Mims
Administrative Secretary
USA-USSR Exchange

JM:phk

June 5, 1962

Mother Mary T. Clark, M.J.
National Federation of Catholic
College Students
Social Action Secretariat
Manhattanville College
Purchase, New York

Dear Mother Clark:

Thank you for your letter of May 31 inquiring about EXECUTIVE SUPPORT OF CIVIL RIGHTS. I regret that it would be impossible for us to supply you with 300 copies of the report for your annual congress without embarking on a whole new printing which would bring the cost to approximately $ .60 per copy. The report was produced for a limited distribution and at a rather high cost. We would be happy, however, to send you half a dozen without charge for use as a resource material if this would be helpful.

It occurs to me that a January 1961 publication, THE FEDERAL EXECUTIVE AND CIVIL RIGHTS, which contains an 18-point proposal to the Executive and served as a springboard for the current study, might be even more appropriate for student use. A copy of this is being sent to you under separate cover. Should you be able to make use of this in large quantity, we could provide 300 copies at $ .20 per copy.

Please let us know if either suggestions would be useful.

Sincerely,

BP:s

(Mrs.) Barbara Patterson

N. F. C. C. S.
SOCIAL ACTION SECRETARIAT
MANHATTANVILLE COLLEGE
PURCHASE, NEW YORK

May 31, 1962

Gentlemen:

We have just examined your publication: Executive Support of Civil Rights. Are you making this available to Civil Rights Groups without charge? We would like to distribute them to the students at our annual congress in August. For that we would need 300 copies. Kindly let us know if your office distributes them freely or what is the lowest bulk rate we gould get. Thanking you, I am

Sincerely,

Mary T. Clark RSJ

Mother Mary T. Clark
Adviser.

ck $1.03
6/5/62
LK

325 Finley Avenue West (Apt. #2)
Birmingham 4, Alabama
June 5, 1962

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 201
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

Please send me the following SRC Publications:

(1) "The Freedom Ride" -- 10¢

(2) The Student Protest Movement-A Recapitulation -- 10¢

(3) The Unequal Badge by Elliot M. Rudwick -- 10¢

(4) The Annealing of the South by Leslie W. Dunbar -- 10¢

(5) The July-August, 1961, issue of NEW SOUTH -- 20¢

(6) New Census Look at Cities and Race(L-25) -- Free

(7) The Case of Integration by Dan W. Thompson -- 15¢

(8) The Hard or Easy Way? (L-27) -- Free

(9) Albany by Howard Zinn -- 25¢

(0) This I Believe by Dr. Haywood N. Hill -- 3¢

(1) From an Address by Gen. Lucius D. Clay (L-26) -- Free

Please find a check enclosed for $1.03 to cover costs.

Very truly yours,

Arthur Spears

Arthur Spears

6/5/62

NATIONAL
CATHOLIC
WELFARE
CONFERENCE

BUREAU OF INFORMATION

REV. JOHN E. KELLY, *Director*
1312 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.
REpublic 7-3553 & 7-4724
Washington 5, D. C.

June 5, 1962

Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

Gentlemen:

We note from the NCWC News Service of June 4, 1962 that you have made a survey recently of Catholic schools in southern dioceses. If this survey is available we would very much appreciate having a copy of it for our files.

Many thanks.

Sincerely yours,

M. Ready

(Mrs.) Margaret C. Ready
Bureau of Information

6/7/62 RS

THE UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK
THE STATE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
THE NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY
ALBANY 1

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GIFT AND EXCHANGE SECTION
PETER J. PAULSON, HEAD OF SECTION

June 5, 1962

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta 3
Georgia

Gentlemen:

The New York State Library has the responsibility of providing materials for the use of members of the Legislature and for all State officials. Its extensive interlibrary loan facilities serve readers and local libraries throughout the State. For the maintenance and continued development of such services we depend on the generosity of authors, publishers, institutional and individual donors. Your help here will be most gratefully appreciated.

Very sincerely yours,

Peter J. Paulson

PETER J. PAULSON, *Head*
Gift and Exchange Section

1. ☐ Please place our name on your complimentary or exchange mailing list. Address:
   New York State Library
   Gift and Exchange Section 2
   Albany 1, N.Y.
2. ☐ We are interested in examining a sample copy.
3. ☐ Please send complimentary or exchange copy.
4. ☐ A replacement copy is desired.
5. ☑ To complete our files the following are lacking, please send if available.
   Please advise us whether they have been discontinued, or are presently out of print.
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8. ☐ If not available on a complimentary or exchange basis, please send with your bill.
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6/11/62

THE NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY, ALBANY - GIFT AND EXCHANGE SECTION

AUTHOR Southern Regional Council.

TITLE Minority South; a southern Yankee, a southern police chief, and a southern newspaper reader view Dixie disorder, character, and promise. (New South v.18, no. 8) (Want Vol. 14 to date)

PLACE Atlanta,Georgia PUBLISHER Author

DATE 1961 EDITION V. OR P. 15p.

If there is a charge for the above, please advise in advance
PLEASE USE ATTACHED MAILING LABEL

convenience.

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF EDUCATION
WASHINGTON SQUARE, NEW YORK 3, N.Y.

TELEPHONE: SPRING 7-2000

June 6, 1962

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St. N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Gentlemen:

I am preparing a research paper and a book on certain aspects of Negro status and progress in the US, and I would greatly appreciate it if you would send along to me, for inclusion in my study, whatever reports you have about employment in the South (Atlanta, Houston, Chattanooga, etc.)

I can assure you these materials will be put to good use.

Sincerely,

Patricia Sexton

Patricia Sexton
Assistant Professor
Educational Sociology

6/8/62

Dear Sir,

If there is no charge for the following, then please send me about 10 copies each of -

Lunch Counter Desegregation in Corpus Christi
by Kenneth Morland

The Church in Areas of Racial Tension,
by Cornelius C Tarplee

Sincerely yours
David Sherman

Sent
Dec 6/6/62

Memo from **C. H. PARRISH**

BP:

Please send to Burke Marshall - Justice Dept - 20 copies Jacksonville non-white population mag.

no ltr. necessary

thanks —

6/7/62 BP

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POST OFFICE BOX 871
NASHVILLE 2, TENNESSEE

June 7, 1962

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, NW
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sir:

Please send me a copy of your report "Executive Support of Civil Rights." You may bill me.

Thank you very much.

Sincerely yours,

Ernest T. Dixon Jr. / jh

Ernest T. Dixon, Jr.

ETDjr/jh

6/11/42

JOINT UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES
NASHVILLE 4, TENNESSEE

June 8, 1962

Gentlemen:

May we have copies of the following to fill gaps in our fi
file:

New South vol. 16 Nos 1-4, Jan- April 1961 (inclusive)

We thank you

Yours truly,
Ethel Birdsong
Ethel Birdsong
Periodicals Librarian

FORM NO. 9 L&R

641

BILL DABNEY
7239 Eudora
Dallas 30 , Texas

June 8, 1962

Gentlemen:

Please send me whatever information that you may have available that would aid in studying problems of Human Relations and Economic Affairs at our Preston Hollow Methodist Church.

Your organization has been brought to our attention as a resource for such information through our church manual for our Commission on Christian Social Concerns.

Sincerely,

Bill Dabney

Bill Dabney

BD:sr

6/14/62

I N V O I C E

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
~~[illegible]~~ 5 Forsyth St.
Atlanta 3, Georgia N.W.

Mr. V. B. Howard
8300 North Wisner Street
Niles 48, Illinois

Purchase Order No. letr 6/8/62
Date Shipped: 6/11/62

1 copy CHATTANOOGA @ $ .20

1 copy ATLANTA @ ,20

$ .40

Stamps
RHA
6/18/62

Thank You.

8300 North Wisner Street
Niles 48, Illinois
June 8, 1962

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street , N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sir:

I would appreciate a copy of the recent study that you made of employment opportunities for Negroes in Atlanta. I would also appreciate a copy of the similar study that was made of Chattanooga.

Please send me a bill and I will forward payment for the publications.

Sincerely,

V. B. Howard

Dr. V. B. Howard

VBH:eh

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NATIONAL COLLEGE

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GREAT NECK LIBRARY • 14 ARRANDALE AVENUE • GREAT NECK, N. Y.

Dear ~~Sir:~~ Date 6-12-62

If your publication listed below is available for free distribution, will you be good enough to send us a ~~copy?~~ two copies?

Executive support of civil rights

6/18/62

If we are not already on your mailing list, will you please add our name? Thank you.

Reference Librarian.
Joseph Covino

P.S. Please send Miss Cox a list of available SRC publications also.

BILL MEERS
108 Fifth St.
La Grange, Ky.

6/14/62

Dear Sir:

I was very happy to receive my first copy of New South magazine and would like for you to send a sample copy of New South to: Miss Roberta Cox, 1721 Germantown Rd., Middletown, Ohio. Also I would like to receive one copy of each of the L-Reports which are still available. Note PS above ↑

Yours truly,
Bill Meers

Tuskegee Institute

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE
ALABAMA

DEPARTMENT OF
RECORDS AND RESEARCH

June 12, 1962

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

Will you kindly supply the Department of Records and Research, Tuskegee Institute, with the following pamphlets: Clay, Lucius D. (Untitled address), Report L-26, July 25, 1961, and ORGANIZATIONS SUPPORTING THE STUDENT PROTEST MOVEMENT, 1961.

We would greatly appreciate this favor.

Sincerely yours,

Jessie P. Guzman

(Mrs.) Jessie P. Guzman
Director

JPG:irf

6/14/62

June 14, 1962

Gentlemen:

If available, please send us the following issues and index, if published: New South

V. 1 # 1,3, 5-7, 11 1946
V. 2 # 4-5, 9, 11 1947
V. 3 # 1 February .1948
V. 4 # 2 - 12 1949
Complete volumes 5-9 1950-1954
V.10 # 1-11 1955
V.12 # 4,5, 9 Apr. May. Sept. 1957
V.13 #5 May 1958

Thank you for your attention to this request.

Very truly yours,
Sophy H. Cornwell
(Mrs.) Sophy H. Cornwell
Cataloging Department

6/21/62

6/13/62
F. Pawley took
150 April NS

NORTH CAROLINA STATE LIBRARY

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DR. JERROLD ORNE, CHAPEL HILL

June 14, 1962

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave., N. E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Gentlemen:

Please send the items listed to the North Carolina State Library, Technical Services Division, Box 2889, Raleigh, North Carolina.

The Federal Executive and Civil Rights.

6/18/62

[x] If there is a charge, please do not send but notify us of cost.

[ ] Enclosed find stamps or coins to cover cost.

Sincerely,

Ann D. Galusha

Ann D. Galusha
Technical Services Librarian

ADG/eh

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Chas [redacted]
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c Eliz. Waters
6/18/62

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6/18/62
RHA

EAST HARLEM PROTESTANT PARISH

2050 SECOND AVENUE
NEW YORK 29, N. Y.

June 18, 1962

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 201
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sir:

Thank you very much for the two copies of "Executive Support of Civil Rights" which you recently sent us.

Materials of this sort are of great value to the ministers and lay leaders of the Parish in their efforts toward community betterment.

Sincerely yours,

G. Stroup

Mrs. Herbert Stroup
Christian Action Asst.

~~We note that we have not yet received~~

May we have the following publication to complete our files: The Negro and Employment Opportunities in the South: Chattanooga, Tennessee.

We already have the publications in this series for ~~Georgia~~ Houston, Texas and Atlanta, Georgia. May we have any others that have been issued and be placed on your mailing list to receive these reports as published?

We shall greatly appreciate your sending this material in order that we may complete our file. Please notify us what action you are taking by means of the attached postal card. Thank you.

Library, Institute of
Industrial Relations
University of California
405 Hilgard Avenue
Los Angeles 24, California

5c-11,'61 (C4492s) 4205

6/25/62

Send to: SOUTH BEND PUBLIC LIBRARY
122 West Wayne Street
South Bend 1, Indiana

Gentlemen:

Please send us 1 copy (copies) of the following titles.

"Minority South; a southern Yankee, a southern police chief, and a southern newspaper reader view Dixie disorder, character and promise."

Com 6/21/62 RHA

We have enclosed .20 in cash for the cost of the material.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Ellen D. Kistler, Head
Order & Catalog Dept.

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta 3, Georgia

June 21, 1962

Mr. Robert L. Reynolds
American Heritage Publishing Co., Inc.
551 Fifth Avenue
New York 17, New York

Dear Mr. Reynolds:

I am enclosing the report on desegregation of southern parochial schools to which you refer in your letter of June 18. It is the only recent study the Council has done on your subject of the Catholic Church and the Negro. As addenda to it, I probably do not need to call to your attention the recent announcement of Archbishop Hallinan of Atlanta that the parochial schools in the Archdiocese of Atlanta (71 counties) will desegregate next year. Also, the Diocese of Baton Rouge , created in November, 1961, was ommitted from the report. We know of no instances of desegregation there, however.

In your research you might wish to get in touch with Southern School News (P.O. Box 6156, Acklen Station, Nashville 12, Tenn.) which keeps abreast of the school situation. Also, a Member of the SRC Board and past President of the Council, Mr. Paul Williams (3320 Gloucester Road, Richmond, Va.), might prove invaluable for you to epptech as he is a Catholic layman who has been active and informed in this area for a decade.

Please call on us if we can be of further usefulness, and know that SRC would be most interested in receiving your completed study.

Sincerely,

BP:s
enc.

(Mrs.) Barbara Patterson
Administrative Secretary

AMERICAN HERITAGE PUBLISHING CO., INC.

551 FIFTH AVENUE · NEW YORK 17, NEW YORK

EXECUTIVE OFFICES

June 18, 1962

The Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

Gentlemen:

I am conducting, under a grant from the Fund for the Republic, a study of the Catholic Church and the Negro in the United States, with emphasis on determining whether the Negro Catholic has full access to all the institutions of the Church - educational, parochial, social, and charitable. According to a report circulated over the wires of the NCWC News Service and widely published in Catholic newspapers of the northern states, you have recently published a survey of Catholic school desegregation in the eleven states which formed the Confederacy.

I am very much interested in obtaining a copy of the survey, and also of any of your other reports of recent years which pertain to my subject. Naturally, I will be happy to pay for the reports if you will let me know their cost.

May I be impolite and ask that you give my request your early attention? Be assured of my gratitude; of my continuing admiration for your own work there is, I am sure, no need to speak.

Very sincerely,

Robert L. Reynolds

Robert L. Reynolds

June 21, 1962

Miss Susan Schwartz
St. Augustine's College
Raleigh, North Carolina

Dear Miss Schwartz:

Under separate cover we are mailing you today the 17 copies you request of "The Negro Voter in the South." An invoice is enclosed in the package, as is also a more recent study, "The Negro and the Ballot." If the latter would be useful to your group we could make it available at the same price, or if this would work a hardship, we can supply a limited number of copies without cost.

Sincerely,

BP:s

(Mrs.) Barbara Patterson
Administrative Secretary

Susan Schwartz
St. Augustine's College
Raleigh, North Carolina
June 19, 1962

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sirs:

As a member of the National Student Association's summer project in negro voter registration, I would like to request seventeen copies of your pamphlet "The Negro Voter in the South" for the members of our group. As I do not know the price, I would appreciate if you sent the copies C.O.D. to me at St. Augustine's College. We would like to have them as soon as possible for the accomplishment of our project.

Thank you for your concern.

Sincerely,

Susan Schwartz

June 21, 1962

Mr. Walter W. Whitson
2336 North Boulevard
Houston 6, Texas

Dear Mr. Whitson:

Thank you for your response to our mailing list inquiry. We will see to it that you continue to regularly receive our publications.

Your question of being associated with the Council as a member or contributor is something frequently confused by people who have had a long acquaintance with us. SRC has not for some years been a membership organization in the sense that the Houston or Texas Councils on Human Relations are. Rather it is directed by a Board of some 85 members who are elected from throughout the South. We do, however, have materials available to anyone (a current list is enclosed along with a statement of origins and aims) and invite interested persons to subscribe to our monthly magazine, NEW SOUTH, a copy of which is also enclosed.

Thank you for your interest and please feel free to call on us at any time.

Sincerely,

BP:s

(Mrs.) Barbara Patterson
Administrative Secretary

June 21, 1962

A/1c Robert Powell
Box 172
Guthrie AFS
Charleston, West Virginia

Dear Mr. Powell:

Thank you again for the clipping, the one on the West Virginia Commission. You may be interested in this recent Council report on that and other state commissions.

We have added your name to our mailing list to regularly receive similar materials.

Again, we are grateful for your interest.

Sincerely,

BP:s
enc.

(Mrs.) Barbara Patterson

June 12, 1962

Mr. Robert Powell
Guthrie Air Force Station
Charleston, West Virginia

Dear Mr. Powell:

Thank you very much for your letter of the 6th. It would be helpful to have local clippings of interest.

If at any time you need additional copies of any of our publications, please let us know. We are grateful that you are able to put our materials to such good use.

Sincerely,

PA:bp

Paul Anthony
Executive Assistant

Guthrie Air Force Station
Charleston, West Virginia

June 6, 1962

Southern Regional Council

Dear Sirs,

You seem to do quite a bit of research on race relations, and I saw this story in today's paper. Since it is not an AP or UPI story, but a local one here, you probably did not see it. If I see other local stories in the paper I will send them on, since I suppose you have a system of filing such information for use when you make a study for an L-report. I have read most of the L-reports you sent me, and I am sending them on to two friends, one in Arkansas and one in the Philippines. The one in the Philippines is a bishop of the Philippine Independent Church and I have recruited him to ESCRU; I want him to understand why an organization like ESCRU is necessary. Your L-reports are valuable; keep up the good work.

Sincerely yours.

Robert Powell

THE LIBRARY-TEXAS COLLEGE OF ARTS & INDUSTRIES
KINGSVILLE, TEXAS

6-1962

Gentlemen:

Could you advise me whether or not--and if so at what price--the item listed below is available? If available, please submit list price and discount if any.

Very truly yours,

Ned C Morris

Ned C. Morris
Acting Librarian

Price, Margaret W.
THE NEGRO AND THE BALLOT IN THE SOUTH. 1959.
Southern Regional Council
REPORT ON FREEDOM RIDERS. 1961.

6/25/62

BAYLOR UNIVERSITY LIBRARY
Box 6307
WACO, TEXAS

28 June 62

We failed to receive a copy of New South

for Nov. 1961, being No. 10 of Vol. 16

We shall be glad to have the number supplied as soon as possible.

Very respectfully,

MRS. ESTHER J. SHEETS
SERIALS LIBRARIAN
BAYLOR UNIVERSITY

Librarian

QY.

6/25/62

PA
RHA

Susan Schwartz
St. Augustine's College
Raleigh, North Carolina
June 26, 1962

RECEIVED
JUN 27 1962

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St., N.W.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Sirs:

I have received the seventeen copies of "The Negro Voter in the South", and am sending to you the requested $1.70. We already possess several copies of the other pamhlet you mentioned,ss we will not need any others. Thank you for your prompt mailing.

CR
7/13/62
RHA

Sincerely,
Susan Schwartz
Susan Schwartz

June 26, 1962

Mrs. Neal Yowell
Documents Librarian
Fullerton Public Library
Fullerton, California

Dear Mrs. Yowell:

We will be glad to put you on our mailing list. We are enclosing a list of our publications, and you are welcome to choose those which you wish us to send you. (Almost all the Leadership Reports are free.)

Thank you for your interest.

Yours truly,

Linda Dunbar
Secretary

LD:s

FULLERTON PUBLIC LIBRARY

FULLERTON, CALIFORNIA

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HARRY M. ROWE, JR., LIBRARIAN
TELEPHONE LAMBERT 5-4747

June 20, 1962

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

The Fullerton Public Library, which is in the center of one of the fastest growing areas in the U. S., is constanly trying to improve its services to the public.

We feel that having current pamphlet material is essential to good reference service.

If you have publications that are available for complimentary distribution, we would be most grateful to receive two copies of any, or all the publications you issue.

If it is your policy to maintain a mailing list, we would appreciate your adding the Fullerton Public Library to the mailing list to receive your publications as they are released for distribution.

Thank you for your consideration of this request.

Very truly yours,

Mrs. Neal Yowell

Mrs. Neal Yowell
Documents Librarian

We understand you have material on race relations in the South available for complimentary distribution.

Already sent
LR

7/2/62

LIBRARY
TEXAS WOMAN'S UNIVERSITY
Box 3715, University Hill Station
Denton, Texas

Periodicals Department

June 28, 1962

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

We need for binding purposes the following number(~~s~~) of

New South:

Vol. 17 no. 1, January, 1962

.

If available, please supply us with a copy (~~of each~~). We are enclosing 20 cents in stamps in payment.
RHA

To insure prompt and correct delivery, the package should be addressed to:

Library
Texas Woman's University
Box 3715, University Hill Station
Denton, Texas

Very truly yours,

(Miss) Willie Lee Taylor
Periodicals Librarian

encl.

Already answered

NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGE AT DURHAM

DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA

Sept. 29, 1961

HELEN G. EDMONDS
GRADUATE PROFESSOR OF HISTORY
Telephone 2-4772

Director of Research for
"THE LIFE AND TIMES OF DR. JAMES E. SHEPARD"
Under the Auspices of a Grant-in-Aid,
Carnegie Foundation for Research

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St., N.W.,
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen,

Please send me a biographical release on Mr. Marion A. Wright of Lisville Falls, N.C. I would appreciate this at your earliest convenience.

Respectfully,

Helen G. Edmonds

Already rec'd

Page Mobile Village, Ft. Myers
6-25-62 (Fla.

Gentlemen:

The Fowler Commission on Race Relations-(Report L-22, Dec. 9/1960) states on page 7: "We would be happy to supply you with additional copies of this statement upon request".

I am extremely interested in obtaining these "Additional copies" and will appreciate it very much if you can send them.

Thanking you for these copies in advance, I am

Sincerely yours
Olive Anderson
(Mrs.) Olive Anderson

Already sent

CIVIC AND WELFARE ORGANIZATIONS THE PRESS

JOHN L. LEFLORE
POST OFFICE BOX 1091
MOBILE 6, ALABAMA

June 25, 1962

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

Will you please send us by return mail a copy of the Macon Plan of variety and drug store desegregation? Also any other important information that you may have on this question.

May we confidentially advise that a voluntary desegregation of variety and drug store lunch counters is scheduled for Mobile within the next fortnight, and we are desirous of getting as much information on this subject as possible.

Thanking you, and with every good wish, I am

Very sincerely yours,

J. L. LeFlore

J. L. LeFlore
Director of Case Work
THE CITIZENS' COMMITTEE

Blaustein Library

THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

Institute of Human Relations • 165 East 56 Street, New York 22, N. Y. • Plaza 1-4000

June 26, 1962

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St., N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

We would be most grateful if you would send our library the material listed below.

Thanking you for this courtesy, I am

Very truly yours,

H J Alderman

Harry J. Alderman
Librarian

7/16/62

Rudwick, Elliott M.: The unequal badge; Negro policemen in the South. 1962.

Take care of

Send 2

June 26 1962

Margaret Long, Editor
New South
Mydear Miss Long,
Enclosed are stamps -
(20 cents) for a copy of the
New South - Nov 1961.
Please mail it to

Mr Kendall Bryan
436 East 47th St
Kansas City 12 Mo.

20¢ Stamps
6/29/62
RHA

Sent by LD
6/29/62

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NBP

AN INDEPENDENT, PROFESSIONAL MAGAZINE FOR ALL CONCERNED WITH THE BUSINESS OF LAW ENFORCEMENT

June 27, 1962

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sir:

Kindly send me a copy of "The Unequal Badge." Thank you.

Very truly yours,

Irving B. Zeichner

IRVING B. ZEICHNER

IBZ/ge

Already
ans
LD

DALLAS AIR FORCE CONTRACT MANAGEMENT DISTRICT
CENTRAL CONTRACT MANAGEMENT REGION (AFSC)
UNITED STATES AIR FORCE
500 SOUTH ERVAY STREET
DALLAS 1, TEXAS

REPLY TO ATTN OF: RCHEN

SUBJECT: Request for Publication

29 June 1962

TO: Southern Regional Council
#5 Forsyth Street, NW
Atlanta, Georgia

Gentlemen

1. I would like to obtain a copy of the article "The Negro and Employment Opportunities in the South - Chattanooga".

2. There is no charge stated; however, if there is, please advise.

Sincerely

R F Greenwald

ROBERT F. GREENWALD
Chief, Equal Opportunity
Employment Office

Already sent

July 2, 1962
Troy, Ala.

Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sir:

I am in the process of making a study of negro education in the south. I would like to have any available material concerning this subject.

I will appreciate any attention you give this matter.

Very truly yours,

Kelly Brock

Kelly Brock
Motel Plaza
Troy, Alabama

Already sent
10

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR AND CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

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815 SIXTEENTH STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON 6, D.C. NATIONAL 8-3870

July 3, 1962

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Gentlemen:

Will you please send to the Library of the AFL-CIO the following publication:

CHATTANOOGA--THE NEGRO AND EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES IN THE SOUTH.

If there is any charge for this, we will appreciate being so advised.

Kindly address the publication as follows:

The Librarian
AFL-CIO Library
815 - 16th Street, N.W., Room 102
Washington 6, D.C.

Very truly yours,

Jean Y. Webber

(Mrs.) Jean Y. Webber, Librarian
AFL-CIO Library

Memo from **PAUL ANTHONY**

Already sent

L D – Please send materials requested. Tell Mr. Cox no charge.

PA

DELTA FOUNDATION
INCORPORATED
933 CHAMBLISS ROAD
MEMPHIS 16, TENNESSEE

July 3, 1962

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 201
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Gentlemen:

Please ship 25 copies each of the Chattanooga and Atlanta reports on THE NEGRO AND EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES IN THE SOUTH.

Our check will be sent upon receipt of your invoice to cover the above.

Yours very truly,

A. E. Cox

A. E. Cox
Executive Director

LD sent

The Delta Foundation is a non-profit educational organization and contributions to its support are allowable income tax deductions

Sent. LD.
7/9/62

Page Mobile Village
Fort Myers, Florida
Jult-4-62

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

ck $2.00
7/10/62
LK

Gentlemen:

Please send me the following:

The City and the Negro- 3 copies @ .20¢ . . . . . .60¢
The Negro and Employment opportunities
in the South- 1 copy @ .20¢ 20

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L-34 Desegregation in Southern Parochial Schools

We may want quantities of some of the mimeographed reports, in our attempt to form a Human Relations Council. Cheque for $2.00 is enclosed to help pay postage, and I do thank you very much.

Olive Anderson

Sincerely Olive Anderson

LD

Council for Civic Unity of San Francisco

437 MARKET STREET • SAN FRANCISCO 5 • EXbrook 2-3877

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July 5, 1962

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

I would appreciate five copies of your recent statement for recommended police policy, dated March 9, 1962.

Many thanks for your consideration.

7/16/62

Sincerely,

Frank Quinn

FQ:s

Frank Quinn
Executive Director

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July 6, 1962

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

Please send us two copies of "A Statement of Recommended Policy Policy Resulting fromthe New York University Graduate School of Public Administration Conference on: "The Challenge of Desegregation for the American Police Executive" listed in The Journal of IntergroupRelations, Summer 1962.

Very truly yours,

Louise P. Blackham (bp)

Louise P. Blackham
Executive Secretary

LPB:bp

Sustained through the United Good Neighbors

Book sent 7/16/62

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia
July 6, 1962

Memorandum

To: Members of the Council

From: Paul Anthony
Executive Assistant

As you know, the University of Chicago Press has just published Seeds of Southern Change: The Life of Will Alexander, by Wilma Dykeman and James Stokely.

This excellent account of the work of Dr. Alexander is also a major history of the inter-racial work in the South since 1900.

We have obtained, at the regular trade discount, copies of the book for members and friends who may wish to purchase them. They are available from the Council at $3.75 per copy. (Retail price, $5.95.)

Check enclosed

A. D. BEITTEL
Tougaloo
Mississippi

A D Beittel

Sent - LD 7/9/62

July 7, 1962
Troy, Ala.

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 201
5 Forsyth St., N. W.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Sir:

Will you please rush the material I have checked in the bulletin. I am enclosing $2.25. If there is any futher cost please bill me.

Thanks very much for handling this matter.

Very truly yours,

Kelly Brock

Kelly Brock
Motel Plaza
Troy, Alabama

ck $2.25
7/10/62
LK

3 sent
LD

122 North Calhoun Street
Greenville, South, Carolina
July 8, 1962

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St., N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sir :

Please send me five (5) copies of your pamphlet "The Negro and Employment Opportunities in the South".

Sincerely yours,

Jerry S. Byrd

Jerry S. Byrd

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Atlanta 3, Ga.

No. of Copies

1 co y- MINORITY SOUTH: A SOUTHERN YANKEE, POLICE CHIEF, & NEWS-PAPER READER VIEW DIXIE. .20

7/16/62

RHA 7/16/62

We enclose $ .20 in ☒ Stamps ☐ Check

1447 Ferndale Ave.
Petersburg, Va.
July 9, 1962

Dear Sir:

Please send me free the pamphlet – The Negro and Employment Opportunities in the South.

Thank you.

Mrs. Edith T. West

Sent, LP

FLORIDA REGIONAL OFFICE

ANTI-DEFAMATION LEAGUE

Of B'nai B'rith

330 SEYBOLD BUILDING, MIAMI 32, FLORIDA, FRANKLIN 3-6306

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•

ARNOLD FORSTER
General Counsel

July 9, 1962

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsythe Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

Please send me 20 copies of the May-1962 issue of the "New South".

Cordially,

Nathan Perlmutter

NP/ra

3025 Lincoln Blvd
Fort Myers, Florida
July-9-62

SRC, 5 Forsyth St., N.W.,
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear SRC:

Could you oblige me by sending copies of the Report made by the Fowler Commission on Race Relations (which was appointed by Gov. Collins of Fla.)

We are interested in getting people interested in forming a Human Relations Council here, and believe the Report made by the Fowler Commission will help/ Thanking you in advance, I am

Sincerely

Marvin Davies

Marvin Davies

1347 Moss St
New Orleans (19) La
July 9, 62

Dear Mr. Anthony: I am enclosing a check for $3.75 to pay for a copy of Seeds of Southern Change.

Sincerely,

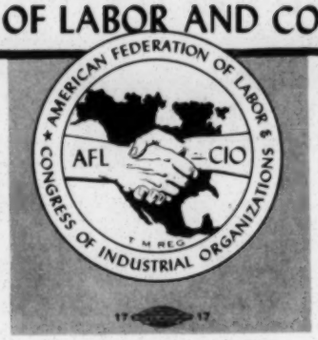
Florence Sitz

Book sent
7/16/62

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR AND CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

GEORGE MEANY
PRESIDENT

WM. F. SCHNITZLER
SECRETARY-TREASURER



REGION NO. 8. PAUL R. CHRISTOPHER. DIRECTOR
216 FLATIRON BUILDING
705 BROADWAY, N. E.
KNOXVILLE 17, TENNESSEE

524-7481-2

July 9, 1962

Mr. Paul Anthony
Executive Assistant
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

I appreciate the opportunity to purchase a copy of Seeds of Southern Change: The Life of Will Alexander, at the trade discount price of $3.75 per copy.

My check in this amount is enclosed.

Sincerely,

Paul R. Christopher

Paul R. Christopher

PRC:lr
oeiu 144 afl-cio

Book sent
7/16/62

Sent VD

B-13, Page Mobile Village
Fort Myers, Florida
July-10-62

Gentlemen:

We are interested in your Report L-22, which which was issued by The Fowler Commission on Race Relations under date of Dec-9-1960.

We note that "Additional copies may be had upon request", and we would be deeply appreciative of receiving these additional copies.

Sincerely

Olive Walker

(Miss) Olive Walker
B-13, Page Mobile Village
Fort Myers, Florida

Already sent -
L O

1514-23rd Avenue North
Nashville 8, Tennessee
July 10, 1962

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.,
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sirs,

Please send me a copy of "Executive Support of Civil Rights."

Sincerely
James R. Thornton, Sr.

Sent LO

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION of MANUFACTURERS
OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
2 EAST 48TH STREET · NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

July 10,1962

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St.,
N. W., Atlanta Ga.

Dear Sir;

We would appreciate it very much, if you would send us a free copy of your 16 page pamphlet , " Chattanooga- The Negro and Employment Opportunities in the South.

We are very much interested in this topic and will find this pamphlet very helpful.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Yours truly,

Marlene Feldman

Industrial Relations

445 Esplanade, Apt. 8
Pacifica, California
July 10, 1962

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St. N. W.
Atlanta, Ga.

Gentlemen:

I woual appreciate if if you would send me a copy of your publication "Chattanooga-The Negro and Employment Opportunities in the South".

It was mentioned in the July issue of "The American Federationist".

Thank you,

Sherman W. Gerke

7/16/62

St. Elizabeth's Church | EPISCOPAL

The Reverend ~~Walter D. Edwards, Jr.~~ W. Carroll Brooke

Study: ~~1801 Windsor Ave., S. W.~~ Box 4211, ROANOKE, VIRGINIA

Book sent 7-16-62

July 10, 1962

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3,
Georgia

Dear Paul,

Please send me a copy of Seeds of Southern Change: The Life of Will Alexander. It was not my privilege to work with Dr. Alexander in the eary days of the Council. I did have the privilege of meeting him at a conference in Williamsburg in 1954. I have enclosed my check for $3.75 covering the cost. I trust you are having a good summer. Every good wish for you,

Sincerely,

Carroll Brooke

SOUTHERN METHODIST UNIVERSITY
PERKINS SCHOOL OF THEOLOGY
DALLAS 22, TEXAS

July 11, 1962

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sir:

Recently I received from you a statement concerning Carleton Putnam's book, Race and Reason. As you probably know, this book is being widely circulated in Louisiana through the State Department of Education. A discussion of the book is on the agenda of the Louisiana Conference Board of Christian Social Concerns of the Methodist Church for its next meeting on August 8. I would appreciate very much receiving 30 copies for distribution among the members of the Board. You may mail these to me at The Louisiana Pastors' School, Centenary College, Shreveport, Louiaiana, to arrive by August 8.

Sincerely,

Douglas Jackson
JL

DJ:dl

Douglas Jackson

7/16/62

Gentlemen:

We would greatly appreciate receiving a copy of the publication:

Executive Support of Civil Rights
52 page March 13, 1962

7/16/62

If there is any charge, please let us know.

Thank you,

Contra Costa County Taxpayers' Assn.
917 Alhambra Ave.
Martinez, California

TEXAS COMMISSION ON RACE RELATIONS

Affiliated With

The Southern Regional Council

GReenwood 6-3150
~~309 W. 21st Street~~
Austin, Texas

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J. D. McLeod
Huntsville

8510 Ferris
Houston 35 Texas
July 12-1962

Mr. Paul Anthony:

Enclosed please find check for the book Seeds of Change: The Life of Will Alexander. Truly our lives has been blessed in knowing Mr. Alexander.

Kindest regards.

7/16/62

Sincerely

Mrs. Jas S Crate

ck. $3.75
7-16-62
LK

Dear Sir:

I would like to obtain a copy of the article, "The Right to Protest" published in the January or February issue of your magazine and written by Marion A. Wright.

Your assistance would certainly be appreciated.

Sincerely,
G. D. Sample
1707 Avenue E
Nederland, Texas

7/16/62

LOS ANGELES PUBLIC LIBRARY
630 West Fifth Street
Los Angeles 17, California

JUL 13 1962

Gentlemen:

7/16/62

Please send us two copies of your latest complete priced list of publications and place us on your mailing list to receive notice of new publications as issued. Address to Replacement Desk, Order Department.

Yours very truly,

Miss L. F. Allison
Replacement Desk

Order Department.

PC 49 4-49

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

July 13, 1962

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Gentlemen:

I shall be grateful if you will send me a copy of the results of your recent survey, entitled "Chattanooga--The Negro and Employment Opportunities in the South." Thank you for your kind attention to this request.

Sincerely yours,

Marion Hayes

7/16/62

Marion Hayes
Office of Labor Economics

Southeastern Baptist Theological Seminary
AN AGENCY OF THE SOUTHERN BAPTIST CONVENTION
Wake Forest, North Carolina

July 13, 1962.

EDWARD A. McDOWELL
PROFESSOR OF NEW
TESTAMENT INTERPRETATION

Mr. Paul Anthony,
Executive Assistant, S.R.C.,
5 Forsyth St., N.W.,
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Mr. Anthony:

Thank you for making possible the purchase of Seeds of Southern Change: the Life of Will Alexander at the trade discount.

I am enclosing my check for $3.75. Please have a copy of the book mailed to me.

Yours very truly,

Edward A. McDowell

Edward A. McDowell

ck $3.75
7-16-62
LK

7/16/62

Please send a copy of the
Fowler report on race relations L22.

7/18/62

(Rev) Helene Ulrich
129 Miramar Rd
Fort Myers
Florida

Publication: CHATTANOOGA - THE NEGRO AND EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES IN THE SOUTH

Copies: One

If this publication is free, please send it addressed:

Business and Economics Department
MINNEAPOLIS PUBLIC LIBRARY
300 Nicollet Avenue
Minneapolis 1, Minnesota

If there is a charge, please inform us before sending.

July 13, 1962

Lillian R. Cutler, Head

7/19/62

July 16, 1962

Mr. Morris Rubin
THE PROGRESSIVE
408 W. Gorham Street
Madison 3, Wisconsin

Dear Mr. Rubin:

We have added your name to our mailing list to receive a complimentary subscription to the Council's monthly magazine, NEW SOUTH. Under separate cover we are also sending you the back copies for 1962, along with a publication list. From time to time, as they are issued, you will receive similar Council materials. If there are any on the list which you would like to receive, please let us know and we will be happy to send them.

Sincerely,

BP:s

(Mrs.) Barbara Patterson
Administrative Secretary

I N V O I C E

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
~~Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.~~ 5 Forsyth St. NW
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Mrs. Olive Anderson
Page Mobile Village
Fort Myers, Florida

****

Purchase Order No. letr 7/14
Date Shipped: 7/16/62

L-Reports 22,29,32 in quantity (dozen or more), other materials in lesser quantity $3.00

Thank You.

Page Mobile Village
Fort Myers, Florida
July-20-62

ck $4.00
7-23-62
LK

SRC, Inc.,
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

Enclosed is cheque for $4.00, ($I.00 more than enclosed bill) and I will be grateful if you will send me 4 copies of "THIS IS WHAT WE FOUND" by Ralph and Carl Creger, for this extra dollar.

Am hoping we will be able to stir up enough interest to use up all this material I received from you yesterday. Our bi-racial pot is boiling real hard, and people should become interested!

Thanking you very much for your kind attention, I am

Sincerely

Olive Anderson

(Mrs.) Olive Anderson

July 16, 1962

Mr. John Lofton
Editorial Writer
Pittsburgh Post-Gazette
Pittsburgh 30, Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. Lofton:

I just wanted to acknowledge your repeated requests to have your address on the Council's mailing list changed to the above. It has been, definitely, and I do sympathize with your frustration in getting this seemingly simple task accomplished. Due to personnel shifts and just endless impedimenta, getting our mailing lists in order has been herculean. If there is any further, and annoying, foul-up, please let me know. I am enclosing a publication list, in case you have missed any materials you would like to have. Please also let me know if you would like any of these. Our apologies.

Sincerely,

BP: S
enc.

(Mrs.) Barbara Patterson
administrative secretary

July 12, 1962

Dear Sirs:

Please, please change my address on your mailing list from 151 Leland Avenue, Menlo Park, Cal., to that given below. This is the third or fourth time I have requested a change of address in your mailings, which, incidentally, I do like very much to receive.

Sincerely,

John Lofton

John Lofton, Editorial Writer
Pittsburgh Post-Gazette
Pittsburgh 30, Pa.

July 17, 1962

Mr. Boyd H. Ratchye
Reference Librarian
Lamont Library
Harvard College
Cambridge 38, Mass.

Dear Mr. Ratchye:

I am enclosing a current listing of Council publications. Should you require any of these to bring your files up to date, please indicate the ones needed and we will be happy to provide them.

The Lamont Library has also been added to our mailing list, as you request.

Sincerely,

BP:s
enc.

(Mrs.) Barbara Patterson
Administrative Secretary

LAMONT LIBRARY
Harvard College
Cambridge 38, Massachusetts
July 6, 1962

Dear Sir:

Due to the increasing interest of our student body in current problems of school segregation we are bringing our pamphlet files up to date on that issue. Accordingly would you supply us with pamphlet material which would give us a better understanding of the problem. Also please place us permanently upon your mailing list for complementary materials of interest to our student body. Thank you.

Boyd H. Ratchye

Boyd H. Ratchye
Reference Librarian

MOREHOUSE COLLEGE

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

OFFICE OF THE DEAN

July 18, 1962

ck $3.75
7-20-62
LK

Mr. Paul Anthony
Executive Assistant
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Anthony:

Enclosed you will find a check for $3.75 to cover the purchase of the book titled Seeds of Southern Change: The Life of Will Alexander.

It will be indeed a pleasure for me to have this book in my library, for I thought very highly of Dr. Alexander.

With the hope that you will have a pleasant and profitable summer, I am

Yours sincerely,

B. R. Brazeal

B. R. Brazeal
Dean

BRB:h
Encl:

ck $1.00
7-23-62
HK

Mrs. James H. Price

308 Clarke Avenue, Magnolia, Miss.

July 20, 1962

Southern Regional Council,
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.,
Atlanta 3. Ga.

Dear Sir:

Have you available copies of The Nature of the Problem by Will D. Campbell? If not please me five copies of New South for June 1962.

Enclosed is my check for $1.00 for either of the above - which ever is available.

Yours truly,
Mrs J. H. Price

MRS. JOE ROBINSON BREWER
BOX 314 ROUTE 1
SCOTT, ARKANSAS

ck $3.75
7-25-62
LK

July 21, 1962

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Attention Mr. Paul Anthony, Executive Assistant

Dear Mr. Anthony:

If I am not too tardy in responding to your memo of July 6, I'd like to order a copy of Seeds of Southern Change: The Life of Will Alexander by Wilma Dykeman and James Stokely. I appreciate the discount available and enclose my check for $3.75 -- and shall be glad to pay postage if you will advise the amount.

Your memo of June 13 has been noted and if nothing unforeseen occurs, I plan to attend the 1962 annual meeting of the Council in Atlanta on November 19 and 20. Probably my husband will make the trip with me.

We were delighted to meet Margaret Long when she came to address our ACHR in June. She is a real tonic. Please remember us to her.

Cordially,

Virna L. Brewer

Atlanta University
Ware Hall Rm. 326
Atlanta, Georgia
July 23, 1962

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sir:

Please send me your pamphlet, entitled "What the Supreme Court Said"... (The School Segregation Decision with an Analysis by Prof. Robert A. Leflar")

Enclosed you will find ten cents (10¢) to cover the cost.

Thanking you in advance for your service.

Yours truly,
Miss Emma Knight

10¢ Coin
RHA
7/25/62

NO.

BANK ST. COLLEGE OF EDUCATION LIBRARY
69 BANK ST., NEW YORK 14, N. Y.

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AUTHOR
Clay, Lucius

TITLE
Southern Regional Council
(Report L-26, July 25, 1961)

PLACE
Atlanta 3, Ga., 5 Forsyth St.,N.W.

DATE
1961

PUBLISHER
Southern Regional Council

SERIES

EDITION

PLEASE RUSH.

7/24/62

IFY

July 23, 1962

Miss Patricia Louise Edelston
118 Arthur Avenue, S.E.
Minneapolis 14, Minnesota

Dear Miss Edèèston:

Thank you for your letter of July 13 with its inquiry about the Council. I believe the enclosed "Origins and Aims" statement does a pretty good job of explaining us. Also enclosed are several sample copies of our monthly magazine, New South, and a listing of current publications, anyone of which we would be happy to send if you would find it of interest.

Since you mention the Council being written about in Revolt in the South, I feel I must add that as someone who knew Mr. Wakefield and his book, I am not alone is wishing he had been able to spend more time in that South before breaking into print.

Thank you again for your interest and please call on us if we can be useful.

Sincerely,

BP:s
enc.

(Mrs.) Barbara Patterson

118 Arthur Avenue S.E.
Minneapolis 14, Minnesota
July 13, 1962

Gentlemen:

In his book Revolt in the South, Dan Wakefield mentioned the Council and its work. I would appreciate it very much if you would send me any available information on the Council, what it is trying to do, and what progress it is making.

Thank you very much. Sincerely yours,

Patricia Louise Edelston

Patricia Louise Edelston

July 23, 1962

Mr. William C. Ames
Morgan Hall
Amherst College

Dear Mr. Ames:

Under separate cover we are mailing you today a packet of Council materials which, although they do not answer everyone of your questions specifically, cover a pretty broad front of the area you plan to cover for your high school seminar. Let me recommend, specifically, however, Georgia's Divided Education for dealing with sums spent on education, and The Negro and the Ballot, which although old presents some very accurate (at the time) figures.

Any study such as you propose would involve a lengthy bibliography. There are, however, two documents which stand out to me in their value for the obvious aspects of your study: Where the States Stand on Civil Rights, Richard Barnett and Joseph Garai (Sterling Press, 1962); and Economic and Social Status of the Negro in the United States, National Urban League, 1961 (14 E. 48th St., New York 17). And further on the current scene, the U.S. Civil Rights Commission Report on Voting, Housing, Justice, Education and Employment should be available in your library.

Presently, the only other documents which come to mind are either dated, tactical, or philosophical. As you go through your preliminaries, perhaps you can write us more specific queries and we will be only too glad to delve into our research files.

Sincerely,

BP:s (Mrs.) Barbara Patterson

P.S. Are our old personal friends, Frank and Laura Randall still teaching at Amherst. If you know them, please send our (Mrs. Jack) regards.

AMHERST COLLEGE

Amherst, Massachusetts

DEPARTMENT OF AMERICAN STUDIES

July 19, 1962.

Margaret Hale

Frank & Laura Randall

Southern Regional Council,
63 Auburn Ave., N.E.,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Gentlemen:

I am a high school history teacher and am in the process of preparing a two week unit of study on the Negro in America since 1865. This unit of study, along with several others, is being prepared with funds made available by a foundation.

I am wondering if your organization might be able to provide me with statistical information. Specifically, I am interested in obtaining statistics on the following topics:

A. Average education of Negros from 1865 to present (this information to be compared with average education of white population).

B. Amount of money spent by southern states for Negro schools as compared to amount spent for all-white schools, 1865 to present.

C. Shift of Negro population from South to North, 1865 to present. — that rare pamphlet Ec. & Soc. Statistics N. & U S

D. Statistics on economic status - such as average income and value of property owned by the Negro.

E. Voter registration in the southern states, 1865 to present.

These examples will give you an idea of the type of statistical information I am seeking. I would be happy to receive any information you might be willing to provide. Any cost incurred will be sent by return mail. — please send this

Very truly yours,

William C. Ames

William C. Ames.

A-L

770 Main St.
Danville, Va.
July 23, 1962

Gentlemen:

Please send me Report L-8 (August 1959) a reproduction of a statement on the subject of race and intelligence by 18 of the country's leading psychologists and anthropologists; and Report L-29 (December 1961), a reproduction of a resolution passed by the Amer. Anthropological Asso. reaffirming its position on race.

Thank you,

S. Newman

SAMUEL NEWMAN, M.D.

7/24/62

7/30/62

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION

451 STATE CAPITOL BUILDING
TELEPHONE DI 3-4411 • EXTENSION 2616

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MR. HOWARD W. McKINNEY
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

July 23, 1962

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sirs:

We would like to request 15 copies of your report L-35, June 20, 1962, entitled "State Commissions on Human Relations."

I think this is a valuable contribution you have made in comparing data by the various state commission, and it is certainly a valuable supplement to the report on Twenty State Anti-Discrimination Agencies and The Laws They Administer as prepared by the American Jewish Congress.

Sincerely,

Howard W. McKinney
LVK

Howard W. McKinney
Executive Director

HWM:lvk

GEO GLOMB
28 CEDAR AVE
ALIQUIPPA, PA

DEAR SIR:

PLEASE SEND ME
3 COPIES OF THE
CHATTANOOGA—
THE NEGRO AND
EMPLOYMENT
OPPORTUNITIES
IN THE SOUTH.

THANK YOU

GEO GLOMB

July 23, 1962

Father John McLaughlin
Passionist Fathers
1300 U.S. Highway No. 1
North Palm Beach, Florida

Dear Father McLaughlin:

Thank you for writing your words of encouragement.

You mention that you are writing a paper on the Negro in the South. Since you were not more specific about areas of your concern, I am enclosing to you a listing of our current materials, single copies of which we would be able to send without cost.

Thank you also for the clipping about the police force in your local paper. Such items are always useful for our research files.

Sincerely,

BP:s
enc.

(Mrs.) Barbara Patterson

This is a clipping from our local paper and I thought that you might be interested in reading it. I have a report from you on the subject of the police and integration, which is good in getting an over all view of the situation.

Passionist Fathers

1300 U. S. HIGHWAY NO. 1
NORTH PALM BEACH, FLORIDA

Dear Sirs:

I have been doing a lot of work on the Negro in the South and have received a great deal of material from you in the past. What I am seeking is a listing of the latest material that I can get on the Negro in the South. I am aware of something that you did in regard to the Catholic Dioceses in the South concerning the School Integration.

If you have any listing of material that is available since last May I would a preciate it. I am doing a paper and I would like it to be as up to date as possible.

Sometimes you may think that you are working without much gain but whatever you do it is really appreciated by the thousands who are fighting for the rights of the Negro.

God Bless You.

Sincerely,

John Mc Laughlin

John Mc Laughlin

Founded 1909

THE PROGRESSIVE

MORRIS H. RUBIN
Editor

MADISON 3, WISCONSIN

July 24, 1962

BP

Mrs. Barbara Patterson
Administrative Secretary
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Patterson:

Thanks so much for your note of July 16. I am delighted that you have added our name to the mailing list to receive a complimentary subscription to the Southern Regional Council's monthly magazine, New South. I shall certainly watch your publication list to determine if there are any additional materials that would be helpful to us.

With best wishes and many thanks,

Sincerely,

MHR/bh

Morris H. Rubin
Editor

GREATER ATLANTA
COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
5 FORSYTH STREET, N.W.
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

TELEPHONE
525-6469

JULY 25, 1962

TO: BARBARA PATTERSON

FROM: ELIZA PASCHALL Eliz

RE: REQUEST FOR SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL PUBLICATIONS FROM ATLANTA SCHOOL SYSTEM.

I SENT TO DR. RUAL STEPHEN, DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT ATLANTA PUBLIC SCHOOLS, COPIES OF THE REPORT L-16 ON RACIAL ACHIEVEMENT IN WASHINGTON AND THE BOOKLET ENTITLED "THE TRUTH ABOUT DESEGREGATION IN WASHINGTON'S SCHOOLS" WITH THE SUGGESTION THAT THIS INFORMATION MIGHT BE HELPFUL TO TEACHERS IN THE SCHOOLS WHICH HAVE BEEN AND ARE TO BE DESEGREGATED. HE SAID THAT IF IT IS AT ALL POSSIBLE, THEY WOULD LIKE VERY MUCH TO HAVE 150 COPIES OF THESE (each) TO SEND ONE TO EACH SCHOOL IN THE SYSTEM.

OF COURSE, WE ARE DELIGHTED THAT HE WANTS TO USE THEM IN THE ATLANTA SCHOOLS AND HOPE THAT YOU WILL BE ABLE TO FILL THIS REQUEST.

ELIZA PASCHALL

EP/PAG

7/26/62

July 25, 1962

Mrs. R.C. Krapf
Highlander Center
1625 Riverside Drive
Knoxville 15, Tennessee

Dear Mrs. Krapf:

The addresses you request in your letter of July 24 are as follows:

Mrs. Alice Spearman
South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1330 Laurel Street
Columbia, South Carolina

Mr. Fred Routh
National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials
2027 Massachusetts Avenue, NW
Washington 6, D.C.

Sincerely,

BP:s

(Mrs.) Barbara Patterson

HIGHLANDER CENTER
1625 RIVERSIDE DRIVE
KNOXVILLE 15, TENNESSEE

July 24, 1962

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

Myles Horton has asked me to write you regarding addresses of two people he wishes to write to. Could you give us the addresses of Mrs. Alice N. Spearman and Mr. Fred Routh?

Thank you very much.

Yours truly,

Lois Krapf

Lois Krapf
(Mrs. R. C. Krapf)
Office Assistant

614 Watauga Dr.
Louisville 6, Kentucky
July 25, 1962.

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth, North West
Atlanta, Georgia

Gentlemen:

Will you please send me all the available information that you may have on the subject of school integration. I refer, of course, to such materials as are intended for distribution to students of school integration problems.

Thank you for this favor.

Sincerely yours,
K. E. Eisen

7/30/62

Dear Sirs:

Please send me any free educational materials. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Shirley Green
1536 Washington Blvd.
Abilene, Texas

7/30/62

"The Galleries"
3315 Cleveland Ave.
Fort Myers, Florida

Gentlemen:

I understand that you will mail copies of the Fowler Report L-22, upon request. It seems as if this area not only should be, but possibly is cognizant of the need to know more about the recommendations made in this report, as the need for some positive action in this area becomes daily more apparent.

Thanking you in advance for copies of this report which I can place in the hands of those who are in a position to make good use of them, I am

Sincerely yours,
Mrs. R. N. Garrison
(Mrs.) R. N. Garrison

2018 N.32 St.,Philadelphia 21,Pa.;
July 26,1962

Southern Regional Council,
Atlanta,Ga.

Dear friends:

Please send me several copies of your "Chattanooga - The Negro and Employment Opportunities in the South."

Fraternally,

James Dolsen

7/30/62

ALBANY PUBLIC LIBRARY

ALBANY, N. Y.

HARMANUS BLEECKER, Headquarters
Washington Avenue and Dove Street
JOHN A. HOWE, Schuyler and Broad Streets

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, 137 North Pearl Street
PINE HILLS • 1000 Madison Avenue
DELAWARE • 328 Delaware Avenue

July 27, 1962

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

7/30/62 7/30/62

Please send us your list of publications and place our name on your mailing list.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely yours,

Bruce E. Thomas

Bruce E. Thomas
Adult Education Librarian

BT:rr

1718 West Street, O. P.
Montgomery, Alabama
July 28, 1962

Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

Gentlemen:

Please send me some materials or a list of materials concerning the Negro voter in the South. Thank you very much.

Yours truly,

Kimmie S. Dyess

Kimmie S. Dyess

7/31/62

July 30, 1962

Miss Elain Katz
Secretary, Youth Aware
7545 Brookhaven Road
Philadelphia 31, Pa.

Dear Miss Katz:

The Southern Regional Council is not a social action organization but more of an information and research agency. As a consequence we are unable to provide you with any schedule of our activities, but are rather enclosing a brief statement of "Origins and Aims" and a listing of materials available from us. It might be helpful to your newsletter also to know that SRC's resources are available for information about the "events and demonstrations" to which you refer.

We are also sending the same materials to Miss Silverman, as you request.

Sincerely,

BP:s

(Mrs.) Barbara Patterson
Administrative Secretary

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue Ne.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

July 24, 1962

Dear Sir:

The youth group YOUTH AWARE of Philadelphia is interested in sending a newsletter to its membership for the coming seasnn, September '62 to June '63 informing them of important events and demonstrations concerning peace and integration. We are anxious to hear of the activities of your organization.

If possible would you please send a copy of your prospective schedule to both our president and our secretary.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely yours,

Elaine Katz

Marsha Silverman
President Youth Aware
6606 Sylvester St.
Philadelphia 49, Pa.

Elaine Katz
Secretary Youth Aware
7545 Brookhaven Rd.
Philaselphia 51, Pa.

July 30, 1962

Miss Linda Firestone
427 North Jackson
Joplin, Missouri

Dear Miss Firestone:

I sadly fear you have the Southern Regional Council confused with some other organization. Our spheres of interest and concern are race relations and we can therefore, be of very little help to you in your debate on reciprocal free trade. Good luck, nonetheless.

Sincerely,

BP:s

(Mrs.) Barbara Patterson
Administrative Secretary

July 20, 1962

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

The 1962-63 Secondary School Debate Topic is: Resolved: That the U. S. should adopt a policy of reciprocal free trade with non-communist nations. I would appreciate it if you would send me any information available on this subject.

What are your views on international trade, free trade and tariffs? What do you feel the result of free trade will be in the South? What are your opinions on Foreign Aid of the U. S. ?

Thank you very much.

Very truly yours,
Linda Firestone

Linda Firestone
427 North Jackson
Joplin, Missouri

Already sent

Sunset Avenue
Villa Rica, Ga.

Southern Regional Council Inc.
Wesley Memorial Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sirs:

I am a student at West Georgia College and I am preparing a Paper on Racial minorities. It is my understanding that you have conducted investigations of employment discrimination in such Southern cities as Dallas, Atlanta, and Chattanooga. I would be very pleased if you could furnish me with any information which you might have available concerning discrimination in these three cities. I would be willing to pay for such information as I am sure it would be helpful to my work.

Thanking You,
Warren Powell

LD Already sent

CITY OF OAK PARK

Public Library

Telephone
LINCOLN 8-7230

14200 OAK PARK BOULEVARD • OAK PARK 37, MICHIGAN

Librarian
JOHN A. OLIVER

SIRS:

WE ARE INTERESTED IN ADDING TO OUR HOLDINGS PAMPHLETS, BROCHURES AND OTHER MATERIALS RELATING TO THE ACTIVITIES OR PRODUCTS OF YOUR ORGANIZATION. THESE MATERIALS WOULD BE CIRCULATED TO OUR BORROWERS.

WE WOULD APPRECIATE A PRICE LIST OF YOUR INEXPENSIVE PUBLICATIONS AND, CERTAINLY, ANY FREE PAMPHLETS OR BROCHURES YOU COULD MAKE AVAILABLE.

THANK YOU,

David Wilson Taylor

DAVID WILSON TAYLOR
ADULT SERVICES LIBRARIAN

DWT/PL

Miss Edwina Smith

~~SC~~

334 Auburn

20 copies

Negro Voter in South

Price

To

Date Time

WHILE YOU WERE OUT

M

of

Phone

TELEPHONED		PLEASE CALL	
CALLED TO SEE YOU		WILL CALL AGAIN	
WANTS TO SEE YOU		URGENT	
	RETURNED YOUR CALL		

Message Edwina Smith

~~Journal~~ 20

SC

334 Auburn

Operator

No. 2725 S Office Supply Co., Atlanta TR 2-1133

Memo from **JEAN T. LEVINE**

WILL ALEXANDER
BOOK
Orders

Barbara:
In addition to these orders I have purchased one & delivered one to you. So that of the 50 ordered & rec'd, 7 have been sent out.

+1 for RHA = 8
+1 for MAW = 9
Mrs Jas. Crate 10
Edward McDowell 11

John Wheeler - 12
Dear Barbara

Jean

May 13, 1965

Mr. Larry Powell
Box 51
White Plains, Ga.

Dear Mr. Powell:

In addition to the book, The Negro's Church, by Mays and Nicholson, which you mentioned when you were in the office today, I should like to recommend another book which would be helpful in your research on the subject, "The Role of the Negro Church in the Protest Movement," for your work at Emory University. This book is Black Religion, the Negro & Christianity in the United States, by Joseph R. Washington.

I might also mention the fact that the negro churches have provided the only place where inter-racial groups were allowed to meet for any joint endeavor.

If you have the time, please feel free to come back, since you had so little time when you were here. I do not have any materials to send you on this, and I do hope the books will be helpful to you.

Yours very truly,

Bernice S. Morrison (Mrs.H.H.)
Research Department

~~FA 2 1935~~

522-9363 ~~E41~~ .41
Library

Gen Ref. Dept

25¢ a page

memo from ruby hurley

January 14, 1965

Please take care of this for us.

Thank you.

AIR MAIL

DEC 31 1964

2110

470 South Samuel Drive
Zanesville, Ohio
December 26, 1964

Mr. Leon Cox, Director
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Cox:

I am writing my Ph.D.Dissertation on the March on Washington, in which I was a participant, in the hope of keeping that glorious event alive in academic circles.

Do you know of any student who would be willing to make some spending money by copying the stories on the March (news items, editorials, columnists, interpretive articles) that were printed in the September 1, 1963, Atlanta Journal? I am unable to obtain a copy of this issue, although there is no doubt one on file at the newspaper itself.

The following information is needed, in addition to the fully written out stories. Is the story (1) on the first page? 2) on the editorial page? 3) on an inside page? If written by a columnist, I would need to know the name of the columnist. If it is carried by a news service (AP or UPI) I would need to know which one.

The payment will be whatever you think is fair. I will hope to hear from you regarding this as soon as possible.

With all best wishes, and with appreciation for whatever you can do to help with this problem -

Sincerely,

Dorothy Bohn

Mrs. Dorothy Bohn

P. 1- Ralph McGill Column

17-A. Week at a Glance National by Calvin Cox - first three paragraphs

23-A- In Wash - Marg. Shannon

Box 385
Columbus, Ohio 43216
Jan. 25, 1965

Miss Bernice S. Morrison, Research Department
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Miss Morrison:

My most grateful thanks for your prompt and painstaking reply to my request for stories on the March in Washington from the Atlanta Journal of September 1, 1963. The copies you sent will expedite my doctoral research, and I do appreciate your kindness. Enclosed is my check for seventy-five cents.

With every best wish,

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Dorothy Bohn

ck $.75
1-26-65

Jan. 15, 1965

Mrs. Dorothy Bohn
470 South Samuel dr.
Zanesville, Ohio

Dear Mrs. Bohn:

Mr. Leon Cox, of the NAACP, forwarded to us your request for stories on the March on Washington from the Atlanta Journal of Sept. 1, 1963. We are pleased to enclose herewith microfilm copies of everything pertaining to the March in this issue of the paper, with dates, names and page numbers. In our own files we have a large number of newsclippings on this event, but we are lacking page numbers; hence, the necessity to get this material from the public library, which entailed the expenditure of seventy five cents.

As you probably know, the March was on Wednesday, August 28. We would be glad to send you any news coverage preceding Sept. 1.

Yours very truly,

Bernice S. Morrison,
Research, Dept.

(WB)

Thank you - it's lovely BP

March 17, 1965

Mr. Max P. Peterson
Utah State University
Logan, Utah

Dear Mr. Peterson;

We have your letter addressed to Mr. Branton of the Voter Education Project, requesting information on the role that the negro has played in the presidential elections from 1921 to 1964.

Attached is a list of publications which we feel you will be able to find in your local library which might be helpful to you in your research. We regret that we can not send them to you, but they are single copies in our permanent library. We are also enclosing two of our own publications, The Negro And the Ballot in the South by Margaret Price, and What Happened in the South?. Included herein is a sheet reflecting facts and statistics we have gathered, entitled, "Estimated Negro Voter Registration in 11 Southern States in 1956 and 1964;"

The Voter Education Project, headed by Mr. Wiley Branton, one of our Special Projects, was started in 1962. The field work ended in October 1964 and now a comprehensive analysis of its data is being readied for book publication in the future.

We would be able to make a more thorough investigation of any specific place or issue if you wish, but this is the best information we can pass on to you at present.

Yours very truly,

Bernice S. Morrison
Research Department

Enc. - 3
Attachment - 1 sheet

The Negro and Southern Politics, Hugh D. Price, 1957, by New York University, Library of Congress catalogue card number: 56-12415

Phylon, the Atlanta University Review, Volume XVI, No. 4, specifically, "The Negro in Atlanta Politics," and "The Southern Scene."

The Negro Education Review, P.O. Box 741, Nashville, Tenn., Volume XIV, No. 2, April, 1963, "Negroes in American Politics."

New Republic, Oct. 18, 1948, "The Negro in Politics."

Index to Volumes 1-31, 1932-1962, The Journal of Negro Education, Howard University Press, Howard University, Washington, D. C.

The Journal of Politics, Published by the Southern Political Science Association in Cooperation with the University of Florida, February 1964, Articles on Pages 82, 112, and 130.

What Happened in the South

The Negro & the Ballot in the South – Price –

Cong. Quat. – ? –
& round-up – March – ?

Wisdom opinion

U.S.U. Apts. 5-J
Logan, Utah

February 26, 1965

Mr. Wiley Branton
Voter Education Project
#5 Forsyth Avenue
Atlanta, Georgia

MAR 2 1965

Dear Mr. Branton:

In connection with my graduate study at Utah State University, I am doing an extensive study into the role the American Negro has played in the Presidential elections from 1932 to 1964. Mr. George Booker, Administrative Assistant for the Deomocratic National Committee, informed me that your organization had made exhaustive studies in voting behavior and suggested that I contact you concerning my research project.

I was wondering if your group has information availabe that pertains to the elections during this period and the role of the Negro in those elections that may be helpful in my study? Also, can you provide me with any suggestions as to good sources on Negro political activities and influence on the National level?

Any information on this subject that you might have or help that you might give will be greatly appreciated. I certainly want to thank you for any assistance you can give me in making this a more complete and worthwhile research project.

Sincerely,

Max D. Peterson

Dear Al,

Due to the fact that our research department is shot, would please send this young lady the material requested.

P.S. See you in June B. D. Doctor

5/20/65
Monty has answered this inquiry. BSM

THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI
COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS
UNIVERSITY, MISSISSIPPI

Department of Sociology
and Anthropology

May 12, 1965

Mr. Heslip Lee, Executive Director
Virginia Council on Human Relations
17 East Cary Street
Richmond 19, Virginia

Dear Mr. Lee:

I am presently beginning a thesis at the University of Mississippi on voter registration in a number of counties in the State of Mississippi. I would appreciate any information you may have on the following items:

1. Studies of Negro voter registration in Mississippi.
2. Studies of this sort that are in process and the name of the agency or major research director.
3. Information relative to Negro voter registration that your organization may have.

Thank you for any aid that you might be able to give me.

Sincerely,

Meighan G. Johnson

(Miss) Meighan G. Johnson
Department of Sociology & Anthropology
University of Mississippi
University, Mississippi

For the record, before I knew Montez had taken care of this inquiry I had prepared the following:

1. Our understanding is that the last comprehensive study on Negro Voter Registration in Mississippi was done in 1955 by a graduate student at Ole Miss. We also refer you to Gordon Henderson at Millsaps College, Jackson, Miss., who did a study of the 1964 Election. (This is shortly to be published by Southern Regional Council in our magazine the New South.) Mr. Henderson might be able to send you materials on this.

2. As to further studies, the VEP sponsored voters' registration and research. A book on this project, with registration data, by the Southern Regional Council, is scheduled for publication next year.

3. We enclose table on Southern Negro Voter Statistics, released by the Voter Education Project in January, 1965. In addition, the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, Information Center, Washington, D.C., released in April, 1965, some statistics on Registration and Voting, by state and county, including Mississippi. You can get this information from them. It is very spotty, but they do have it broken down by county.

BSM 5-20-65

May 20, 1965

Mrs. Rosalind F. Solomon
Recruiter-Consultant
Department of State
Agency for International Development
Washington, D. C.
(17 Folts drive, Chattanooga, Tenn.)

Dear Ros:

We have no record of the policies of business schools in Atlanta. I checked with the Georgia Council on Human Relations, and they have no information. I wish we could help you in laying groundwork for your general secretarial recruiter, but the best I can come up with is the following:

Perhaps at the Smith-Hughes Vocational School, you may be able to find some people. Also, there is an MDTA Secretarial School in this building. Blayton Business College, 3462 Delmar Lane, N.W., is a negro school. Morris Brown College may have some people trained in secretarial work.

As you can see, all of this is pure speculation on my part. I shall be glad to discuss this with you further next week, which will give us an opportunity for a nice chat. Until then,

Cordially yours,

Bernice S. Morrison (Mrs.H.H.)
Research Department

P.S. Find time to come out to the house

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20523

17 Folts Drive
Chattanooga, Tennessee
May 19, 1965

Mrs. Bernice Morrison
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Bernice:

I will be in Atlanta May 25 and May 26 for AID. I am working on my regular recruitment job as well as trying to lay some groundwork for the Agency's general secretarial recruiter who will spend two weeks in Atlanta next Fall.

We may not recruit at segregated institutions. I am enclosing a list of business schools in Atlanta. Is there any possibility that you might have a record of their policies on file in your library?

If not, let's discuss this next week.

Looking forward to seeing you.

Sincerely,

Rosalind

(Mrs.) Rosalind F. Solomon
Recruiter-Consultant

P.S. Did not enclose list as it came directly from Atlanta telephone book under "Business schools" or "secretarial schools".

5-24-65
for Paul Good

Elec. on Sept. 15. Tuskegee, Precinct 1
Demo. Primary on May 5 Macon County

Results City Council Election on August 11 Tuskegee City Council
~~Runoff in Sept.~~

Aug. 10 City Voter rolls show
1133 negroes 1029 whites Registered

County. 3600 negroes registered
3400 whites

Total of 1671 cast ballots in Aug. Election

Rev K-L Oxford (653 votes) - Dr T. Riley Lumpkin 730 votes
Dr Stanley Hugh Smith - 670
James L. Braswell - 585
Three other negroes were eliminated
D D Blakeman 181 votes

Mayor's Race
Howard Rutherford - 626
C M Keeney - 569
and three others

July 14, 1965

Sue Jankovsky
1902 Nueces, Apt. B
Austin, Texas

Dear Miss Jankovsky:

We are mailing you under separate cover several publications which we think may interest you. Our current list is also enclosed, for your information.

If you wish further information, or have any specific questions, please write again.

Sincerely yours,

Glenda Bartley
Research Assistant

Mailed separately:
The Negro and Employment Opportunities in the South
What Happened in the South

June 30, 1965

Dear Sir:

I am writing a research paper on the state of Texas for the Southern Students Human Relations Seminar sponsored by the NSA.

Any information you could send me pertaining to this subject would be much appreciated.

Thank you.

What happened?

Sincerely,

Sue Jankovsky

Sue Jankovsky
1902 Nueces, Apt. B
Austin, Texas

Research

June 30, 1965

Dear Sir:

I am writing a research paper on the state of Texas for the Southern Students Human Relations Seminar sponsored by the NSA.

Any information you could send me pertaining to this subject would be much appreciated.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Sue Jankovsky

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1902 Nueces, Apt. B
Austin, Texas

July 14, 1965

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If you wish further information, or have any specific questions, please write again.

Sincerely yours,

Glenda Bartley
Research Assistant

Mailed separately:
The Negro and Employment Opportunities in the South
What Happened in the South

(5a)

July 15, 1965

Mr. Ernest R. Wheaton
Assistant County Agent
State of Florida
Box 269
Madison, Fla.

Dear Mr. Wheaton:

There was only one copy of the New South, April 1951, issue of A Manual for the Home Town Self-Survey in our files; hence, we are sending a zeroxed copy of the manual to you, under separate cover. The cost of this copy is $3.90.

We do hope this will be helpful to you, and we are glad to be of service.

Yours very tuly,

Bernice S. Morrison,
Research Department

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK

IN

AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

STATE OF FLORIDA

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA,
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
AND BOARDS OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
COOPERATING

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE,
COUNTY AGRICULTURAL, HOME
DEMONSTRATION, AND 4-H CLUB WORK

July 12, 1965

REPLY TO:

The Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

I am in need of the book, Manual for the Home Town Self-Survey.

Please send me this book as soon as possible and bill me for same.

Sincerely,

Ernest R. Wheaton

Ernest R. Wheaton
Assistant County Agent
Box 269
Madison, Fla.

ERW/bm

BM
This is a memorized piece
done some time ago,
We could copy
Sam

3.90 zeroxcost

July 26, 1965

Mr. George Sargent
56 Woodbine Drive
Newnan
Georgia

Dear Mr. Sargent:

We are mailing you under separate cover the Birmingham affadavit you requested; a synopsis of developments in Birmingham in 1963, and our current list of publications. If you have not already come across it, you will find Charles Morgan, Jr.'s A Time to Speak very helpful.

If you wish further information, or have any specific questions, please write again.

Sincerely yours,

Glenda Bartley
Research Assistant

Mailed separately:
The Civil Rights Crisis: A Synopsis of Recent Developments
At This Very Late Hour
New South, October-November, 1963 and June, 1964

Memo from **JANET SMITH**

7-29-65

Sent: Equal Opportunity in Farm Programs
~~Civil Rights Under Federal Programs~~
New Federal Programs in the South
Federal Programs to Promote Employment ...
The Economic Status ....
Employment Studies: Houston, Chattanooga, Atlanta
A Study of Negro Farmers in South Carolina

We can send 20 copies New Federal Programs which will leave perhaps only 10 copies

There are enough EQUAL OPPORTUNITY IN FARM PROGRAMS and FED. PROGRAMS TO PROMOTE EMPLOYMENT to send 30 copies; both deal with rural aspects.

e), f), and g) may be covered at least partially by clips.

Top Priority "Lost" on somebody's desk.

Lexington Commission on Human Rights

CITY HALL ANNEX
227 NORTH UPPER STREET
LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY 40507

GREGORY E. SHINERT
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

TELEPHONE
AREA CODE 606
252-3079

Rec'd 6/30/65

June 29, 1965

SA - pls have this answered
LD

Mr. Leslie Dunbar
Executive Sirector
SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, Inc.
Room 201 5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia - 30303

Dear Les:

On August 10th I am to address the Southern Student Human Relations Seminar, sponsored by the U.S. National Student Association, to be held at the University of Louisville, Kentucky. I am to speak, and serve as resource person, on the subject of equal employment in the South (for two hours!) I am to cover:

a) how equal employment can be achieved at the grass-roots level;
b) what problems will deter the achievement of equal employment;
c) the importance of achieving this goal;
d) specific methods for attaining equal employment;
e) the role and function of the new EEO Commission--the President's Committee on EEO--the federal, state and local governments; business and labor;
f) Title VII of the 1964 Civil Right s law--and any Rules and Regulations adopted pursuant thereto;
g) Progress made--or lack of progress--in equal employment by the Negro in the South;

Any information your research staff can supply--or background material--published reports, etc.--which you can send, will be most helpful. If you have material you wish distributed to the 30 student participants, please send same--and bill our Commission (within reason!)

In particular, the students will be most interested in the Negro's position in the South today--and what he can reasonably expect for the future--in the matter of equal employment opportunity. What new fields he should train for. Specifically, the <u>means</u> of achieving equal employment. These students will be the future leaders of the South, and they will want to know what <u>they</u> can do to make equal employment a <u>reality</u>.

Thank you for whatever assistance you can render in the above. With kindest personal regards, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

G. E. Shinert

Gregory E. Shinert
Executive Director

GES/aw

P.S. Please place our name on your mailing list--enter a subscription for THE NEW SOUTH--and send us a copy of any publications or reports you have done in 1965: and bill the HRC.

1965 is comp. gift

Lex. Com'n on Encounter

July 29, 1965

Bernard Cosman
Department of Political Science
University of Alabama
University, Alabama

Dear Mr. Cosman:

We are mailing you under separate cover copies of voter registration figures for 1964 in Arkansas, Florida, Louisiana, and Virginia. Figures are not available for the other southern states. We are including "What Happened in the South," a study done for the Southern Regional Council by Lloyd Elliot and Pat Watters.

The Civil Rights Commission will provide you with voter registration statistics.

Sincerely,

Gwenda Bartley
Research Department

Mailed separately:
Copies of voter registration statistics for Arkansas, Florida, Louisiana, and Virginia
"What Happened in the South"

UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA
COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES
UNIVERSITY, ALABAMA

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

July 22, 1965

Southern Regional Council
Five Forsyth, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Gentlemen:

I am currently engaged in revising for publication a study of Change and Continuity in Southern Presidential Voting Patterns, 1964, and would appreciate your compilations on the number of Negroes registered by county in each of the eleven southern states in 1964.

Thank you for your attention to this request.

Most cordially,

Bernard Cosman

Bernard Cosman

cd

Emp. Sou

July 30, 1965

Mr. Gregory E. Shinert, Exec. Director
Lexington Commission on Human Rights
City Hall Annex, 227 North Upper St.
Lexington, Kentucky 40507

Dear Mr. Shinert;

Because of the illness of one of our staff members, your letter was misplaced. We regret the delay in answering.

We enclose the following:

1. Materials on the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity, the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, and the Advisory Council on Plans for Progress

2. Copy of Business Week's analysis of Title VII's effect

3. Copy of Operating Under the Civil Rights Law, from the Research Institute of America

4. John Perry's Business - Next Target for Integration?

5. Newspaper clippings about the Job Opportunities Committee in Atlanta. Such a committee is one of the possible means of achieving equal employment.

6. Copy of the Missouri Commission on Human Rights' action on fair employment. This is another example of a means for achieving fair employment.

Theodore W. Kheel's Guide to Fair Employment Practices describes case studies of fair employment. It is published in paperback by Prentice Hall, Inc., Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey, 1964. The Negro Challenge to the Business Community, edited by Eli Ginzberg, is a good collection of essays. The paperback is published by the Graw-Hill Book Company, New York, and was copyrighted by Columbia University in 1964. Both of these would be of value to you in preparing your talk.

(Cont.)

Mr. Hayes Mizell, Southern Project. USNSA, has collected materials to be given out to the students at the Seminar. We include only one copy of each item.

We hope these, along with the pamphlets mailed yesterday, will meet your needs. Again, our apologies.

Yours very truly,

William R. Beardslee
Research Department

July 30, 1965

Miss Melba J. Hubbard
2203 Reed Street
Pine Bluff, Arkansas

Dear Miss Hubbard:

We are mailing under separate cover the material you requested. We hope that it will be helpful to you.

Sincerely,

Glenda Bartley
Research Department

Mailed separately:
New South, October-November 1963, January 1964, September 1963
The Southern Regional Council
Encounter with the Future

PA - want to pass this one to SA for handling and to Church. mj

SA - please answer & include Encounter - SHP - 19 4/V-64 + WD - Pol Sci reprint

2203 Reed Street
Pine Bluff, Arkansas
July 29, 1965

President
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sir:

Presently, I am engaged in research on the significance of the various civil rights activities in the United States during the past ten years.

I would appreciate it if you could furnish me with any information concerning the political importance of the 1963 March On Washington and its effect on the nature of the civil rights movement itself. A copy of any study made by your organization on this topic will be most helpful.

Any consideration in this matter will be highly appreciated.

Respectfully yours,

Melba J. Hubbard

Melba J. Hubbard

August 4, 1965

Bernard Cosman
Department of Political Science
University of Alabama
University, Alabama

Dear Mr. Cosman:

I am glad the information we sent was helpful to you. As you requested, I am including in this letter information regarding our mailing list.

The U. S. Commission on Civil Rights information center report of March 19, 1965, "Registration and Voting Statistics," will probably be of help to you and can be acquired by writing to the Commission.

Sincerely,

Glenda Bartley

Enclosures:
Subscribers Service Information
New South Brochure

UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA
COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES
UNIVERSITY, ALABAMA

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

August 2, 1965

Miss Glenda Bartley
Research Department
Southern Regional Council
Five Forsyth, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Miss Bartley:

Thank you very much for sending me copies of voter registration figures for Arkansas, Florida, Louisiana and Virginia. Also, I am grateful for your making available the study "What Happened in the South?" All of these materials will be of considerable use to me in the course of my research.

In this regard, I wonder if I might attain a place on your mailing list for future publications of the Council which deal with southern politics and especially with Negro registration and voting.

Most cordially,

Bernard Cosman

Bernard Cosman
Associate Professor of
Political Science

cd

August 6, 1965

Mr. James Y. Holloway
Dept. of Philosophy and Religion
Berea College
Berea, Kentucky, 40403

Dear Dr. Holloway:

Enclosed you will find clipping which relate to the Domestic Peace Corps (Vista) and to the Poverty Program activities on the neighborhood level. As our files are builging with clippings on these programs (and other Poverty Programs), we tried to give you only a sampling of activities in the various states. When you are in the office, you may wish to go through these files.

Meanwhile, we hope that this communication and the one of August 3, from us, fulfils your request by letter of Barbara Patterson, who is now on vacation.

Yours very truly,

Bernice S. Morrison
Research Department

Enc. 7 zerox sheets

August 3, 1965

James Y. Holloway
Department of Philosophy and Religion
Berea College
Berea, Kentucky 40403

Dear Mr. Hollosay:

Barbara is on vacation, so I'll try to answer your letter. We have several copies of the Henderson study, so I am returning one to you. We have a rather large amount of material on both the Domestic Peace Corps and the Poverty Program, which Bernice Morrison is currently sorting for Pat Watters. Later this week we will send you any pertinent information we have.

I am sending the research department's copy of the Silberman book, along with some material Barbara set aside for you. We do not have extra copies of Dabbs' book. It is published by Funk & Wagnalls, 3600Lexington Avenue, New York City 10017.

The Henderson study is the only item that we have extra copies of, so we'd appreciate your sending the others back when you are finished with them. I hope the information will be helpful to you.

Sincerely,

Glenda Bartley
Research Department

Mailed separately:
Johnson's Address to Howard University Graduates, June 5, 1965
Annual Report to the National CORE Convention
Public Policy and Racial Minorities
Survey of State Legislation relating to Higher Education
The Economic Status of Negroes
Crisis in Black and White, Charles E. Silberman

August 16, 1965

Jim Leeson
Director of Information
Southern Education Reporting Service
P. O. Box 6156, Acklen Station
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear James,

On page 3 of the Statistical Summary, 1964-65, you cite "421 court cases filed in state and federal courts on school segregation, desegregation and related issues." Do you have a more recent list that we might have?

Please give my regards to everyone and tell Mr. Sarratt Bud and I are looking forward to his arrival in September. We'd appreciate a letter giving us the lowdown on what's taking place up there. (Forgive the stilted tone, but I fear I can't compose without Bach pounding me senseless.)

Thanks for your help.

Glenda Bartley

August 17, 1965

Hilda I. Braverman
Field Director for Louisiana
1501½ East Boulevard
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Mrs. Braverman:

We are mailing you copies of newsclips pertaining to institutions which receive federal funds and fail to comply with the provisions of Title VI of the 1964 Civil Rights Act. I am sorry that we have so little information pertaining directly to Louisiana.

If you have not already done so, I suggest that you contact the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, 10 Columbus Circle, New York, N. Y. 10019, as they are likely to have pertinent information.

Sincerely,

Glenda Bartley
Research

Mailed separately:
Copies of newsclips
Federal Subsidies to Segregated Hospitals
America's Health: Here, Too--Discrimination:

Aaron O. Wells, M.D.
National Chairman
Jerome Tobis, M.D.
Vice Chairman
Alfred Moldovan, M.D.
Treasurer
Stanley Nelson, D.D.S.
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Alan Aisenberg, M.D.
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A. B. Britton, Jr., M.D.
George D. Cannon, M.D.
John L. Caughey, Jr., M.D.
Kenneth Clement, M.D.
Paul Cornely, M.D.
Leo Davidoff, M.D.
James P. Dixon, Jr., M.D.
Bernard V. Dryer, M.D.
Lena F. Edwards, M.D.
Frank Ervin, M.D.
Arthur Falls, M.D.
Joseph Fazekas, M.D.
Allan Guttmacher, M.D.
John L. S. Holloman, M.D.
Emile Holman, M.D.
Louis Lasagna, M.D.
Mark Lepper, M.D.
Samuel Levine, M.D.
Bernard Lown, M.D.
John Madden, M.D.
Leo Mayer, M.D.
David Miller, M.D.
Wallace McCrory, M.D.
William H. McCullough
Walsh McDermott, M.D.
Leona M. McGann, M.S.W.
David Promrinse, M.D.
Samuel Rosen, M.D.
Lewis Philip Rowland, M.D.
Frederick Scovel, M.D.
Benjamin Spock, M.D.
Joseph Stokes, M.D.
Lou Sullivan, M.D.
Albert Szent-Gyorgyi, M.D.
Paul Dudley White, M.D.
Felix Wroblewski, M.D.
Edward L. Young, M.D.
(Partial List)

MCHR

MEDICAL COMMITTEE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

211 West 56 Street, New York, New York 10019 582-1661

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

August 12, 1965

Dear Sirs:

Out Committee gathers data pertaining to institutions which receive federal funds and fail to comply with the provisions of Title VI, of the 1964 Civil Rights Act. We are particularly interested in the situation in Louisiana from the standpoint of health facilities, mental health and social services.

We understand that your organization has collected information relative to instances of discrimination in the South. It would be very helpful to us if you were kind enough to share your findings and conclusions with us, so as to avoid wasteful duplication. Any material relevant to this matter will be highly appreciated.

Yours truly,

Hilda I Braverman

Hilda I. Braverman
Field Director for Louisiana
1501½ East Boulevard
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

August 27, 1965

Mr. Bob Sherrill
1020 West 31st
Austin, Texas

Dear Mr. Sherrill:

Sam Adams asked that I reply to your letter of August 13, 1965, requesting information on the Potential Southern Negro Vote.

Enclosed are sixteen sheets of magazine articles and newsclips on this subject, cost $1.60.

I do hope this information will be helpful, and please call on us anytime we can be of service.

Yours very truly,

Bernice S. Morrison
Research Department

Enc.-16

1020 West 31st
Austin, Texas
August 13, 1965

Dear Sam:

I am doing a rush piece for the New York Times magazine, on their assignment, which will take me rather widely through the South but I hope will not bring me all the way back to Atlanta. If you could gather up whatever information you think would add to the piece and send it along, billing me of course for the cost, I would certainly appreciate it.

The piece will deal with these matters: What will the Southern Negro do with his vote?

What is the potential Southern Negro vote? And what is it now?

What do Negroes say they want to do with the vote?
What do Southern whites say about it all?
What do political analysts say?
What's likely to happen?
Plenty of colorful Southern anecdotes and quotes.

Etc.

I know you can assist me--minutely, I would hope--on the present and potential voting strength.

But I think the most interesting portion of the piece will deal with what the Southern Negro wants to do with his vote, what's likely to happen, and illustrations of what has happened where the Negro has obtained his rights long enough to start operating with them, such as at Tuskegee, and perhaps in Atlanta.

Anyway, ol chap, ~~through~~ throw what you can my way and I will greatly appreciate it.

How do you like working there by now? Any thoughts of coming back to the St. Pete Times? I guess you know I go with the Times on Oct. 1 in their Washington bureau. Now I can cuss out ol fatback Martin on the teletype.

And rush it. Us St. Pete Timesers don't have time to fool around with you bureaucrats.

Best wishes,

Bob Sherrill

Sam Adams Esq.
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta

16 sheets

August 27, 1965

Mr. Marion Barry, Jr.
S.N.C.C.
107 Rhode Island Ave., N.W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Barry:

Enclosed herein are cppies of plans which were submitted to the Commissioner of Health, Education and Welfare, on School Deseqregation.

This is in reply to your telephone request of the 26th.

Yours very truly,

Bernice S. Morrison
Research Department

Enc. 17
Cost $1.70

As much information as can send on school deseg. in general.

More particular on compliance with the civil rights act school deseregation provisions.

18

~~Mr~~

Marion Barry Jr
S.N.C.C.
107 Rhode Island Ave NW.

Washington, D.C.

September 9, 1965

Donna Marie Dolce
Administrative Assistant
Campus Americans for Democratic Action
156 Fifth Avenue
New York, N. Y. 10010

Dear Miss Dolce:

Enclosed is a list of student activities on southern college campuses and information about our mailing list.

The most comprehensive list of Negro colleges is published by the research and information committee of the advisory council on Plans for Progress to the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity, 700 Jackson Place, N. W. A-302, Washington, D. C. 20006. The Higher Education Directory, 1964-65, put out by the U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare lists all accredited Negro and white colleges.

Should you need further assistance, please write again.

Sincerely,

Glenda Bartley
Research

Enclosures:
Publications Subscribers Service information
Student Activities List
New South brochure

CADA

CAMPUS AMERICANS for
DEMOCRATIC ACTION
156 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10010
OR 5-7027

LOUIS J. BRAUN
National Chairman

ALBERT REINER
Executive Vice Chairman

MARK WEINHEIMER
Political Affairs Vice Chairman

WILLIAM SIMON
Organizational Vice Chairman

CADA ADVISORY COMMITTEE
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EDMOND F. ROVNER
HENRY F. SILVER
HAROLD TAYLOR
NORMAN THOMAS
GUS TYLER
REGINALD H. ZALLES

DENIS WADLEY
Executive Director

LEO W. BURROUGHS, JR.
Projects Director

DONNA MARIE DOLCE
Administrative Assistant

August 31, 1965

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsythe Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sir:

Campus ADA is currently researching various aspects of Negro and white colleges in the middle and deep South. We are hoping that you can provide us with the following information:

1. General material relating to Southern campuses;
2. a short description of community programs being conducted by Southern colleges, especially in the areas of migrant labor and tenant farming;
3. a list of Negro and white colleges, their enrollment size, and location, in the following states: Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Texas, Tennessee, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Georgia.

We would also appreciate being placed on your general mailing list.

added PA
P-oc

Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely yours,

Donna Marie Dolce

Donna Marie Dolce
Administrative Ass't.

A LIBERAL STUDENT ORGANIZATION

September 8, 1965

Dr. Walter P. Wink, Pastor
First Methodist Church
P. O. Box 45
Hitchcock, Texas

Dear Dr. Wink:

We are mailing under separate cover several articles and pamphlets which might be of help to you. These include recommendations for action by the school board, as well as accounts of community action such as that you propose to undertake.

I should also like to recommend Kenneth B. Clark's Dark Ghetto (New York, Harper & Row, 1965), which deals with many of the problems you mentioned.

The Office of Economic Opportunity, Washington, D. C., 20506, would be best able to give you information about availability of federal funds. The Houston Council on Human Relations, 5403 Austin Street, Houston, might also be of assistance to you.

I hope this information will help you and that you will call on us should you need further assistance. Good luck with your project.

Sincerely,

Glenda Bartley
Research

Mailed separately:
Integrated Education, August-Sept., 1964
Articles from Integrated Education, April, 1963, June-July, 1965, and from the New York Times, March 8, 1965.

First Methodist Church
P. O. Box 45
HITCHCOCK, TEXAS

DR. WALTER P. WINK, PASTOR

September 3, 1965

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sirs,

Once more we are calling on you for suggestions. You may recall that you sent us a number of very useful pamphets & books when our biracial committee was considering a plan for desegregation of our schools. Your assistance then was very significant in an orderly integration.

Now we are faced with another problem — educational lag. Teachers feel they must hold back for slower students (mostly negro). Tension is mounting since the brighter ones resent being bored. Last year among those integrated there was a high degree of failures among negroes.

Our P.T.A. is in a position to provide leadership in programs of remedial education or supervised study-halls. We would appreciate suggestions, and examples from other school districts, as to how to best proceed, plus information on the availability of federal and/or state funds to provide personal for supervision.

Yours truly,

Dr. Walter Wink

September 9, 1965

Mrs. Julia Taylor, Secretary to Dr. Bagby
General Board of Christian Social Concerns
The Methodist Building
100 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C. 20002

Dear Mrs. Taylor:

Enclosed is a list of civil rights-related murders in the South, 1960-65.

If we can be of further assistance, please write again.

Sincerely,

Glenda Bartley
Research

Enclosures:

List of Civil Rights-Related Deaths

GENERAL BOARD OF CHRISTIAN SOCIAL CONCERNS
OF THE METHODIST CHURCH
DIVISION OF HUMAN RELATIONS AND ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

THE METHODIST BUILDING
100 MARYLAND AVENUE, NORTHEAST
WASHINGTON D. C., 20002 • 546-1000

SEPTEMBER 7, 1965

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

GENTLEMEN:

IN THE AUGUST 25, 1965, EDITION OF THE WASHINGTON POST, WASHINGTON, D. C., MR. ROBERT E. BAKER REFERRED TO 26 SLAYINGS IN THE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT IN THE LAST FIVE YEARS IN THE SOUTH. I SPOKE TO MR. BAKER AND HE TOLD ME THAT HE HAD RECEIVED THIS FIGURE FROM YOU.

COULD YOU GIVE ME A LIST OF NAMES, DATES, AND PLACES OF THE PEOPLE MURDERED?

THANK YOU FOR YOUR TROUBLE.

SINCERELY YOURS,

Julia Taylor

(MRS.) JULIA TAYLOR
SECRETARY TO DR. BAGBY
ASSOCIATE GENERAL SECRETARY

September 17, 1965

Wilbert C. Jordan
L-23
Lowell House
Harvard University
Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138

DBar Mr. Jordan:

Since your questionaire specivically applies to religious organizations and the Southern Regional Council is engaged in human relations research and information, I am sending you a brochure explaining the Council's function in lieu of the form inclosed in your letter. Also enclosed is one of our publications dealing with your subject.

We have an extensive file, including newsclips, magazine articles, pamphlets and other material, on the role of Negro churches in the civil rights struggle in America. If you have specific questions, we will be able to send you copies of information from this file. Should you be able to come to Atlanta, we would be happy for you to use this material.

If we can be of help to you, please let us know.

Sincerely,

Glenda Bartley
Research

Enclosures:
Southern Regional Council brochure
New South, March 1963

September 20, 1965

Jane Parker
Look Magazine
488 Madison Ave.
New York, N. Y.

Dear Miss Parker:

Enclosed are the articles regarding Hazel Brannon Smith that you requested by telephone this morning. I am sorry that we do not have material covering thbeincident out of which the libel suit grew. The enclosed clips should, however, give you brief background information.

If we can be of further help, please let us know.

Sincerely,

Glenda Bartley
Research

Enclosures:
Newsclips covering Hazel Brannon Smith's appeal to Mississippi Supreme Court of a ruling against her in a libel suit by Holmes County sheriff Richard Byrd.

September 27, 1965

Don Stacy
Mississippi Council on Human Relations
306 First Federal Building
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Mr. Stacy:

Thank you so much for the report on Mississippi school desegregation and for newsclips relating to that subject. Both have been extremely helpful to us.

The newsclips are enclosed.

Sincerely,

Glenda Bartley
Research

Enclosures:
Newsclips

September 28, 1965

Barbara Thompson, Regional Director
National Student W. W. C. A.
Suite 222
2727 Oak Lawn Avenue
Dallas, Texas 75219

Dear Miss Thompson:

Under separate cover we are mailing you "Racial Discrimination in the Southern Federal Courts," which is an example of studies of implementation of the Civil Rights Act done by the Regional Council. We are also including a list of our current publications, for your interest.

I apologize for the delay in replying to your letter and hope that the material arrives in time to help you with your project. Should you wish any of our publications, please write again.

Sincerely,

Glenda Bartley
Research

Mailed separately:
Racial Discrimination in the Southern Federal Courts
Publications list

National Student Y. W. C. A.

Southwest Region

SUITE 222
2727 OAK LAWN AVENUE
DALLAS, TEXAS 75219

TELEPHONE:
LAKESIDE 1-1070
AREA CODE: 214

September 15, 1965

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

The Southwest Student YWCA Regional Assembly, October 8-10, is going to be concerned with Civil Rights and other issues. Do you have available facts and figures about the implementation of the Civil Rights Act in Texas, Oklahoma and Arkansas? If you do we would like to have this material in quantities of 50. Please send us a price list and sample copy of the saleable materials.

Thank you for your consideration of this matter.

Sincerely yours,

Barbara Thompson

Barbara Thompson
Regional Director

rpc
Via Air Mail

September 28, 1965

Jakk C. Miller
P. O. Box 862
Chapel Hill
North Carolina

Dear Mr. Miller:

Under separate cover we are mailing you studies of employment opportunities in three southern cities, along with a study of the impact of Negro voter registration upon the 1964 election in the South. You may obtain a county-by-county breakdown of Negro and white registration from the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights information center, Washington, D. C. This report was issued in March, 1965 and is the most recent listing of voters on a South-wide basis.

Information regarding the degree of integration of schools is as yet unavailable. We hope to have accurate enrollment figures on a county-by-county basis in November, when transfers have been accounted for and enrollment stabilizes.

I apologize for the delay in replying to your letter and hope that the pamphlets arrive in time to help you with your project.

Sincerely,

Glenda Bartley

Mailed separately:
What Happened in the South
The Negro and Employment Opportunities in the South:
Houston, Chattanooga, Atlanta

Special Report: Charlotte

P. O. Box 862
Chapel Hill, North Carolina
September 12, 1965

Southern Regional Conference
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sir:

In an attempt to help the members of our congregation and community to better understand some of the implications of integration, the First Baptist Church is conducting a forum series based around the above-stated theme. Please send to us any information you may have available concerning (1) the degree of integration of schools in former segregated systems, (2) integration of employment and (3) trends in voting registration in the South.

Thanks for your cooperation.

Yours truly,

Jake C. Miller

Jake C. Miller

September 29, 1965

Billy Watson
Atlanta Bureau
Macon Telegraph and News
503 Atlanta National Bldg.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Watson:

Your figures on school desegregation in Georgia will certainly be helpful to us. Thank you so much for sending them.

Sincerely,

Glenda Bartley

October 1, 1965

Olga Corey
Office of Education
Room 2218 Tempo S
6th & Jeferson Dr. S. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Olga,

Enclosed are the copies of "Encounter with the Future" and "The Federal Executive and Civil Rights" you requested, along with information about our mailing list. I am also including a list of our publications, some of which you may not have seen and may want to order.

Again, thank you so much for the time and interest you've devoted to getting those statistics to us. They will be a great help. When figures for the other states become abailable, please send them to us. If I can be of any help to you, let me know.

Sincerely,

Glenda Bartley

Enclosures:
Encounter with the Future
New South, January, 1961
Publications list
Subscribers Service list

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
OFFICE OF EDUCATION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20202

October 5, 1965

Glenda Bartley
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Miss Bartley:

I hope these figures will be of some use to you as an indicator of what is happening. As is apparent, they are not official by any means, but I do feel they are fairly accurate in most instances.

I hope we will be able to accomplish a complete, official survey of the seventeen Southern and Border states very shortly. Meanwhile, we must "make do."

Sincerely
Miles McGinty
OE - EEOP
Tempo S, Room 2032

October 7, 1965

Richard D. Hodge
35109 Mound Road
Warren
Michigan 48092

Dear Mr. Hodge:

We are mailing under separate cover two New York Times articles and an American Jewish Committee report on the Ku Klux Klan. We have not published anything on this group in some years, because the Anti-Defamation League does a thorough job of reporting its activities, and we try never to duplicate what another agency is doing.

There have been a number of fairly comprehensive magazine articles, the majority of which I am sure you are familiar with. I am listing them below. If you have any difficulty locating any of the articles in your library, let us know and we will make copies for you.

Nation, 2/1/65, "Klantown, U.S.A.," by Paul Good.
Saturday Evening Post, 1/30/65, "We Got Nothing to Hide," by Harold H. Martin and Kenneth Fairly.
Newsweek, 12/21/64, "Ku Klux Klan's White Knights," (the bomb squad).
Life, 6/24/64, "The Klan Scourges Old St. Augustine," by George McMillan.

You will find information on the history of the Klan in The Segregationists, by James Graham Cook, Appleton, Century, Crofts, 1964.

Sincerely,

Glenda Bartley
Research

Mailed separately:
New York Times magazine articles
The Ku Klux Klan

35109 Mound Road
Warren, Michigan
48092
September 30, 1965

Southern Regional Council
Five Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

At the present time, I am engaged in writing a research paper about the Ku Klux Klan, from its foundation in 1865 to the present time. To compile correct statistics in as many phases of its operations as posible, I am entirely dependant upon organizations such as your own to provide accurate periodicals and pamphlets.

If you have any information which is related to my topic, I would appreciate it if you would send all of that which is available to you at your earliest possible convenience (including any related articles which have been published in the New South).

Thank you very much for your time and effort.

I remain,

Yours very truly,

Richard D. Hodge

Richard D. Hodge

THE LUTHERAN CHURCH-MISSOURI SYNOD

COMMISSION ON FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS

KFUO BUILDING • 801 DEMUN • ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI 63105

TELEPHONE PARKVIEW 5-3030

REV. JULIUS W. ACKER, D. D.

MR. WILLIAM P. AHLBRAND, JR.
SECRETARY

PROF. RALPH A. BOHLMANN
CHAIRMAN

MR. EDWARD G. JOHNSON

MR. PAUL T. KOENIG

REV. PHILIP H. LOCHHAAS
DIRECTOR OF ACTIVITIES

October 11, 1965

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Friend:

Thank you very much for your prompt and kind attention to our inquiry for materials concerning the Citizen's Councils.

Together with the scant information that we already have in our files, this should enable us to answer questions that may be directed to us.

We appreciate very much your preparing copies of the material for us.

Very sincerely yours,

Philip Lochhaas

Philip Lochhaas, Director of Activities

PL:mm

October 8, 1965

Rev. Philip Lochhaas, Director of Activities
Commission on Fraternal Organizations
The Lutheran Church--Mixxouri Synod
KRUO Building 801 DeMun
St. Louis, Missouri 63105

Dear Reverend Lochhaas:

Your question about the religious involvement in the purposes and programs of the Citizens Councils is indeed an interesting one. There are, of course, ministers in leadership positions within the Council, and the organization claims to uphold Christian heritage and doctrine.

Under separate cover we are mailing you a brief report on the Council's activities during 1963 and an account of the infiltration of one Council chapter by a group of liberals under the leadership of Norman Kilpatrick. Also for your interest we are including Mr. Kilpatrick's evaluation of the organization. Two articles from the Council's publication, The Citizen, both by churchmen might give you a more comprehensive picture of the nature of the organization's religious views. Back copies of The Citizen and other Council literature may be obtained by writing The Citizen, 315-25 Plaza Building, Jackson 1, Mississippi.

I hope that our material will help you provide your membership with accurate information about the Citizens Council.

Sincerely,

Glenda Bartley
Research

Mailed separately:
White Citizens Councils
Catch a Bigot by the Toe
The White Citizens' Councils Move North!
The NCC's Delta Project--An Experiment in Revolution!
Courage, Christian Soldiers!

THE LUTHERAN CHURCH - MISSOURI SYNOD

COMMISSION ON FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS

KFUO BUILDING • 801 DE MUN • ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI 63105

TELEPHONE PARKVIEW 5-3030

REV. JULIUS W. ACKER, D. D.

MR. WILLIAM P. AHLBRAND, JR.
SECRETARY

PROF. RALPH A. BOHLMANN
CHAIRMAN

MR. EDWARD G. JOHNSON

MR. PAUL T. KOENIG

REV. PHILIP H. LOCHHAAS
DIRECTOR OF ACTIVITIES

September 29, 1965

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St., N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sirs:

The Lutheran Church -- Missouri Synod maintains a Commission on Fraternal Organizations for the purpose of providing accurate information, advice and literature concerning organizations of all kinds which invite members of the church into membership in the organizations. Each day's mail brings inquiries from all parts of the United States concerning the purposes and programs of various organizations.

We have had some inquiries concerning the Citizens Councils of America and, in the interest of accuracy and fairness, we have not attempted to supply information on that which we do not have in our files. In order that we might provide an answer for those who inquire of us, we request of you some literature or other information which would enable us to give accurate answers.

Perhaps you would be so kind as to inform us as to whether there is any religious involvement in the purposes and programs of the Citizens Councils?

It was at the suggestion of the Rev. Karl Lutze of the Lutheran Human Relations Association of America that we write to you.

Thanking you in advance for the attention that you give to this letter, I am,

Sincerely yours,

Philip Lochhaas

Rev. Philip Lochhaas, Director of Activies

PL:mm

October 13, 1965

Jerry George
11501 Columbia Pike
Silver Spring, Maryland

Dear Mr. George:

As I told you on the telephone, Southern Regional Council plans to issue within the next two weeks a report on the status of school desegregation in the South. The Office of Education's press release dated October 1, indicates that approximately 217,000 Negro students are attending desegregated schools in the southern and border states. As stated in the release, which I include for your convenience, the Office of Education relied upon figures from the Southern Education Reporting Service as well as a survey of 590 districts. Our study, based on newsclips, SERS information, and reports from several state human relations councils, will indicate a total of something less than 200,000. The exact number cannot be released until we double-check to make sure that our figures are accurate.

I am including a copy of the transcript from which the Atlanta Constitution story of September 18, quoted. The transcript resulted from Billy Watson of the Macon Telegraph's calls to various district superintendents. I am also sending a copy of the story.

I hope that the information will be of help to you, and we will be most happy to provide you with a copy of our report as soon as it becomes available.

Sincerely,

Glenda Bartley
Research

Enclosures:
Office of Education press release
Constitution article
Copy of Billy Watson's figures for Georgia school desegregation

October 13, 1965

Mrs. A. L. Pierce
663 Parkview Boulevard
Yeadon, Pennsylvania

Dear Mrs. Pierce:

Your question concerning the availability of public library facilities to Negroes was referred to me. The Southern Regional Council has not made a detailed survey concerning this problem. The best available study is Access to Public Libraries, published by the American Library Association. I am sure that your library has a copy of this study.

I do not know if many Southern libraries have copies of Eneas Africanus by Harry Stillwell Edwards. I suggest that you check the National Union Catalog for holdings in the South. Of course, you will still not know if the copies are circulating ones.

I have enclosed three publications which might be of interest to you. Sorry that I have not been able to pass along more information.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Gretchen H. Taylor
Research Assistant

663 Parkview Blvd.
Yeadon, Pa.
October 11, 1965

The Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

This letter is an attempt to find out whether you have made any detailed surveys or have available specific information on the availability of public library facilities to Negroes in the South throughout the years.

I am a subscriber to New South and have found it to be an excellent source of responsible information. As a graduate student in Library Science, I am writing a paper on the "impact, influence and/or consequences in the development of library service or libraries as related to the establishment of a well educated citizenry in America.

Several years ago, a Southern friend gave me a copy of one of her favorite books, Eneas Africanus, by Harry Stillwell Edwards. Is this a book that is apt to be found in many public libraries throughout the Southern states?

Since the paper is due in several weeks, I shall appreciate an early reply, and shall be happy to purchase a copy of any information you may have available.

Sincerely,
Martha C. Price (Mrs. A. L.)

October 13, 1965

Chuck Pyles
H-7 Beechwood Apts.
Sycamore Drive
Athens, Georgia

Dear Chuck,

It was a pleasure to talk with you this morning. Hope you and Keith have adjusted to the bucolic life in picturesque ole Athens.

I am including a study done by the Council on the election of 1964, as well as the registration figures for Georgia counties. I hope they'll be useful to you.

Come see us next time youfre in Atlanta. We have an extra long couch--you can sleep head-to-head.

Best regards,

Glenda Bartley

Enclosures:
What Happened in the South?
Voter registration figures for Georgia counties

October 20, 1965

Mr. Elliott H. Levitas
First Federal Bldg.
Atlanta
Georgia

Dear Mr. Levitas:

Although I am aware that your speaking time on the panel is quite limited and that you are busy, I am sending you several pages of a report by W. Ellison Chalmers which might help you in preparing your talk. I am also including Dr. Vivian Henderson's study, which I imagine you are familiar with. You might find the tables on pages 10-18 helpful in giving concrete examples to substantiate some of Mr. Chalmers' statements.

Should you need any additional information, please let me know.

Sincerely,

Glenda Bartley
Research

Enclosures:

Excerpts from report by W. Ellison Chalmers
The Economic Status of Negroes

Oct. 14, 1965

Mr. James Holloway
Dept. of Religion &
Philosophy
Berea College
Berea, Ky.

Dear Dr. Holloway:

If you no longer need the book from our library, Essays in Southern Economic Development, by Greenhut and Whitman, would you be good enough to send it to us, for the use of our Economist, Dr. Elliott.

You will find enclosed copies of newsclips splating the state actions for "Betterment," for lack of a better word. We hope these materials will be of some help to you.

Yours very truly,

Enc.-9 xeroded
sheets

(Mrs.) Bernice S. Morrison
Research Department

October 27, 1965

The
Rev. Mr. Robert Lee Combs
Executive Director
The Virginia Council on Human Relations
17 East Cary St.
Richmond, Virginia 23219

Dear Rev. Combs:

Fortunately, we had recently pulled together information on Private Schools in the South. This is in reply to your telephone request of Marge Manderson. The attached chart will give you this material, broken down by State and County, with appropriate comments as to date of establishment. This will enable you to compare the State of Virginia with the other Southern States.

The Office of Education, of the U.S.Dept. of HEW, Washington prints a Directory of the Private Schools (or Independent), which I am certain your local library has, should you need additional detailed information on the established institutions.

With kindest regards,

Yours very truly,

Bernice S. Morrison (Mrs.H.H.)
Research Department

Enc.8 xerox sheets

October 29, 1965

Miss Beverly Alcan
Box 3
Maryville College
Maryville, Tennessee

Dear Miss Alcan:

Regarding your request for information on the White Citizens' Councils, we can send you some information and refer you to other sources. We have not published anything on these groups in some years, because the Anti-Defamation League does a very good coverage and we try never to duplicate what another agency is doing.

If you will write to Mr. Norman L. Kilpatrick, Prince George's County Citizens' Council, P. O. Box 371, Hyattsville, Maryland and ask him to send you a copy of a recent publication, The White Citizens' Councils Move North, you will have a condensed and fairly complete history of the Councils, including more recent developments both north and south.

Other sources on the Councils are: Hodding Carter III, The South Strikes Back, 1959; James Graham Cook, The Segregationists; 1964; William Peters, The Southern Temper, 1959; James Bartlow Martin, The Deep South Says Never, 1957; and Journal of Politics article by Samuel Cook, February, 1964.

You may wish to examine the Councils' own publication, The Citizen, which can be obtained from the Citizens Council Forum, 315 Plaza Bldg., Jackson 1, Mississippi. Information on the activities of various state organizations may be obtained from:

Knoxville Citizens Council
707 Market St.
Knoxville, Tennessee

States Rights Council of Georgia, Inc.
William-Oliver Bldg.
Atlanta 5, D. C.

Washington Putnam Letters Club
P. O. Box 12066
Washington, D. C.

Under separate cover we are mailing you a brief account of Council activities in 1963-64 and several pertinent newspaper articles.

I hope the information will be helpful in preparing your speech.

Sincerely,

Glenda Bartley
Research

Mailed separately
White Citizens Councils
New York Times articles
Memphis Commercial Appeal series
Atlanta Journal article

maryville college

MARYVILLE, TENNESSEE

October 27, 1965

Dear Sir,

I am a junior Sociology major. I am doing research for a speech on the White Citizens' Council. I would appreciate any material you might have available on their structure or activities. Thank you very much.

Sincerely,
Beverly Alcan

My address is:

Miss Beverly Alcan
Box 3
Maryville College
Maryville, Tenn.

I hope the information reaches you in time to be helpful in preparing your research paper.

Sincerely,

Glenda Bartley
Research

Mailed separately:
"You Shove out the Poor," New York Times magazine
Cities to Live In
The Failure of Urban Renewal
Partial Bibliography (Pamphlets) on Housing

October 29, 1965

Miss Elsie Wright
Florida Southern
Box 101
Lakeland, Florida

Dear Miss Wright:

Please excuse our delay in replying to your letter of October 15. The person who ordinarily answers requests such as yours has been ill for some time and her mail occasionally gets misplaced.

I am mailing under separate cover our most recent information on urban renewal. Included is a current bibliographyh which you might find useful.

I hope the information reaches you in time to be helpful in preparing your research paper.

Sincerely,

Glenda Bartley
Research

Mailed separately:
"You Shove out the Poor," New York Times magazine
Cities to Live In
The Failure of Urban Renewal
Partial Bibliography (Pamphlets) on Housing

Oct. 15

Dear Mr. Adams,

I am a student at Florida Southern College and am writing a research paper on Urban Renewal. I was given your name by Richard Stevens of the Southern Student Human Relations Project as one who might be able to give me some information on Urban Renewal.

Any help you can give me will be appreciated.

Thank you,
Elsie Wright
Florida Southern
Box 101
Lakeland, Fla.

November 2, 1965

Mr. Clinch Belzer
24 Little Hall
Princeton University
Princeton, N. J.

Dear Mr. Belzer:

This is in reply to your long-distance call on Friday, in regard to enforcement of the Voting Rights Act. The enclosed copies of newsclips may help you form your own conclusions as to whether or not the Attorney General is enforcing the act vigorously. We are also enclosing copies of newsclips indicating the feelings of local officials towards enforcement.

In addition, we are sending you our compilation on Federal Examiners in the South, and our information as of the month of October, on the numbers registered by Federal Examiners.

Now - On to your friend, who wants information on Desegregation, under Civil Rights Act, Title VI. The Student Non Violent Coordinating Committee, 107 Rhode Island Ave., N.W., Washington, has issued a report on this, dated Sept. 30, 1965. We imagine you should have no difficulty in obtaining a copy. Our report is not yet ready.

Glad to be of help.

Yours very truly,

Bernice S. Morrison (Mrs.H.H.)
Research Department

Enc.-6 xerox sheets
@ 10¢ - 60¢

11-10-65
Sent our report
"Actual Desegregation"

Nov. 2, 1965

Mr. Ted Weiss
42 Holder Hall
Princeton, N. J.

Dear Mr. Weiss:

This is in reply to your long-distance call of Nov. 1, asking for a copy of our report on Southern Justice: An Indictment. Also, our special report, Racial Discrimination In the Southern Federal Courts, is enclosed, as we thought you might find this useful.

Glad to be of help.

Yours very truly,

Bernice S. Morrison (Mrs.H.H.)
Research Department

Enc.-2

Nov. 4, 1965

Mr. Frederick N. Bradstreet
143 Holder Hall
Princeton University
Princeton, N. J.

Dear Mr. Bradstreet:

We are enclosing materials on the Voting Rights Act of 1965, which we hope will be of help in your research for the conference on "The Negro in the South," being held at your school.

These materials were selected on a retrospective basis, to give you an idea of the planning of the bill, and the reaction to it, after it was passed in our Congress.

Yours very truly,

Bernice S. Morrison
Research Dept.

Enc.
Copy-The Voting Rights Act
14 xerox sheets - $1.40

Frederick N. Bradstreet
143 Holder Hall
Princeton University
Princeton, New Jersey

September 28, 1965

Dear Sirs:

I am a senior in the Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs. This semester the School is conducting a conference on "The Negro in the South".

One important area of conference research is the Voting Act of 1965. Unfortunately, the newspapers do not carry a comprehensive analysis of either criticism of the Voting Act as a legal tool, or of the efforts by federal officials to win compliance to the law.

Would you please send me all relevant material dealing with: 1) Criticism or suggestions for change of the bill, itself (eg. making the trigger mechanism less broad); 2) Recent success in enforcing the law, along with statistics; 3) Suggestions for coercing or encouraging further local compliance.

Thank you for your trouble. I shall look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely yours,

Frederick Bradstreet

PA ✓
~~SA~~
JS ✓

United Press International

Atlanta,
Nov. 9, 1965

Dear Pat,

Many thanks for your invitation to the annual meeting but I'm afraid I will have to miss this one.

I am going to turn your letter over to the news desk so they will be alert to whatever stories come out of the meeting.

Let me take this opportunity to thank you and others in SRC for the valuable statistical help you give us.

Sincerely,

Al

Al Kuettner.

Mr. Pat Watters,
Southern Regional Council,
5 Forsyth St., NW,
Atlanta, Ga. 30303

Nov. 11, 1965

Miss Leslie Parker
E. Creswell Hall
Room 748-B
University of Georgia
Athens, Ga.

Dear Leslie;

So very glad to be of service to you in your need for information on the Effectiveness of the Demonstrations on Viet Nam. After all, this gives me an opportunity to reciprocate for the many times you have given me free emergency hair-dressing therapy, in addition to other courtesies.

These materials enclosed reflect diverse opinion on this subject, ranging from the most conservative to the activist student groups. Also, I have tried to enclose things which would be helpful as broad background bases; for instance, the question of a person's right to civil disobedience, pacifism, etc. I hope this will enable you to make up your own mind on this matter, but as to the "effectiveness", I just don's know. It is sort of early in the game to tell. Your guess is as good as mine.

I hope to see you the next time you are in town. Mean while, good luck in your work.

Fondly,

Enc. 25 xerox sheets

Bernice S. Morrison (Mrs.H.H.)
Research Department

November 17, 1965

Mr. L. A. Potts
Asst. to the President
on Special Problems
Tuskegee Institute
Tuskegee, Alabama

Dear Mr. Potts:

In your letter of November 12, 1965, you ask for information on "The Role of the School Principal in Attacking the Problems of the Disadvantaged." The materials enclosed relate to the subject, if not specifically the problem of the Principal. We hope these materials and suggestions will be helpful. If we can be of further aid, please call on us.

Yours very truly,

Bernice S. Morrison (Mrs.H.H.)
Research Department

Enclosures

Sept. 1965 School Desegregation:
Old Problems Under a New Law (SRC Special Report)

References to Faculty Desegregation Study from ""The Journal of Negro Education"

A Progress Report on the Study of Faculty Desegregation in the Kentucky Public Schools

SA

Tuskegee Institute

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE
ALABAMA. 36088

SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF THE DEAN

November 12, 1965

The Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, NW
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Sir:

Attention Mr. Dunbar

Within the next few days at Florida State University, I am scheduled to present a discussion, "As I See it", with special emphasis on Public School Principals and Desegregation. One of the topics for consideration in the discussion is, "The Role of the School Principal in Attacking the Problems of the Disadvantaged". I am certain the audience, composed of Negro and white principals, will be especially interested in facts and suggestions that may be helpful in the solution of any problems faced by the school group.

I am seeking any circular information you may have or suggestions you wish to make on preparation and adjustments to be made that will lead to a positive approach in public school intergration.

In your reply please state the cost of any circular materials you send.

Very truly yours,

L. A. POTTS
Assistant to the President on
Special Problems

LAP:ers

H-7, Beechwood Apartments
Sycamore Drive
Athens, Georgia

November 21, 1965

Mrs. Barbara Patterson
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Patterson:

Thank you for your prompt reply to my recent letter. I can appreciate your needing a rest from persons pursuing the information you have been working on lately. If it wouldn't confuse your material for Glenda to take it over the weekend, I would like to look at it at that time. On the other hand, if you feel it isn't in shape by then perhaps I could get by to see you on Monday, December 6. In any event I will get in touch with Glenda over the coming holidays.

Sincerely,

Charles B. Pyles

Charles B. Pyles

November 23, 1965

Elizabeth R. Costle
Office of Mr. David Filvaroff
Special Assistant to the Attorney General
Room 1318, Main Building
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mrs. Costle:

The Southern Regional Council has not done any studies other than the one on school desegregation relating directly to the 1964 Civil Rights Act. There are several, howeger, such as a recent one on southern justice and a 1964 study on discrimination in the federal courts, which certainly are connected with enforcement of the Act.

I am enclosing our publications list. Possibly you will find some items of interest to your office.

I should like to apologize to Mr. Filvaroff for spelling his name incorrectly. I misunderstood your spelling of it on the telephone.

If we can be of any help to you, please let us know.

Sincerely,

Glenda Bartley
Research

Enclosure:
Publications list

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20530

Address Reply to the
Division Indicated
and Refer to Initials and Number

November 17, 1965

Miss Glenda Bartley
Research
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Miss Bartley:

Thank you so much for mailing me the copies of the Southern Regional Council study of school desegregation. Both the Special Report and your specific figures will be of great help to us.

Mr. Filvaroff, as Special Assistant to the Attorney General, heads a small staff which works under the Attorney General to coordinate enforcement of Title VI of the Civil Rights Act, which forbids discrimination in Federally assisted programs. For this reason, we would appreciate receiving copies of studies which the Southern Regional Council may make concerning discrimination in Federally assisted programs. They should be mailed to:

Mr. David Filvaroff
Special Assistant to the Attorney General
Room 1318, Main Building
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. Attn: Mrs. Costle

Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

Elizabeth R. Costle

Elizabeth R. Costle

November 10, 1965

Mrs. Douglas Costle
Office of Mr. Silveross
Room 318
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mrs. Costle:

Under separate cover we are mailing you four copies of our report on school desegregation. Along with the report I am sending the copies of my "work sheet" that you requested, as well as Office of Education "work sheets" for South Carolina, Alabama, Georgia, and Virginia.

As our report indicates, no really accurate figures for any southern state can be arrived at because state departments of education refuse to supply necessary information. We feel that our figures more nearly reflect the actual situation than do those of the Office of Education.

The total desegregation figure for Virginia comes from a survey done by the Richmond News-Leader, which contains some errors, but seems substantially correct. I am including a copy of that survey along with the two "work sheets" in the hope that all three will give you a fairly complete picture of desegregation in Virginia.

I hope that the information will be useful to you.

Sincerely,

Glenda Bartley
Research

Mailed separately:
School Desegregation: 1965 (four copies)
Work sheets on school desegregation

November 23, 1965

Clark Foreman
250 Riverside Drive
New York, N. Y. 10025

Dear Mr. Foreman:

Under separate cover we are mailing you copies of our current lists of Negroes in elective and appointive offices in the South. Unfortunately, the dates involved are only from about 1960 to thye present. You might obtain information about the 1950's from the library at Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Alabama.

I hope the information will be useful to you.

Sincerely,

Glenda Bartley
Research

Mailed separately:
Copies of list of Negroes in policy jobs

250 Riverside Drive
N.Y.,N.Y. 10025
November 22, 1965

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St. N.W.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Sirs,

I would appreciate very much your telling me how many Negores have been elected to office in the South since 1950. By the South I mean the old Confederate states, including Florida, Texas and Kentucky but not West Virginia or Oklahoma. I need to know the names of the officials and the time and place. If also you have available a list of those who ran but were not elected that would also be very useful.

It may be that all this is available in print. If so, I hope you will give me the name of the publication.

Yours sincerely,

Clark Foreman

Clark Foreman

November 24, 1965

Professor James Hodges
College of Wooster
Wooster
Ohio

Dear Jim:

Enclosed is a current list of Southern Regional Council publications and a brochure dealing with costs of the "mailing list." New South is to be a quarterly beginning January, 1966. Should you wish to be placed on the mailing list or to order any of the publications individually, please let me know.

Both Bud and I thoroughly enjoyed our short visit with you at the Southern.

Regards,

Glenda Bartley

Enclosures:
Publications list
Subscribers information

December 3, 1965

Mr. Clarence E. Bozeman
Assistant Executive Secretary
Alabama State Teachers Association
853 Thurman Street
Montgomery, Alabama

Dear Mr. Bozeman;

Please forgive the long delay. The person who ordinarily answers requests such as yours has been ill for quite some time, and letters directed to her occasionally get misplaced. Such was the case with yours. Even more unfortunate is the fact that we do not have the information you requested. The most likely source of figures showing the number of Negroes in previously all-white colleges in Alabama is the Office of Education, Room 2218 Tempo S, 6th and Jefferson Drive S. W., Washington, D. C.

Again I apologize for the delay and for being unable to help you.

Sincerely,

Glenda Bartley
Research

PRESIDENT
S. J. WHISENHUNT
Cobb Avenue High School
Anniston, Alabama

PRESIDENT-ELECT
ANTHONY S. BUTLER
P. O. Box 177
Lisman, Alabama

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
JOE L. REED
853 Thurman Street
Montgomery, Alabama

RESEARCH SECRETARY
CHARLES A. BROWN
Brighton High School
Brighton, Alabama

TREASURER
R. A. STEWART
P.O. Box 870
Sheffield, Alabama

Alabama State Teachers Association
Founded in 1882
SERVICE — LEADERSHIP — PROFESSIONAL GROWTH
853 THURMAN STREET TELEPHONE 263-7998
Montgomery, Alabama 36104

Office of Executive Secretary

November 8, 1965

Director of Research
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sir:

The Alabama State Teachers Association is writing information for its publication The Journal.

Please send us the number of Negroes that are currently enrolled in previously all white colleges in Alabama, both public and private.

A listing of the colleges by name and how many Negroes are enrolled will be helpful.

We shall be grateful for an early reply.

Sincerely yours,

Clarence E. Bozeman

Clarence E. Bozeman
Assistant Executive Secretary

CEB:sd

December 6, 1965

Mr. John P. Cummings
Prospect St.
RFD #3
Buzzards Bay, Mass.

Dear Mr. Cummings:

The effect of the Supreme Court decision of 1954, banning segregation, as it relates to Prince Edward County, Virginia, is covered in our Special Report, 1961, Santuaries for Tradition: Virginia's New Private Schools, copy enclosed.

We also refer you to the book by Benjamin Muse, Virginia's Massive Resistance, and The Making of Massive Resistance, by Gabriel L. Gates.

We hope these suggestions will help you in your research paper.

Yours very truly,

Enc.-1

Bernice S. Morrison(Mrs.H.H.)
Research Department

Prospect St. RFD #3
Buzzards Bay, Mass

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Sirs:

I am a graduate student at Bridgewater State College. I'm presently doing a research paper on the effects of the 1954 Supreme Court decision banning segregation, lead in Prince Edward County, Va.

I would greatly appreciate any information you have concerning this matter.

Thank you,
John P. Cummings

December 6, 1965

Mr. Hal Thurmond
Chairman, Hopkinsville Commission on Human Relations
P. O. Box 319
Hopkinsville, Kentucky

Dear Mr. Thurmond:

Enclosed is the American Anthropoligical Association's statement on race.

Sincerely,

Glenda Bartley
Research

December 6, 1965

Professor Peter G. Fish
Department of Government
Oberlin College
Oberlin, Ohio

Dear Professor Fish:

Under separate cover we are mailing you copies of two studies made by the Regional Council dealing with discrimination in southern federal courts. Since your request is broader in scope than the material covered in the two reports and the matter is of such importance to the whole pattern of justice in the South, I should like to take several days to pull together further information for your project. Also, we have just moved the research department to new quarters and have been unable to keep our newspaper clipping up to date. Since a large part of the information I wish to send you will come from newsclips, I hope that you will understand that our being "behind" is the cause for delay. As soon as get the type of information required for your project, I will send it along to you.

Sincerely,

Glenda Bartley
Research

Mailed separately:
Racial Discrimination in the Southern Federal Courts
Southern Justice: An Indictment

December 7, 1965

Miss Bernice Gottlieb
PO Box 1287
Douglass College
New Brunswick, N. J.

Dear Miss Gottlieb:

Mr. Ralph McGill's office called to ask that we send you information onthe rebirth of a conscience in the Southerner's mind, for your topic of the Negro Problem in the South.

We think you will find most helpful the following books:

Killers of the Dream, Lillian Smith, W.W. Norton & Co., Inc. New York

Who Speaks for the South?, James McBride Dabbs, Funk & Wagnalls Co., Inc., New York

Good luck to you in your endeavors.

Yours very truly,

Bernice S. Morrison (Mrs.H.H.)
Research Department

December 9, 1965

Professor M. Herbert Danzger
Department of Sociology
State University of New York
Stony Brook, Long Island, New York

Dear Professor Danzger:

Please forgive the long delay in answering your request for information. Mr. Anthony has had to be out of the office for long periods of time, and his mail occasionally gets misplaced. Such was the case with your letter. We apologize deeply for any inconvenience this delay might have caused you.

We do not have a listing of locations of civil rights organizations' chapters. We can, however, give you names of people who are able to provide you with that information:

Dr. John Morsell
Assistant Executive Director
NAACP
20 W. Fortieth St.
New York, N. Y.

Annelle Ponder
Southern Christian Leadership Conference
330 Auburn Ave. N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30302

Judy Richardson
Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee
360 Nelson S. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30302

Information Director
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Road
New York, N. Y.

Laurence Guyot
Freedom Democratic Party
507½ N. Farris St.
Jackson, Mississippi

Again we apologize for the delay and hope the information reaches you in time to be of some help.

Sincerely,

STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK
AT STONY BROOK
STONY BROOK, LONG ISLAND, NEW YORK

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

September 30, 1965

Mr. Paul Anthony
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
545 Forsyth Street
N. W. Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Anthony:

I am writing to ask the favor of your assistance in obtaining some information of critical importance for some research in which I am presently engaged. The research attempts to describe the relationship between community power structures and the civil rights movement. The study design requires information on the communities in which civil rights organizations have established chapters or branches, or have undertaken activities and if possible some information on the nature of the activities, the goals and the successes of failures of the organizations.

I have no idea whether such data is readily available to you or indeed whether it is available at all. But I write to you because I know that the Council publishes research on desegregation and Negro voting and has been centrally involved in the civil rights area for many years. If these data are not available to you, perhaps you could suggest some idea as to where they could be obtained. (In addition, I would be interested in a full listing of your publications on civil rights).

I am most appreciative of any assistance you can lend to me.

Sincerely,

M. Herbert Danzger

M. Herbert Danzger

MHD:ct

December 10, 1965

Dr. R. Carlisle, Dept. of History
Merritt College
5714 Grove St.
Oakland, Calif.

Dear Dr. Carlisle:

Your letter of November 15 has been referred to our Research Department. We list below materials which might be helpful to your for instructional use in the area of Negro History and Culture.

In addition, we ask that you be kind enough to send us a copy of the Bibliographyyou are composing, if this is convenient with you.

Yours

Yours very truly,

Bernice S. Morrison, (Mrs.H. H.)
Research Department

The Life and Achievements of our American Negro Citizens (enclosed), University of Michigan

Selected Bibliography on The Negro, Dept. of Research of the National Urban League, Inc., 1133 Broadway, New York 10, N. Y., 1951

Bibliography (state subject), American Jewish Committee, Institute of Human Relations, 165 E. 56th St., New York 22

(P.S. We wish we had copies of all these bibliographies for you)

We should send him what we have in the way of leads and request a copy of his bibliography when it is completed.

G. F. V.

ALAMEDA
ALBANY
BERKELEY
EMERYVILLE
OAKLAND
PIEDMONT

Merritt College

5714 GROVE STREET • OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA 94609 • TELEPHONE (415) 655-6110

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R. Bryce Young

November 15, 1965

Guy B. Johnson, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.

Dear Sir:

Please send me a list of materials which you have available for instructional use in the area of Negro History and Culture,

We are composing a bibliography for the use of Grammar and High School instructors, and will appreciate any help you can give us in this area.

Yours very truly

R. Carlisle

Dr. R. Carlisle
Dept. of History

RC:HH

Bibliography
Also, Amer Jewish Committee
Institute of Human Relations
165 E. 56 St 84 - N. Y. 22

Your bibliography

December 14, 1965

R. R. Cabiness, Jr., Principal
Camp High School
Route 2
Shelby, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Cabiness:

Under separate cover we are mailing you copies of our report on school desegregation, 1965, along with desegregation statistics obtained from Southern Education Reporting Service's Statistical Summary. (Incidently, that organization may be able to provide you with information regarding school construction. SERS is located at 1000 19th Ave. South, Nashville, Tennessee.) You might also request from the Office of Education, Department of Health, Education and Welfare copies of their education directories which pertain to school construction.

If we can be of further help to you, please let us know.

Sincerely,

Glenda Bartley
Research

Mailed separately:
September 1965 School Desegregation
Copies of school desegregation data from Statistical Summary

Camp High School

R. R. CABINESS, JR.
Principal

Route 2
Shelby, N. C.

Phone 487-5719

December 2, 1965

Director of Publications
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sir:

Please send me any information you have regarding the following:

1. The number of Negro pupils enrolled in previously all-white schools in the state of North Carolina by school years 1960-61, 1961-62, 1963-64, 1964-65, 1965-66. If you have only statistics for 1965-66, these would be appreciated. Could you give me a breakdown of the enrolees by administrative units, counties, cities, etc., in the state of North Carolina?

I am making a doctoral research study of curricular changes in North Carolina public schools, and I need this data as part of the background material for the second chapter of my study.

Any material you can supply me will be gratefully appreciated. Please mention other sources or agencies where I might obtain such data to be used in my study. I am also interested in the number of Negro public schools that have been built in recent years, and the cost of such building programs in the Southern states, and especially North Carolina. My study is limited to the state of North Carolina only, but has implications for all the Southeastern states.

Alenda please call me - J. Brooks

I am a member of the North Carolina Council on Human Relations.

May I thank you again for any help you may give me.

Yours very truly,
Riley R. Cabiness
Riley R. Cabiness

December 14, 1965

Mary Lofton
WDSU
New Orleans
Louisiana

Dear Mrs. Lofton:

Please excuse my delay in replying to your request. We have just moved the research department to new quarters and have gotten behind in answering our mail. I hope the delay hasn't inconvenienced you.

Under separate cover I am mailing you copies of newsclips relating to non-compliance with the public accommodations section of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 along with my "work sheet" on suits involving public accommodations.(The list is not complete nor up to date, I'm afraid, but it should give you an idea of the types of discrimination involved in public accommodations.) I am also sending a Potomac Institute publication regarding implementation of the Employment section of the Act, as well as a Business Week magazine report on that section.and a minority group study done by the U.S. Civil Service Commission. The United States Civil Rights Commission has just published a study of the effects of the Voting Rights Act, and I am sending a copy of that.

Barbara Patterson of our research staff is compiling an up to date list of voter registration figures which deals with the time of passage of the Civil Rights Act to passage of the Voting Bill. She will mail you a copy within the next few days.

I hope the information will be of use to you.

Sincerely,

Glenda Bartley

Mailed separately:
Copies of newsclips
Public Accommodations Suits--1965
The Unfinished business of Negro Jobs
Minority Group Study
Fair Employment is Good Business
The Voting Rights Act, Southern Justice, and September 1965 Desegregation

Mary Lofton 524 4371
WDSU - New Orleans

Publications on Effect of CRA

Not schools
Pub Acc
Emp
Voting after CRA & U.B.

THE GEORGETOWN LAW JOURNAL
GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY LAW CENTER
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20001

December 15, 1965

Miss Glenda Bartley
The Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Miss Bartley:

Thanks very much for the pile of clippings. We've just about finished our Note, but they will be a help in substantiating the dimension of the club situation.

We would appreciate a copy of the Public Accommodations Suits, if it's not too much trouble.

Thanks again.

Sincerely,

Caryl Terry

December 9, 1965

Mrs. Caryl Terry
The Georgetown Law Journal
Georgetown University Law Center
Washington, D. C. 20001

Dear Mrs. Terry:

Please forgive our long delay in answering your request. Mr. Anthony has had to be out of the office for long periods of time and for this reason correspondence is often delayed.

Under separate cover I am mailing you copies of newsclips dealing with the establishment of private clubs to avoid compliance with the public accommodations section of the Civil Rights Act. Also I am including a copy of my "work sheet" on current litigation because I don't think the clips mention the Louisiana Restaurant Association Club in Shreveport and Bossier City.

I hope the information will be useful to you.

Sincerely,

Glenda Bartley
Research

Mailed separately:
Copies of newsclips
Copy of Public Accommodations Suits--1965

THE GEORGETOWN LAW JOURNAL
GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY LAW CENTER
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20001

VOLUME 54

Editor in Chief
RICHARD M. SHARP
Managing Editor
WILLIAM B. FIELD
Business Manager
NEAL M. MAYER
Board of Editors
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GERALD P. LAUGHLIN
WILLIAM E. MCDANIELS, JR.
CONSTANCE L. PIERSON
PAUL C. SAUNDERS
JEREMY G. ZIMMERMANN

October 7, 1965

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Place, NW
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Anthony:

We are currently preparing a Note on the use of private clubs as a device for the evasion of compliance with open public accomodations statutes. There have been news reports concerning the use of this in the south, but apparently very little litigation, at least reported litigation.

We would appreciate any information that you can give us with regard to this situation, both factual descriptions of what is actually happening in the south to avoid compliance with Title II of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, and information regarding cases being litigated or "mediated."

Thank you very much.

Sincerely yours,

Caryl Terry

(Mrs.) Caryl Terry

December 16, 1965

Mrs. David H. Battenfeld
58 Lincoln St.
Keene, N. H. 03431

Dear Mrs. Battenfeld:

This is the first chance we have had to reply to your letter which requests information on the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Voting Rights Act of 1964. We trust the abundance, and we hope the quality of the materials will make up for the delay.

You will find listed below the number of copied articles from our files which relate to equal opportunity opportunity and educational opportunity for the Negro in civil rights. There is also a number of pamphlets, along with our costs on these materials.

Glad to be of help.

Yours very truly,

Bernice Sl Morrison (Mrs.H.H.)
Research Department

35 sheets of xeroxed sheets - $3.50
Civil Service Commission Release on Federal Examiners
Civil Rights Act
The Voting Rights Act...the first months
Civil Rights Digest
Civil Rights Under Federal Programs,Title VI
Fair Employment is Good Business, Title VII
School Desegregation: Old Problems Under A New Law, Sou.Regional Council
SNCC: A Special Report on Southern School Desegregation (You may write for this to SNCC, 360 Nelson St.,S.W., Atlanta 13, Ga.)

November 29, 1965

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St. N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

To Whom It May Concern:

The Keene (N.H.) League of Women Voters, of which I am a member, will discuss the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Voting Rights Act in their January meetings. I have been asked to lead the discussion on the implementation of these two Acts in southern states, particularly the changes that have occurred in various communities of the South because of this legislation, or at least due, in part, to impetus from these Acts. The two main interests of the League are in the area of equal employment opportunity and educational opportunity for the Negro, or other persons discriminated against in the past on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, or national origin; and in the rights of citizens to register and vote.

I have just recently moved to Keene from Tampa, Florida, so I am somewhat familiar with the civil rights movement in the South, since 1960 anyway, and pretty well informed about this issue in Florida. I was a member of the League of Women Voters in Tampa, which finally took an interest in "equal opportunity" the past year or so, and also a member of the Tampa chapter of the Florida Council on Human Relations, a member of the Tampa Urban League, and a participant along with my husband in many interracial activities in Tampa.

Do you have pertinent statistics relating to progress in the South since July, 1964 in the general area of civil rights, particularly as they might apply to opportunity for employment, education and the right to vote? I would appreciate anything pertinent that you might send me, and will, of course, pay for the cost of whatever publications you might send. It would be helpful if I could have such data as you have access to before Christmas, so that I could work on my report during the Holidays. My husband will have time off from classes and can keep the children more or less amused - or at least out of my way so I can think!

Sincerely,

Barbara B. Battenfeld

Barbara B. Battenfeld
(Mrs. David H. Battenfeld)

58 S. Lincoln St.
Keene, N. H. 03431

Has Ack Lett
What Happened
Title VI
" VII
12-3-65

December 17, 1965

Dr. Herbert W. Wey
Dean of School of Education
University of Miami
Coral Cables, Florida

Dear Dr. Wey:

Enclosed herein is the information the Southern Education Foundation asked that we send you in regard to desegregation of schools.

For information on faculty desegregation, please consult the Statistical Summary published by the Southern Education Reporting Service; P. O. Box 6156, Acklen Station; Nashville, Tennessee 37212. Below you will find listed materials we are sending you.

If we can be of further assistance, please do not hesitate to call on us.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Doris Reed
Research Department

DR:js

Enclosures: Two zerox copies from the Southern Education Reporting Service

SRC Special Report -- School Desegregation: Old Problems Under a New Law

Zerox copy from the Baltimore Afro-American, June 5, 1965

December 29, 1965

Miss Beth Thompson
Box 682
Queens College
Charlotte, N. Car.

Dear Miss Thompson:

In response to your telephone call for materials on your study, Religion & Race, we are attaching materials herewith, listed below, which we hope will be of help.

Yours very truly,

Bernice S. Morrison (Mrs.H.H.)
RESEARCH DEPARTMENT

"New South", Southern Regional Council Magazine, issues of April, 1963; December, 1961; July-August, 1965. Approriate articles marked with gem clips

"Race Relations in the South - A Challenge to Christians and Christian Agencies", by Guy B. Johnson, Southern Regional Council

"The Prayer Pilgrimage to the 60th General Convention of the Episcopal Church", The Episcopal Society for Cultural and Racial Unity

"Our Hope for Years to Come", An Address by McNeill Smith, Before the Annual Initiation Banquet of the Order of the Grail

"Discrimination and the Christian Conscience", Statement of the Bishops of the United States--1958

"The Agony of the Southern Minister", Ralph McGill

"Blunting the Cutting Edge", The Christian Century, 1965 (xerox copy of magazine article)

"Ferment in the Churches, The New Christian Soldiers", Harvey Cox, 1965 (xerox copy of magazine article)

(Cont.)

We also recommend the book, "Race and the Renewal of the Church", Will D. Campbell, Westminster Press, Philadelphia, Pa., 1962, $1.25. Mr. Campbell lives in Nashville, Tennessee; and, in the interest of time, perhaps you can get a copy from him.

May 4, 1966

Miss Oretta Guyton
Box 1828
University, Miss.
38677

Dear Miss Guyton:

The assistance we would offer you on your Master's thesis, the Negro Colleges, is the suggestion that you obtain a copy of the publication of the Institute of Higher Education, The Predominantly Negro Colleges and Universities in Transition, by Earl J. McGrath, Teachers Colleges, Columbia University, New York City.

We trust this will give you information you are seeking.

Yours very truly,

Bernice S. Morrison (Mrs.H.H.)
Research Department

April 22, 1966

Dear Sir:

I am working on my Master's thesis in the topic area of Negro Colleges

Do you publish any material that might aid my research in this area?

I would appreciate any assistance that you might offer.

Miss Gretta Guyton
Box 1828
University, Miss.
38677

May 5, 1966

Office of Economic Opportunity
314 West Eleventh Street
4th Floor
Lowich Building
Austin, Texas 78701

Gentlemen:

As you requested, I am mailing you fifty maps of the percentage of non-white population in counties of southern states.

Enclosed also is our publications list. If after reading it you desire more information, please feel free to let us know.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Doris Reed
Research Assistant

DR:js

Encls.

Should your subscriber wish to order any of the
material listed, we will be happy to send it to him.
Sincerely,

Glenda Bartley
Research Assistant

Enclosures:
Publications list no. 6602

May 9, 1966

Mr. Arthur L. Lobman, Research Editor
Americana Institute
22nd Floor
575 Lexington Avenue
New York, N. Y. 10022

Dear Mr. Lobman:

In reply to your letter numbered G46672-SCH I am enclosing our publications list number 6602.

Should your subscriber wish to order any of the material listed, we will be happy to send it to him.
Sincerely,

Glenda Bartley
Research Assistant

Enclosures:
Publications list no. 6602

THE AMERICANA INSTITUTE

RESEARCH DIVISION OF
AMERICANA CORPORATION

575 LEXINGTON AVENUE / NEW YORK 22, N.Y.

April 5, 1966

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sirs:

I wonder whether the Council might be able to assist us in answering the inquiry of one of our subscribers.

He is seeking "information regarding the Negro slum problem in some of the Southern states (Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana etc.) and the range of conditions according to climatic region, population, annual income, and availability of jobs, etc. . . . also . . . the effect religion plays in this scene. . . . Any information regarding the educational system . . . home life and environmental attitudes . . . the crime rate [including] robbery, murder, assault, traffic, and minor law violations."

If you could provide us with any information or materials pertinent to <u>any</u> aspect of our subscriber's interest; or if you would direct us to some source or sources which might be available to us and which would in your estimate be most relevant - we would be most grateful for your assistance.

In the event that no such information is obtainable from you, could you provide us with a brief notification to that effect. We are enclosing a reply envelope for your convenience. In reply, please refer to our letter number: G46672-SCH.

Very truly yours,

Arthur L. Lobman

Arthur L. Lobman
Research Editor

May 9, 1966

Mr. John Shelton Reed
1103 Boston Post Road
Rye
New York

Dear Mr. Reed:

Please forgive my delay in replying to your request for information.

The records of the Association of Southern Women for the Prevention of Lynching are now at the Atlanta University library. Miss Annette Phinazee in the periodicals department has begun arranging the materials but has not checked to see whether there is a complete file of the Bulletin. Should you wish to come to Atlanta, you would be permitted to examine the records.

Sincerely,

Glenda Bartley
Research Department

Interracial Commission files
A.U. Library
Annette Phillips
periodicals

1103 Boston Post Road
Rye, New York
7 April 1966

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsythe Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Gentlemen:

I am a doctoral candidate in the Department of Sociology of Columbia University and am writing a paper on the activities of the Association of Southern Women for the Prevention of Lynching. Can you tell me what has become of the records of this organization? I understand that a successful part of its program involved the securing of sheriffs' pledges to oppose attempted lynchings; I am particularly interested in which sheriffs signed, and in what years. I would also like to examine the membership rolls, or at least the list of towns in which members resided.

If you know whether-- and where-- these records exist, I would very much appreciate your informing me. Also, if you know of the existence of a complete file of their Bulletin, would you let me know? Neither the New York Public Library nor the Library of Congress seems to have one.

If I have picked entirely the wrong organization to address these questions to, I apologize, and, in any event, I thank you for your trouble.

With every good wish,

John Shelton Reed

John Shelton Reed

May 28, 1966

Mr. Kenneth Montgomery
875 Bridgewood Road
Northbrook, Illinois

Dear Mr. Montgomery:

In compliance with your telephone request of May 26, I am mailing you under separate cover, information on voter registration in the southern states.

I hesitate sending you more than one copy of each. However, if this is the information you desire, please let me know and I'll send you more copies.

Our latest figures show that there are twenty-two Negroes in the Alabama (Democratic Party) runoff of May 31, 1966; three nominated for the legislature in Texas; at least one Negro nominated for the legislature in Florida (maybe two); nine Negroes already serving in the Georgia legislature; some running for local office in South Carolina.

Our Voter Education Project does not have a breakdown of Negro registration county by county; however, we do have available information state by state.

For additional information, I suggest you obtain the following books:

<u>Southern Politics</u> - V. O. Key, Jr.
<u>Southern Primaries and Election Returns</u> - Heard and Strong
<u>Cases on Party Organization</u> - Paul Tillett
<u>Money and Politics</u> - Alexander Heard
<u>Cost of Democracy</u> - University of North Carolina

We have no speeches made by Dr. Robert Weaver or Dr. Vivian Henderson. There is a book written by Dr. Weaver that may prove interesting to you entitled, Dilemmas of Urban America.

I suggest you write Dr. Henderson and Dr. Weaver and ask them for copies of their speeches.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Doris Reed
Research Assistant

jcs

Bradley Dec 8
Cleveland Tenn
(Hardeman) Bolivar ~~Tenn~~ County
526-6068
Verna
4 negroes with whites
2 Black schools
1964

	Negroes with whites	B rel Schs	Date
Cleveland (Bradley Cty)	4	2	1964

Dec. 1964

Bolivar (Hardeman Cty) presented compliance plans (not prev. desegregated)

March. 1965

6-13-65

Howard Glickstein, of Dept. Justice, Republic 7-8200, Ext.2177, Wash., would like the following information

Number of Negro attorneys in the southern states

Number of Negro Law graduates this month

for following states

Alabama Louisiana Mississippi
Florida Georgia Tennessee Texas
Kentucky N.Car. S.Car. Virginia
West Virginia Arkansas Oklahoma

(The Civil Rights Commission suggested that he call us since we had done the study on Racial Discrimination in the Southern Federal Courts)

Wiley Braaton suggests that the National Bar Association ~~by~~ might have list of Negro attorneys, and that the second item could be gotten by contacting each University

Done

Memo from **MONTEZ G. ALBRIGHT**

Sent
4/11/66

Grace Hamilton
688-7249

Please dig up as much as possible regarding Palm Beach Fla.

re Education
Good Sam Hospital
Boca Raton
School board fight
re school districts
etc

Mrs R. W. Glasner
247 Wells Road
area code
305-833-8936

Memo from **VERNON E. JORDAN, JR.**

Counties Suffrage

North Carolina:

N. Hampton

Bertie

Martino

Hartford

Chowan — w 36th sen. dist. as of Spring, 1964

Washington

3,769 N.

est. reg. by NAACP w district

Georgia:

McLock

c Currituck

Gates

Chowan

Camden

Pasquotank

Willie Bolton

522-2023

SCLC

Saturday morning

Mrs. Barbara Patterson
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Barbara:

Please overlook the poor quality of the writing material as well as the composition -- everything is packed.

I'm returning the Henderson study to you. Would you be good enough to Xerox the relevant pages (ie, omit table of contents, etc.) for me.

Could you also look into these matters for me:

a) any information about the Domestic Peace Corps that relates to their activities on the neighborhood level-- what are they doing, i.e., in the areas to which they are sent?

b) Dido for the Poverty Program: are they doing anything on the neighborhood level.

You might want to give me a quick note on what you find before you send it, in case it is so much material you would not want to let it out of the office.

c) Mr. Dabbs' book on WHO SPEAKS FOR THE SOUTH? Does SRC have copies on hand? If so, please send one, plus a bill.

d) Is there an extra copy of Silberman's book that you all could spare for a month? If not, maybe you'd let me know, and I'll order one on my own.

Thanks again for your help this summer. I wish we had had a chance to have a bit more time for you to talk about my project. I am very grateful for your courtesy, and for your help in these matters.

Please address me as follows:

Department of Philosophy and Religion
Berea College
Berea, Kentucky, 40403

Hurridly,

Jim

Encl.

James Y. Holloway

L-23
Lowell House
Harvard University
Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138

Dear Sir:

I am a senior at Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts. I am writing my senior thesis on The Negro Church and Civil Rights. Enclosed is a questionaire that I hope you will fill out and return to me as soon as possible.

Specifically, I am interested in what the Negro churches, on a national and local level, have done during the civil rights struggle in America.

Any information that you can give will be most appreciated. Feel free to go beyond the questionaire.

Very truly yours,

Wilbert C. Jordan

Wilbert C. Jordan

QUESTIONAIRE:

NAME_____

POSITION_____

ORGANIZATION_____

STREET ADDRESS_____

CITY_____ STATE_____

1. What stand has your organization taken on the civil rights issue?

2. What has your organization done to promote this cause? Please make references to resolutions, special committees, convention action, local action directed or/and aided from the national or district organization.

3. Did your organization take a stand in the last presidential election? If yes, what did you do?

4. Any further information that you can give will be greatly appreciated. Please feel free to use extra paper and to send any material that you think I might find helpful.

Lexington Commission on Human Rights

Dear Mr. Shumert:

Because of the illness of one of our staff members your letter was misplaced. We regret the delay in answering.

We enclose the following:

1) Material on the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity, the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, and the Advisory Council on Plans for Progress

2) a copy of "Operating Under the Civil Rights Law" from the Research Institute of America

3) a copy of Business Week's analysis of Title VII's effect

4) John Percy's "Business - Next Target for Integration?"

5) copies of some newspaper clippings on the Job Opportunities Committee in Atlanta. Such a committee is one of the possible means to achieving equal employment.

6) a copy of the Missouri Commission on Human Rights's action on fair employment. This is another example of a means for achieving fair employment.

88

Theodore W. Kheel's Guide to Fair Employment Practice describes case studies of fair employment. It is published in paperback by ~~Prentice~~ Prentice Hall, Inc., Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey, copy. 1964. The Negro Challenge to the Business Community, edited by Eli Ginzberg, ~~Columbia University~~ ~~Appears in paperback~~ paperback, is a good collection of essays. It is published by the McGraw-Hill Book Company, New York and was copyrighted by Columbia University in 1964. Both of these would be ~~valuable~~ of value to you in preparing your talks.

Roger Nizell, Author Project, USNSA, has collected materials to be given out to the students at the seminar, so ~~we will not send anything to you in bulk materials to you~~ we'll include only one copy of each item.

We hope these, along with the pamphlet mailed yesterday, will meet your needs. Again, our apologies.

Sincerely,

W. R. B.
Research Department

January 7, 1966

Mr. Joe Tucker
112 N. Irwin Street
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Tucker:

I am sorry that I could not find the information that you asked for, However, here are three xerox copies, I hope that they will be of some help to you.

Please feel free to call upon our services here at anytime.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Doris Reed

Enclosure:

January 11, 1966

Mr. Lon Hill
837 Burgundy
New Orleans, La. 70116

Dear Mr. Hill:

Here is the book that you asked us to send you. SCHOOL DESEGREGATION: OLD PROBLEMS UNDER A NEW LAW.

We hope you will find the information that you are look for in our book.

Feel free to call on us at anytime.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Doris K. Reed

Enclosure: One book, SCHOOL DESEGREGATION: OLD PROBLEMS UNDER A NEW LAW.

Rec'd 1-11-64

837 Burgundy
New Orleans, La.
70116

Friends,

Could you please send me a copy of your report "School Desegregation: Old Problems Under a New Law"? I need it to know more about the school systems in the South as I have no way of quickly finding out how the mechanisms of segregation work.

Yours in Peace + Freedom,

Lon Clay Hill
(Coordinator of a
New Orleans tutorial project.)

January 11, 1966

Miss Melba J. Hubbard
2203 W. Reed Avenue
Pine Bluff, Arkansas

Dear Miss Hubbard:

Enclosed herein is the information you asked us to send you on "The March On Washington," and "Factors Precipating to the March."

If you find that you need more information, please feel free to call on us at anytime.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Doris K. Reed
Research Department

Enclosure: Twentyone Sheets of zerox copies from our files on "The March on Washington.

The New South-THE MARCH ON WASHINGTON. Published by the Southern Regional Council

Rec'd 1-10-66

2203 W. Reed Avenue
Pine Bluff, Arkansas
January 5, 1965

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sir,

I am a student at Arkansas A.M.&N. College in Pine Bluff. I am preparing a research paper on the "March on Washington" and "Factors Precipating to the March." If you have any information available it would be sincerely appreciated.

Thank you.

Respectfully yours
(Miss) Melba G. Hubbard

Southern Police Institute

University of Louisville

(Mrs.) Doris Reed
Research Department
Southern Regional Council

The attached check in the amount of $1.75 to cover cost of books received on January 14, 1966.

(Racial Violence and Law Enforcement - Millan
and
The Unequal Badge - Rudwich)

B. Edward Campbell
Assistant Professor

ck. 1. 75
1-19-66 rh

January 12, 1966

Mr. B. Edward Campbell
Assistance Professor
Southern Police Institute
University of Louisville
Louisville 8, Kentucky

Dear Mr. Campbell:

Here are the books that you asked us to send to you. We hope these books will help you in your rearch.

Feel free to call on us anytime you need to.

The charge for the books is $1.75

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Doris K. Reed
Research Department

Enclosure: Two Books.

Millan, George- Racial Violence and Law Enforcement; Southern Regional Council, 1960

Rudwich, Elliott M. - The Unequal Badge: Negro Policemen In The South; Southern Regional Council, 1962

SOUTHERN POLICE INSTITUTE
UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE
LOUISVILLE 8, KENTUCKY

DAVID A. McCANDLESS
DIRECTOR

11 January 1966

Recd 1-12-66

Southern Regional Council
5 - Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

Several of your publications appear pertinent to a research project being conducted here at the Southern Police Institute. However, they do not seem to be in our library.

If additional copies of the following titles are available I would appreciate your sending them to me.

RS Millan, George - Racial Violence and Law Enforcement; Southern Regional Council, 1960

SC Rudwick, Elliott M. - The Unequal Badge: Negro Policemen in the South; Southern Regional Council, 1962

If there is any charge for these please send the bill to me at this address. Thank you.

Sincerely,

B. Edward Campbell
Assistant Professor

dgh

January 18, 1966

Mr. W. B. Southerlin
County Superintendent
Beaufort County Board of Education
Box 830
Beaufort, South Carolina 29903

Dear Mr. Southerlin:

Enclosed are the 6 copies of Black Belt Schools: Beyond Desegregation, by Donald Ross Green and others.

The total price of athe books are $1.80. We hope this is the information that you want.

Please feel free to call on us at anytime.

Sincerely,

Doris Reed

(Mrs.) Doris K. Reed
Research Department

Enclosure: Six copies of Black Belt Schools: Beyond Desegregation.

Department of Education

Beaufort County

Office of
County Superintendent of Education

Beaufort, S. C.

January 6, 1966

Rec'd 1-11-66

3 6/18 6

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

Please send us 6 copies of Black Belt Schools: Beyond Desegregation, by Donald Ross Green and others.

If there are charges, please make charge and let us know the amount.

Very sincerely yours,

W B Southerlin
W. B. Southerlin
County Superintendent

WBS/jm

January 18, 1966

Mr. John F. Soboslay
Economic Education
Project Coordinator
Pittsburg Public Schools
Pittsburgh, Pa. 15213

Dear Mr. Soboslay:

In compliance with your request by letter dated January 10, 1966, one copy of The Migrant Farmer, is enclosed

I am also enclosing our publications list. If, after reading it, you desire additional material, please let us know. We are always happy to be of service.

Sincerely,

Doris Reed

(Mrs.) Doris K. Reed
Research Department

/DR
Enclosures: One book, The Migrant Farmer
Southern Regional Council publications

PITTSBURGH PUBLIC SCHOOLS

S. P. MARLAND, JR., SUPERINTENDENT

PITTSBURGH, PA. 15213

ADMINISTRATION BUILDING
BELLEFIELD AND FORBES AVENUES

January 7, 1966

Rec'd 1-10-66

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Friend:

Please send us a free copy of the 32-page pamphlet, The Migrant Farmer.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

John F. Soboslay

John F. Soboslay
Economic Education
Project Coordinator

pw

January 18, 1966

Mr. Paul Tillett
Professor of Political Science
Rutgers. The State University
New Brunswich, New Jersey

Dear Mr. Tillett:

I am sending you a copy of our publication of The New South-Violence. This book should have all the information that you have requested. Enclosed also is our publications list.

Thanks for writing to us, if we can be of any service to you, please feel free to write us again.

Sincerely,

Doris Reed

(Mrs.) Doris K. Reed
Research Department

Enclosure: One copy of The New South - Violence.
One copy of The publication list- Southern Regional Council

RUTGERS · THE STATE UNIVERSITY

THE EAGLETON INSTITUTE OF POLITICS

WOOD LAWN, NEILSON CAMPUS
NEW BRUNSWICK, NEW JERSEY 08903

Rec'd 1-12-66

January 10, 1966

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Gentlemen:

In the November 4, 1965, issue of the New York Times, there was a story about the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights and a particular reference to a study completed by your organization on the number of deaths in the south between 1957-1965 attributable to race or civil rights disturbances. If the report is available to the public, I would like very much to have a copy. If there is a charge, I shall be glad to reimburse you.

Sincerely,

Paul Tillett

Paul Tillett
Professor of Political Science

t/b

January 18,1966

Mr. Darwin Aronoff
War Resisters League
553½ South Coronado
Los Angeles, California 90057

Dear Mr. Aronoff,

In compliance with your request of letter dated January 11,1966, I am enclosing one copy of our publication list.

If, after reading it, you desire additional material, please let us know. We are always happy to be of service.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Esther Lumpkin
Research Librarian

/EL
Enclosures

publication list

Rec'd 1-11-66

WAR RESISTERS LEAGUE
553½ South Coronado
Los Angeles, California 90057

December, 1965

Dear Friend:

The War Resisters League in Los Angeles is building a collection of literature based on peace, race relations and civil liberties. Initially, we would like to see samples of available literature, price lists and bibliographies. We are interested both in free literature, if there is any, and copies of pamphlets or leaflets we can purchase in some quantity.

It would please us if you would put us on your mailing and keep us informed of what you continue to do in the way of publishing.

Best wishes,

Darwin Aronoff

Darwin Aronoff

January 18, 1966

Mrs. Dorothy Bernholz
The North Carolina Fund
P. O. Box 687
Durham, North Carolina

Dear Mrs. Bernholz:

In compliance with your request by letter dated January 7, 1966, one copy of Black Belt Schools: Beyond Desegregation, is enclosed.

I am also enclosing our publications list. If, after reading it, you desire additional material, please let us know. We are always happy to be of service.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Ester Lumpkin
Research Librarian

/EL
Enclosures

NORTH CAROLINA FUND
OPPORTUNITY

GEORGE H. ESSER, JR.
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

THE NORTH CAROLINA FUND

POST OFFICE BOX 687 DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA 27702 PHONE 682-5785

Rec'd 1-11-66

January 7, 1965

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

The N.C. Fund would like to order one copy of Black Belt Schools: Beyond Desegregation.

Thank you.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Dorothy Burnholz
Research Librarian

January 18, 1966

Mr. Johnny Henson
713 Shirewood Rd.
Excelsior Springs, Mo.

Dear Mr. Henson:

Mr. Ralph McGill's secretary referred your inquiry to us, regarding persecution of the Negro in daily life.

Enclosed you will find two of our publications which relate to this question. These are:

New South, November, 1965, Page 12, 'Some Race Related Deaths in the United States, (1955-65)"

Southern Justice: An Indictment, October 18, 1965

We hope you will find this helpful.

Yours very truly,

Bernice S. Morrison (Mrs.H.H.)
RESEARCH DEPARTMENT

Enc.-2

January 21,1966

Mr. George J. Pope
U.S. Department of Labor
Room 913
1730 M Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Pope,

In compliance with your request of letter dated December 28,1965, I am enclosing all available material, that should be of help to you.

If, after reading it, you desire additional material, please let us know. We are always happy to be of service.

I have placed your name on our mailing list.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Esther J. Lumpkin
Research Librarian

/el
Enclosures

December 28, 1965

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sir:

I just finished reading "The Migrant Farmer", a Psychiatric Study, by Robert Coles, M. D. and found it to be a most interesting study of an often misunderstood and neglected area. I am employed by the U. S. Department of Labor and am working in the areas of migrant labor training, housing, and health. Any information you could supply me on migrant labor would be most appreciated. I would also like to be placed on your mailing list.

My address is:

Mr. George J. Pope
U. S. Department of Labor
Room 913
1730 M Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Thank you very much.

Sincerely yours,

George J Pope

George J. Pope

GJP/lgh

January 21, 1966

Beth E. Vanfossen
Assistant Professor of Sociology
Furman University
Greenville, South Carolina 29613

Dear Miss Vanfossen:

In compliance with your letter dated January 3, 1966, I am sending you several xerox copies of our data on the percentage of Negro students who are attending schools with whites in some of the Southern counties.

I am also enclosing our publications list. If, after reading it, you desire additional material, please let us know.

Sincerely,
Doris Reed

(Mrs.) Doris K. Reed
Research Department

Enclosure: Xerox data on school desegregation
Publications list-Southern Regional Council

FURMAN UNIVERSITY
FOUNDED 1826
GREENVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA 29613

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

January 3, 1966

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sirs:

Do you have data on the percentage of Negro students who are attending schools with whites in Southern counties or school districts?

I would appreciate very much obtaining this data to use in a research project I am planning.

Thank you.

1005
1-6-66;5

Sincerely,

Beth E. Vanfossen

Beth E. Vanfossen
Assistant Professor
of Sociology

January 21,1966

Miss Vivian Davenport
318 North Florida Avenue
Deland, Florida 32720

Dear Miss Davenport,

In compliance with your request of letter dated January 5,1966, I am enclosing the two copies you requested.

If, after reading them you desire additional material, please let us know. We are always happy to be of service.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Esther Lumpkin
Research Librarian

/ EL
Enclosures

Deland, Florida - January 5th - 1966

I have just read that two reports are available from you - (in Nov. '65 - Southern Patriot)

One: Southern Justice - by ACLU.
Two: School Desegregation: Old problems under new law.

Kindly send both of these to
Vivian Davenport
318 No. Florida Ave
Deland, Florida 32720.

and bill me for them - Or let me know what the charge is. and I'll send the amount to you.

Thank you.

Vivian Davenport
318 No. Florida Ave
Deland, Fla - 32720

January 24, 1966

Mary Newson
7202 Mockingbird Lane
Scottdale, Arizona 85251

Dear Miss Newson:

Enclosed herein is the information you asked us to send you on Negro housing, Negro population, Negro unemployment rates and Negro educational opportunities.

You asked for the latest census for Atlanta, Georgia. Our latest census is for 1960, since the census are only taken every ten years.

If you find that you need more information, please feel free to call on us at anytime.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Doris K. Reed
Research Department

Enclosure: Zerox copies of Employment South, Census and Population (From the Atlanta area), Housing South, and Education South.

Mary
~~J. Kevin~~ Newman
7202 N. Mockingbird Lane
Scottsdale, Arizona 85251

Jan. 8, 1966

Rec'd 1-11-66

Southern Regional Council
50 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Sir:

I was told by the Human Relations Commission here in Phoenix that you may be able to give me some information I need for a research project I am doing in the National Honor Society to which I belong. I need some information for a comparative study I am making between Negroes and their condition in Phoenix, Arizona, and Atlanta since these cities have about equal populations. I need some statistics on the Negroes in your city concerning their population, housing conditions, unemployment rates, educational opportunities, and any other pertinent information relative to this subject.

Since I must complete my project by Feb. 5, I would be very grateful if you could please give this

matter your prompt attention. Thank-you.

Yours truly,

Mary Newman

February 2, 1966

Mr. Harry A. Bailey, Jr.
Assistant Professor
Temple University
College of Liberal Arts
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19122

Dear Mr. Bailey:

In compliance with your letter request dated January 25, 1966, one copy of The Negro Vote In The South, 1959, by Margaret Price, and one copy of The Negro And The Ballot In The South, 1959, by Margaret Price.

I am also enclosing our publications list. If, after reading it, you desire additional material, please let us know. We are always happy to be of service.

The price for the books will be fifty cents.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Doris K. Reed
Research Assistant

Enclosure

TEMPLE UNIVERSITY
COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA 19122

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

January 25, 1966

Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sir:

Please rush to me a copy of each of the following:

Margaret Price, The Negro Voter in the South, 1959.

Margaret Price, The Negro and the Ballot in the South, 1959.

I shall be happy to forward to you whatever costs may be involved.

Very sincerely yours,

Harry A. Bailey, Jr.

Harry A. Bailey, Jr.
Assistant Professor

HAB:dc

February 2, 1966

Miss Nita Barrow
Medical Department
World Health Organization
St. John's
Antigua, West Indies

Dear Miss Barrow:

Under separate cover we are mailing you several Southern Regional Council Reports on the nature of race relations in the South today. Included with these reports is a list of current publications. Should you wish to request any of the items listed, please feel free to do so.

Sincerely,

Glenda Bartley
Research

Mailed separately:
A Southern View of the South
The Annealing of the South
Percentage of Non-white Population (map)
New South, May, 1964
Encounter with the Future

Glenda

The materials should be sent to:

Miss Nita Barrow
Medical Department
World Health Organization
St. John's
Antigua, West Indies

mmj

February 3, 1966

Mrs. Mabel Norris Chesley
Editorial Writer
Daytona Beach News Journal
Daytona Beach, Fla.

Dear Mrs. Chesley:

In line with your work, we thought you would be interested in seeing our two enclosed publications, entitled:

Southern Justice: An Indictment, October 1965

Violence, "New South," November 1965

Very truly yours

Bernice S. Morrison,
Research Department

Enc.-2

JOHN H. WHEELER, PRESIDENT
JOSEPHINE WILKINS, VICE-PRESIDENT
RUFUS E. CLEMENT, VICE-PRESIDENT
STEPHEN J. WRIGHT, VICE-PRESIDENT
PAUL R. CHRISTOPHER, VICE-PRESIDENT
RAYMOND M. WHEELER, CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
JOSEPH HAAS, COUNSEL
PAUL ANTHONY, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303
JAckson 2-8764

A Council to affirm the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South

February 3, 1966

Mr. Robert E. Bowers, Secretary
Palm Springs Human Relations Study Committee
City Of Palm Springs
California

Dear Mr. Bowers:

Under seperate cover, I am mailing you a community handbook Transition Without Tragedy, by Florence Robin, published by the Southern Regional Council.

If you desire more information, we suggest you obtain these books:

Fair Housing Handbook.
Published by the American
Friends Service Committee and
the National Committee Against
Discrimination in Housing.
AFSC address: 160 North 15th
Street, Philadelphia 2, Pa.
Cost: 50¢

Neighbors and Neighborhoods:
A Housing Handbook. Prepared
By YWCA and National Comm.
Against Discrimination in Housing.
Bureau of Communications,
National Board, YWCA, 600
Lexington Avenue, New York,
N.Y. 10022. Cost: $1.50

NCDH address: 323 Lexington
Avenue, New York 16, New York

Good luck to you and your new Human Relations Study Committee, may it be all that you hope it to be.

If we can be of futher assistance, please do not hesitate to call on us.

Sincerely,

Doris Reed

(Mrs.) Doris K. Reed
Research Assistant

Enclosed: Under seperate cover, one book, Transition Without Tragedy. by Florence Robin, published by The Southern Regional Council

Glen,

These are two good first sources about housing.

Fair Housing Handbook. Published by the American Friends Service Committee and the National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing. AFSC address: 160 North 15th Street, Philadelphia 2, Pa. Cost: 50¢

Neighbors and Neighborhoods: A Housing Handbook. Prepared by YWCA and National Comm. Against Discrimination in Housing. Bureau of Communications, National Board, YWCA, 600 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10022. Cost: $1.50.

NCDH address: 323 Lexington Avenue, New York 16, New York.

City of Palm Springs
CALIFORNIA

Rec'd 1-11-66

January 7, 1966

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

The Mayor of the City of Palm Springs has recently appointed a Human Relations Study Committee. This group of citizens is charged with the responsibility of looking into the whole field of human and community relations and making recommendations to the City Council as to what should be done in Palm Springs. Our task is a difficult but important one. Any information or help you can give us will be deeply appreciated. We would welcome all publications, or pamphlets, as we are attempting to develop a resources library.

Thank you in advance for your assistance.

Very truly yours,

Robert E. Bowers

ROBERT E. BOWERS, Secretary
Palm Springs Human Relations Study Committee

REB:fs

February 9, 1966

Mr. Meyer Weinberg, Editor
Integrated Education
343 South Dearborn St.
Chicago, Ill. 60604

Dear Mr. Weinberg:

You requested in your letter of January 24, 1966, a xerox copy of the section dealing with schools, from the report of the N.J. State Temporary Commission, 19399

We are happy to have located this and are enclosing herein the material.

Yours very truly,

Bernice S. Norrison (Mrs.H.H.)
Research Department

Enc.-6 pages

INTEGRATED EDUCATION

343 South Dearborn Street
Chicago, Illinois 60604
Telephone 922-8361 A/C 312

January 24, 1966

Mr. Pat Watters
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Pat Watters:

Back in August, while I was studying--breathlessly, since the building's elevator was out of order--at your library I ran across a splendid source but only had energy enough at that point to jot down the title. Could you possibly xerox the pages dealing with schools? It is a very rare source:

> New Jersey State Temporary Commission on the condition of the Urban Colored Population, Report.... to the Legislature of the State of New Jersey... 1939.

Thanks, and regards.

Sincerely yours,

Meyer Weinberg

Meyer Weinberg
Editor

gh

February 9, 1966

Miss Jackie Tienzle
Education Department
AFL-CIO
815 Sixteenth St., N.W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Miss Tienzle:

As you requested, we are enclosing the following:

Southern Justice: An Indictment

Southern Regional Council - Publications

Yours very truly,

Bernice S. Morrison (Mrs.H.H.)
Research Department

Enc.-2

February 10, 1966

Jeanne E. Brooker
Department of Public Instruction
Box 911
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17126

Dear Miss Brooker:

Late in September I sent you a brief brochure explaining the nature and function of the Southern Regional Council along with a list of our current publications. I mention this only as a means of introduction.

Would it be possible for us to receive a sample copy of INSIGHT? We would like to get acquainted with your publication.

Sincerely,

Glenda Bartley
Research

September 29, 2965

Jeanne E. Brooker
Department of Public Instruction
Box 911
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17126

Dear Miss Brooker:

Please excuse our long delay in replying to your letter. The person responsible for complying with information requests such as yours has been ill for several months, and, though we try to keep her correspondence up to date, there is occasionally a delay.

Enclosed is a brief brochure explaining the nature and function of the Southern Regional Council along with a list of our current publications. You may find some of these materials relevant to the purposes and scope of INSIGHT. Should you desire sample copies of any of our publications, please write again.

Sincerely,

Glenda Bartley
Research

Enclosures:
Southern Regional Council brochure
Publications list

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
BOX 911, HARRISBURG, PA. 17126

July 28, 1965

Exeuctive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sir:

In October, the Pennsylvania Department of Public Instruction will begin publishing INSIGHT-A BIBLIOGRAPHY ON INTERGROUP RELATIONS PENNSYLVANIA SCHOOLS. We want the publication to be representative of the broad spectrum of intergroup relations: race, religion, ethnic origins, socio-economic status. Our purpose is to help school personnel locate vital source materials in intergroup education for course enrichment in a range of subject fields for all grade levels, for independent reading, for programming with staff, Parent-Teacher Associations and related community groups.

This project is being undertaken in cooperation with the Human Relations Committee of Pennsylvania State University. Dr. Paul Foreman will compile the copy.

Each month INSIGHT will carry a review of a leading book, article or research study. In addition, two pages will carry annotated bibliographic listings of appropriate publications, and one page will be devoted to annotated listings of available audio-visual materials in the field of human relations and intergroup education.

If your agency has publications and/or audio-visual holdings which you consider to be particularly relevant to the purposes and scope outlined above and wish to have considered for listing in INSIGHT, please send a carbon or duplicate copy to me for departmental information and contact

Dr. Paul B. Foreman
Department of Sociology and Anthropology
240 Sparks Building
Pennsylvania State University
University Park, Pennsylvania 16802

If you have further inquiries concerning the publication or program implementation in the schools, I would be delighted to hear from you.

Sincerely yours,

Jeanne E. Brooker

Jeanne E. Brooker
Specialist in Human Relations Education

JEB/b

SA please
answer & put
in mailing
list

JB

Memo from **PAUL ANTHONY**

Victor Rabinowitz

30 E. 42nd St

February 10, 1966

Miss Lyndell Elizabeth Grey
102 McDowell Hall
American University
Washington D. C.

Dear Miss Grey:

Under separate cover I am mailing you a copy of the Southern Regional Council's report on discrimination in southern federal courts and copies of newsclips related to your topic.

I imagine you are familiar with J. W. Peltason's 58 Lonely Men, Harcourt, Brace & World, New York, 1961. You will find helpful information in the following articles: Stephen R. Field, "Judicial Performance in the Fifth Circuit," Yale Law Journal, V. 73, November, 1963; Charles Alan Wright, "The Overloaded Fifth Circuit: A Crisis in Judicial Administration," Texas Law Review, V. 42, October, 1964; Glendon Schubert, "Academic Ideologies, Judicial Attitudes, and Social Change," (unpublished manuscript of a paper presented at the Southern Political Science Association convention in Atlanta, November 4, 1965. Mr. Schubert is at Michigan State University); Kenneth N. Vines, "Federal District Judges and Race Relations Cases in the South," Journal of Politics, V. 26, May, 1964.

I hope that the material will be of some use to you in preparing your project.

Sincerely,

Glenda Bartley
Research

Mailed separately:
Racial Discrimination in the Southern Federal Courts
Copies of newsclips

Glenda

February 4, 1966

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sir;

As a research project for graduate studies I am examining some of the incidents of Southern Court injustices prior to President Johnson's anouncement of proposed legislation in this area. I am interested in some of their obvious effect upon his decision.

I was very glad to read your report Southern Justice: An Indictment as it provided a wealth of information. I obtained it through the American Civil Liberties Union. Is it possible to gain any further information through you concerning court cases or efforts to show government officials the need for this legislation?

Any help that you might possibly give me would be greatly appreciated, either information or perhaps names and addresses of organizations where I could obtain such information.

I have been informed that an Attorney from New York is taking his daughter's case to a higher court concerning an incident in the fifth circuit of Georgia. The name is Rubinowitz. Could you give me any information concerning this case and the justice department?

Thank you so much for your time,

Lyndell Elizabeth Grey

Miss Lyndell Elizabeth Grey
102 McDowell Hall
American University
Washington D.C.

February 14, 1966

Miss Suzanne Camp
Reference Division
Mobile Public Library
Mobile, Alabama

Dear Miss Camp:

Our research department does not have available information concerning salaries of civil rights workers. May I suggest that you write these various organizations direct, I feel sure they will be happy to assist you in whatever way they can.

According to our records, Mrs. Lauzzio was not a paid civil rights worker; she paid her own way in Alabama.

We are sorry we could not be of more help, but if there is additional or other information you desire, please feel free to contact us.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Doris Reed
Research Assistant

/dr

MPL

MOBILE PUBLIC LIBRARY • MOBILE, ALABAMA

Rec'd 2/3/66

2/3/66

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Sir:

The Reference Division has received two questions which we can not answer from our reference book collection. We hope that you can send us some information about the questions. They are: "How much do civil rights workers make?" and "How much was Viola Liuzzio making in her civil rights job?".

Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

Suzanne Camp

Suzanne Camp
Head, Reference Division

SNCC =	$10.00	a week if food is provided
	$20.00	a week with no food
married =	$65.00	a week
one child	$75.00	" "
two kids	$85.00	" "

February 14, 1966

Professor Peter G. Fish
Department of Government
Oberlin College
Oberlin, Ohio

Dear Professor Fish:

For your seminar, for which Glenda Bartley has been sending material to you, we should like to suggest the book, Southern Justice, edited by Leon Friedman, Pantheon Books, New York, November 1965. It contains an excellent chapter, "The Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals." And, I would imagine that the entire book might be pertinent to your endeavors.

Yours very truly,

Bernice S. Morrison
Research Department

OBERLIN COLLEGE
OBERLIN, OHIO 44074

DEPARTMENT OF GOVERNMENT

28 January 1966

Mrs Glenda Bartley
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mrs Bartley:

Your letter of 26 January 1966 and the envelope of xerox copies of newsclippings arrived today.

I have examined them, and I believe that they will provide some of my seminar students with a rich source of material for their papers.

Your very kind assistance in this matter is much appreciated. Many thanks.

Yours sincerely,

Peter G. Fish

Peter G. Fish

January 26, 1966

Professor Peter G. Fish
Department of Government
Oberlin College
Oberlin, Ohio

Deap Professor Fish:

Under separate cover I am mailing you copies of newsclips pertinent to your seminar on the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals. Included is a list of judges in the Fifth along with biographical sketches of several of them.

I imagine you are familiar with J. W. Peltason's 58 Lonely Men, Harcourt, Brace & World, New York, 1961. You will find helpful information in the following articles: Stephen R. Field, "Judicial Performance in the Fifth Cricuit," Yale Law Hournal, V. 73, November, 1963; Charles Alan Wright, "The Overloaded Fifth Circuit: A Crisis in Judicial Administration," Texas Law Review, V. 42, October, 1964; Glendon Schubert, "Academic Ideologies, Judicial Attitudes, and Social Change," (unpublished manuscript of a paper presented at the Southern Political Science Association convention in Atlanta, November 4, 1965. Mr. Schubert is at Michigan State University.); Kenneth N. Vines, "Federal District Judges and Race Relations Cases in the South," Journal of Politics, V. 26, May, 1964. (I am including an extra copy of this article.)

I hope that your seminar is a success and that the material will be of some use to you.

Sincerely,

Glenda Bartley
Research

Mailed separately:
Federal District Judges and Race Relations Cases in the South
Copies of newsclips

January 25, 1966

Mr. Tom Dienes
Northwestern University
Division of Law and Social Science
1834 Sheridan
Evanston, Illinois

Dear Mr. Dienes:

Under separate cover I am mailing you two copies each of the Southern Regional Council's reports on discriminatory practices in southern courts. As you requested, the material is being sent air mail. I am also including copies of newsclips relevant to your topic.

If you have time before your speech, you might take a look at articles by Stephen R. Field, "Judicial Performance in the Fifth Circuit," Yale Law Journal, November, 1969; Kenneth N. Vines, "Federal District Judges and Race Relations Cases in the South," Journal of Politics, V. 26, May, 1964; Charles Alan Wright, "The overloaded Fifth Circuit: A Crisis in Judicial Administration," Texas Law Review, October, 1964.

I hope the material reaches you in time to be of some help in preparing your speech.

Sincerely,

Glenda Bartley
Research

Mailed separately:

Racial Discrimination in the Southern Federal Courts (2 copies)
Southern Justice: An Indictment (2 copies)
Copies of newsclips (10)

OBERLIN COLLEGE
OBERLIN, OHIO

DEPARTMENT OF GOVERNMENT

8 December 1965

Mrs Glenda Bartley
Research Division
Southern Regional Council, Inc
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mrs. Bartley:

Thank you for your letter of 6 December which arrived simultaneously with the two Reports of the Council which you were kind enough to send me. They will, I believe prove extremely useful to the students in their examination of the work of the federal courts in the Fifth Circuit.

Needless to say, I deeply appreciate the effort which you are making in this matter. I am hoping that some of the press material which you are rounding up will throw some light on the biographical backgrounds of the federal judges in the Fifth. What I intend to do is to have the students follow up the work of some of these judges after their appointments. Although some useful material is contain in the hearings on their appointments, additional biographical material would be of great help.

Others students will be working on problems such as the creation of additional judgeships in the Fifth, division of the Fifth, use of habeas corpus etc. All in all, I am hoping that the exposure to this sort of subject-matter will provide them with a real insight into the federal judicial process as it involves administrative matters and substantive law and the relations between Congress, the Courts, and the litigants.

Once again, I want to tell you how much I appreciate your good help.

Very sincerely yours,

Peter G. Fish

Peter G. Fish

BM
GB — Let's collect something for this guy — A

OBERLIN COLLEGE
OBERLIN, OHIO

DEPARTMENT OF GOVERNMENT

8 November 1965

Information Officer
Southern Regional Council
Five Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sir:

During the Spring Semester 1966, I will be giving a Senior Seminar on Civil Rights and The Federal Judicial System. Specifically, this Seminar will focus on judicial and administrative problems in the Fifth Circuit.

I plan to cover the leading Supreme Court cases on racial discrimination as well as selected cases on fair trial and on the right to counsel. Then, I intend to examine the responses of those United States District and Circuit Courts located in the Fifth Circuit to some of the Supreme Court decisions and to determine their degree of compliance or deviation from the upper Court's rulings.

In addition I want to examine other factors involved in the administration of justice in the Fifth Circuit such as the appointment of District and Circuit Judges, the operation of the jury system in the federal courts within the circuit, the work of the United States Commissioners, and the operation of the Criminal Justice Act of 1964.

I am hopeful that your office may be able to provide me with material relevant to the work of this Seminar and which would be of use to it in its study of the federal judicial process in the Fifth Circuit.

I very much appreciate any assistance which you may be able to give me in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

Peter G. Fish

Peter G. Fish

February 15, 1966

Mr. Douglas Cox
Box 17044
Guilford College
Greensboro, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Cox:

In compliance with your request of February 11, 1966, I am sending you under separate cover three books on the general conditions of the Negro family.

For additional information, I suggest you write the United States Labor Department. If we can be of further assistance, please do not hesitate to ask.

Good luck on your research paper.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Doris K. Reed
Research Assistant

DKR

Mailed separately:

The General Condition of the Negro Family in Mississippi

The General Condition of the Negro Family in Arkansas

The General Condition of the Negro Family in Alabama

Douglas Cox
Box 17044
Guilford College
Greensboro, North Carolina

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

I have been assigned a research paper in a sociology course on marriage and the family. I have chosen to write about some aspect of the Negro family. I would appreciate your sending me your list of booklets that would be of help to me in developing this paper. If there is any charge for the list, please enclose a bill. Thank you very much.

Sincerely,

Douglas Cox

Douglas Cox

2-11-66 is

PL
Eco status

Conduct of Negroes in Ala.
Menahem Report - Loben Dept.

Feb. 15, 1966

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St. N.W.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Sent copy 2/18 gb

Dear Sir,

I would like to know where we might secure a copy of the book or booklet referred to in your publication Black Belt Schools: Beyond Segregation; Annual Regional Review #4. The title is Early Learning Project: Interim Report 1963, written by Gray, S.W. and Klaus, R.A. The booklet that you published was so helpful and we feel that this would give more detailed description of application and would like to have a copy. The Orlando Public Library was unable to help us.

Thank you for your help.

Sincerely,

Katherine Flagg
(Mrs Emmett O.)
Box 481
Winderemere, Fla. 32786

February 18, 1966

Miss Pauli Murray
245 E. 11th St., #5E
New York, N. Y. 10003

Dear Miss Murray:

Enclosed is a copy of Gene Roberts' article of January 31, 1966 and a copy of New South.

Should you need further information, please call on us.

Sincerely,

Glenda Bartley
Research

Enclosures:
New South, November, 1965
Copy of newsclip

February 22, 1966

Miss Ruth M. Henn
235 Colfax Road
North Brunswick
New Jersey

Dear Miss Henn:

Under seperate cover, I am mailing you all avaliable information on the civil rights act.

For additional information, I suggest you check your local library for the Congressional Records for 1957.

I also suggest, you read Eisenhower, Brownell And The Congress, by J.W. Anderson.

Thank you for writing us, if we can be of further service, please feel free to write us again.

Good luck on your paper.

Sincerely,

Doris Reed

(Mrs.) Doris K. Reed
Research Assistant

235 Colfax Road
North Brunswick,
New Jersey
February 10, 1965

The Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
N.W. Atlanta 3,
Georgia

Dear Sirs:

Could you please provide me with information for a college paper on the 1957 Civil Rights Bill.

I am a political science major at Douglass College (Rutgers University) taking a course in the American legislative process. As a course requirement, I must present a paper following the course of a bill from its conception through its becoming a law, and then showing its effect. I want to include in this study the motives of the bill, what forces originated it and helped formulate it, including the private groups and individuals as well as the executive and legislative forces. Its procedure through Congress should include the overt and covert forces for and against the bill, especially in committee hearings. The effects of the bill should encompass the work of commissions and investigations and other significant actions caused by the bill, especially court test cases. An appraisal of this bill will compare the accomplishments of it with its purpose and the defects or omissions that became evident after the bill was in effect.

Any information you have that is pertinent would be be very greatly appreciated. Please send it to:

Ruth Henn
235 Colfax Road
North Brunswick, N.J.

Thank you very much for your time and consideration in this matter.

Sincerely,

Ruth M. Henn

Ruth M. Henn

February 22, 1966

The Right Reverend Walter B. Clancy
Chairman, Arkansas Council On Human Relations
1220 West Capitol
Little Rock, Arkansas

Dear Father Clancy:

Under seperate cover, I am mailing you our 1963 report on the Desegregation Of Southern Parochial Schools, along with some of our most recent newsclips on Parochial school desegregation.

We would highly appreciate receiving a copy of your report for our files. It would be most helpful to us in our work here at the council.

If you need additional information, please feel free to write us again.

Good luck on your report.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Doris K. Reed
Research Assistant

GB— pls. send 1963 report + ans.

ARKANSAS
COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1220 WEST CAPITOL
LITTLE ROCK, ARK.
PHONE FR 4-4521

6 January 1966

Mr. Samuel Adams
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Adams:

I am attempting to gather information for an article on the rate and amount of school integration in the Catholic elementary and secondary schools of the South. This information will be compared with reports of integration in the public schools recently published by the the Southern Regional Council. The hope is that this comparison will motivate the Catholic Bishops of the South to take a more active role in the total effort toward racial justice in the South.

Has there been any attempt to up date your report of 1963? If so, I would very much appreciate this information or any other information you may have about the present state of school integration in the Catholic schools of the South. I am writing to all the Catholic school officials for this information also. I will be glad to forward whatever information I discover for your files.

Again, what I need is the information contained in your 1963 report. -90+ If you need a more detailed request, please let me know, and I will specify.

Thanking you in advance for whatever information you may be able to furnish, I remain

Sincerely yours,

Walter B. Clancy

(Rev.) Walter B. Clancy
Chairman, Arkansas Council on Human Relations

WBC:cit

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A Council to attain equal opportunity for all peoples

Glenda Bartley
Research

Mailed separately:
Map showing percentage of non-white population
The Economic Status of Negroes
Southern Justice: An Indictment
New South, Winter, 1966

February 28, 1966

Mr. Mike Coleman, Inspector
Office of Economic Opportunity
Fourth Floor
Lowich Bldg.
Austin, Texas 78701

Dear Mr. Coleman:

Under separate cover I am mailing a copy of the map you requested and copies of other publications which might be of interest to you. Should you need other information, please let us know.

Sincerely,

Glenda Bartley
Research

Mailed separately:
Map showing percentage of non-white population
The Economic Status of Negroes
Southern Justice: An Indictment
New South, Winter, 1966

March 1, 1966

Mr. Marvin Caplan, Director
Washington Office
Leadership Conference on Civil Rights
2027 Mass. Ave. N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20036

Dear Mr. Caplan:

Please excuse my delay in replying to your letter. Under separate cover I am mailing you several Southern Regional Council publications dealing with enforcement of Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. I should like to call your attention to Robert Anderson's article on page 103 of New South, Winter, 1966. I am sure that you already have copies of the Potomac Institute's study on metropolitan housing desegregation and the American Friends Service Committee's memorandum to Secretary Gardner regarding implementation of Title VI.

I hope the materials will be helpful to you.

Sincerely,

Glenda Bartley
Research

Mailed separately:
New South, February, October, December, 1965, Winter, 1966
Black Belt Schools
September, 1965, School Desegregation

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2027 Mass. Ave., N.W., Washington, D. C. 20036 phone **234-4722** • New York address: 20 West 40th St. New York 18, phone BRyant 9-1400

21st
FEBRUARY
1 9 6 6

HB
Please do as soon as possible

Mr. Paul Anthony, Executive Director
SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
5 Forsythe Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Paul:

The Leadership Conference on Civil Rights is attempting to compile materials on enforcement of Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. We would appreciate your forwarding any relevant material such as reports, studies, statements, etc., issued by the Southern Regional Council.

Thanks for your consideration in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

Marvin

Marvin Caplan, Director
Washington Office

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SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE
STATE, COUNTY, MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES
STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE
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EDITOR
MEYER WEINBERG

March 2, 1966

Mrs. H. H. Morrison
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mrs. Morrison:

Thanks so much for sending on the pages from the New Jersey report.

Sincerely yours,

Meyer Weinberg

Meyer Weinberg
Editor

gh

March 2, 1966

Miss Shirley Wright
Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee
360 Nelson Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30313

Dear Shirley:

Thanks for all the information you sent me, I feel sure John O'Neal will find this material most helpful.

Tell all hello for me, I expect to see you later in the week.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Doris K. Reed
Research Assistant

FREE SOUTHERN THEATER

NEW ORLEANS OFFICE
BOX 2374
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

NEW YORK OFFICE:
SUITE 612
1545 BROADWAY
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10036
(212) 581-0991

Rec'd 2/9/66

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February 7, 1966

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsythe Street N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sir:

I am working on a proposal for a community theater program for OEO. Because of the ridiculous detail that is requested by the OEO formulation, I would like to have as much data as possible on the kind and extent of programs in the south with cultural or other programs that could be related to what we try to accomplish in the theater.

I enclose a letter that I sent to Jesse Morris at P.P.C. Some of the details are examined there.

Please let me know what you have that might be useful as soon as possible as time is significant.

Yours in the struggle,

John

John O'Neal

FREE SOUTHERN THEATER

NEW ORLEANS OFFICE
BOX 2374
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

NEW YORK OFFICE:
SUITE 612
1545 BROADWAY
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10036
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George Tabori
Rip Torn
William Warfield
Nancy Wilson
Shelley Winters

February 7, 1966

Jesse Morris or Doris Derby
Poor Peoples Corp.
900 Farish Street
Jackson, Mississippi

Jesse & Doris:

Since both of you stay on the road so much, I thought it would be best for me to address both of you in hopes for a quicker response.

OEO is considering a proposal from us for a community theater program. It may be just so much bullshit, but we are trying one last effort to meet their demands in a proposal. We must have six or eight communities from the six states that we would like to operate the program in, and present them with a nearly detailed outline of the presentation in these communities; what we expect to do in these communities, how that will influence the condition of poverty in these places, and what we expect to have accomplished after a given period of time.

Now all know that any such proposal must be <u>at least</u> incorrect and probably an outright comilation of lies, but we are trying it.

Can you, therefore, supply me with <u>exhaustive</u> data on P.P.C., and its communities, paying particular attention to these communities whose craft programs might offer a point of contact - perhaps on a step toward building a real community center program in communities.

Jesse, if you still have copies of "The Conditions of the Negro in Mississippi" those would be very helpful. Any reports on Peacock's work with the music festivals would be good too. Thanks for anything you can get to me on this.

Yours in the struggle,

John

John O'Neal

March 2, 1966

Mr. John O'Neal
Suite 612
1545 Broadway
New York, N.Y. 10036

Dear Mr. O'Neal:

Under seperate cover, I am mailing you all avaliable information on The Free Southern Theater. Also enclosed are the names and addresses of some community organizations and human relation councils.

Thank you for writing us, and if we can be of further service, please feel free to write again.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Doris K. Reed
Research Assistant

March 3, 1966

Mr. T. M. Alexander, Jr.
Courts and Company
11 Marietta Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear T. M.:

I tried to call you this morning, but your secretary said you would be out of town until Friday afternoon.

Enclosed is a copy of, "Study of Minority Group Employment in the Federal Government 1965," prepared by the Civil Service Commission. Sorry we didn't have exactly what you requested, but perhaps this study will be of some help to you.

If we can be of further assistance, please don't hesitate to ask.

Sincerely yours,

Esther

(Mrs.) Esther Lumpkin
Research Department

el

Enclosure: 1.

March 7, 1966

Miss Karen Corley
3 Mabel Street
Hicksville, Long Island,
New York 11801

Dear Miss Corley:

Your letter of March 1, 1966, has been received.

Enclosed are some relevant materials on interracial marriage that you may find helpful in writing your senior theme.

If we can be of further assistance, please let us know.

Very truly yours,

(Mrs.) Esther Lumpkin
Research Department

el

Enclosures: 3
(2 news clips on interracial marriage;
New South, July-August 1964.)

March 1, 1966

Karen Corley
3 Mabel Street
Hicksville, Long Island
New York 11801

Dear Sirs:

I am a student at Hicksville High School and at the present time I am writing my senior theme. For my topic I have chosen the subject of Interracial Marriages. I would appreciate any information on this subject you could send me.

I wish to thank you in advance for any services and time you may render to me. I assure you I will find this information very valuable.

Yours truly

Karen Corley

Karen Corley

Encls: Chattanooga: The Negro and Employment Opportunities in the South

New South, October 1965

Houston: The Negro and Employment Opportunities in the South

Atlanta: The Negro and Employment Opportunities in the South

The Economic Status of Negroes: In the Nation and in the South

March 8, 1966

Mr. Robert Bass
Assistant Civil Rights
Director
2115 "S" Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20008

Dear Mr. Bass:

Thank you for your letter of March 4.

Mrs. Glenda Bartley, of our Research Department, has pulled together some materials on the economic structure of the South. I hope they will be helpful to you.

If we can be of assistance in the future, please do not hesitate to ask.

Very truly yours,

Samuel L. Adams
Director of Research

SLA:js

Enclosures

UNITED STATES NATIONAL STUDENT ASSOCIATION
2115 S STREET, N.W., WASHINGTON, D.C. 20008 • 202/387-5100 • CABLE/NATSTUD

Rec'd 3/8/66

March 4, 1966

Director of Publications
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsythe Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sir:

I would like to obtain, at your earliest possible convenience, a catalogue of publications prepared by the Southern Regional Council which deal with the economic structure of the South. I am particularly interested in information dealing with breakdowns of relative participation of Negroes and white in the present economy as expressed in terms of income, employment and unemployment, and property ownership.

Thank you very much for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely yours,

Robert Bass

Robert Bass
Assistant Civil Rights Director

RB/sn

Janet: Do letter. For example:
M— has pulled together some materials you requested on the economic structure of the South.

Research: Supply materials, etc.

UNITED STATES NATIONAL STUDENT ASSOCIATION

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Affiliated With: American Council on Education; International Student Conference; U. S. Commission for UNESCO; World University Service; Council on Student Travel; U. S. Youth Council; United Nations Association; National Scholarship Service & Fund for Negro Students; Leadership Conference on Civil Rights; International University Sports Federation (FISU); National Committee on Agricultural Life and Labor.

Regional Offices: Educational Travel, Inc., 265 Madison Avenue, New York, New York 10016; Southern Human Relations Project, 41 Exchange Place, S.E., Atlanta, Georgia 30303; USNSA Insurance Trust, Boatmen's National Bank, P. O. Box 1322, St. Louis, Missouri 63166.

March 8, 1966

Miss Beverly Alcan
Box 3
Maryville College
Maryville, Tennessee

Dear Miss Alcan:

I am mailing, under separate cover, an article from The Atlanta Magazine entitled, "Kommemorating an Anniversary." We have not published anything on the Ku Klux Klan in some years, but the Anti-Defamation League does a thorough job of reporting its activities. If you care to write to them, the address is: 315 Lexington Avenue, New York, New York, 10016.

Below I have listed a number of fairly comprehensive magazine articles on the Klan. You are probably already familiar with them, but if you have any difficulty locating any listed in your library, let me know and I will make copies for you:

1. Nation, 2/1/65, "Klantown, USA," by Paul Good.

2. Saturday Evening Post, 1/30/65, "We Got Nothing to Hide," by Harold H. Mantin and Kenneth Fairly.

3. Newsweek, 12/21/64, "Ku Klux Klan's White Knights," the Bomb Squad.

4. Life, 6/24/64, "The Klan Scounges Old St. Augustine," by George McMillan.

You will find information on the history of the Klan in Hooded Americanism by David M. Chalmens; The Ku Klux Klan by William Pierce Randel; the Segregationist by James Gram

Cook, Appleton, Century, Crofts.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Doris Reed
Research Assistant

DR

maryville college

MARYVILLE, TENNESSEE

March 1, 1966

Dear Sir,

I am a Junior Sociology major. Presently I am working on my Independent Studies which deal with the Ku Klux Klan. I would appreciate any information you might have available on its history or action, past or present. Thank you very much.

Sincerely,
Beverly Alcan

My address is:

Miss Beverly Alcan
Box 3
Maryville College
Maryville, Tenn.

March 8, 1966

Mr. Edward Y. Long, Instructor
North Carolina State University
Department of Economics
Raleigh, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Long:

We just received the Report of Task Force, Appointed to Study the Problem of Displaced School Personnel Related to School Desegregation, December 1965, from which we have copied and attached hereto section dealing with the question you expressed an interested in, namely, "How many Negro teachers have been displaced in the South during the process of desegregation."

There is much pertinent information in this 70-page Report which was conducted under the auspices of the National Education Association.

Yours very truly,

Bernice S. Morrison (Mrs.H.H.)
Research Department

NORTH CAROLINA STATE UNIVERSITY | AT RALEIGH

SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE AND LIFE SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
BOX 5368 ZIP 27607

March 1, 1966

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sir:

If it is ever possible, I would appreciate it if you could provide me with some information on how many Negro teachers have been displaced in the South during the process of desegregation.

This kind of data is needed for a research paper.

Sincerely,

Edward Y. Long

Edward Y. Long
Instructor

EYL:mbc

Phoned Dr Cuzzi on 3/3/66
Ford Edu Foundation for
"Task Force" Report on
Teacher Desegregation

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA, William Friday, President, comprises: *North Carolina State University at Raleigh, the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, the University of North Carolina at Greensboro, and the University of North Carolina at Charlotte.*

March 9, 1966

Miss D'Arcy Fugate
4337 Willow Woods drive
Annandale, Va.

Dear Miss Fugate:

Sara Craig of Mr. Weltner's office has asked that we send you information on Atlanta's compliance with the Civil Rights Act, in the fields of education, public accommodation, and employment.

Attached hereto are the following xerox copies:

Our report, Desegregated Atlanta (from newsclips)
Newsclips relating to recent flurry on public accommodations in Atlanta
Public School Desegregation: Number of Negroes in School with Whites, through 1964

And for employment figures, we suggest that you contact the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, 1800 G St., N.W., Washington, D.C.

We hope this information will be of help in your project.

Yours very truly,

Bernice S. Morrison (Mrs.H. .)
Research Department

Enc.-3

CC to Mr. Weltner's Office

March 9, 1966

Mrs. Emmett O. Floyd
Box 481
Windermere, Fla., 32786

Dear Mrs. Floyd:

We would suggest that you write to one of the authors, in order to obtain a copy of Early Training Project: Interim Report, 1963.

Dr. Susan Gray may be reached at George Peabody College, Nashville, 5, Tennessee.

Yours very truly,

Bernice S. Morrison (Mrs.H.H.)
Research Department

Feb. 23, 1966
Box 481
Windermere, Fla.
32786

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St. N. W.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Rec'd 2/25/66

Dear Sirs,

I would like to know where I might obtain a copy of the report by S. W. Gray and R. A. Klaus entitled "Early Training Project: Interim Report, 1963. I have inquired at the local library and they were unable to help without more information on the publisher, etc.

Thank you for your help.

Sincerely,
Catherine Floyd
(Mrs. Emmett O.)

377-2411
Ex 591 or 592

Dr Greene

March 9, 1966

Mrs. Regina Holloway
Cooperating Teacher
4062 E. 22nd St.
Tulsa, Okla.

Dear Mrs. Holloway:

In regard to your letter of March 5, for information concerning improvement of guidance and counseling services to students from minority groups, we enclose the following xeroxed sheets of materials in our files:

The Negro and Education, from the publication, "The American Child," January, 1963
Article from Time, March 19, 1965
Education: An Antidote to Poverty, John Hersey
A Better Chance, An Educational Program sponsored by Dartmouth College

In addition, we suggest that you send off for the following, as we not have extras in our files:

Special Education Survey, January 13, 1965, New York Times
ABC 1965: Dartmouth, by Charles F. Dey, Director
Education of Slum Children, by Helen B. Shaffer, "Editorial Research Reports," 1735 K Street, N.W., Washington, No. 16, October 28, 1964, Vol. II
Southern High Schools and Jobless Youth, Center for Southern Education Studies, George Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville, Tennessee, 1961, $1.00
Guidance for Social Change: The Tutorial Project, Southern Student Human Relations Project, U.S. National Student Association, Room 701, 41 Exchange Place, S.E., Atlanta, Ga.
Retention in High Schools in Large Cities, "A Report of a Study of

(Cont.)

School Holding Power Conducted in Cities of Over 200,000 Population in Cooperation with the Office of Education," Office of Education Washington, D.C.," Bulletin 1957, No. 15

School Failures and Dropouts, by Edith G. Neisser, a Public Affairs Pamphlet, No. 346, 1963, 22 E. 38th St., New York 16

The Preparation of Teachers for Schools in Culturally Deprived Neighborhoods (The BRIDGE PROJECT), Cooperative Research Project No. 935, Queens College of The City University of New York, Flushing, N. Y.

We hope this material and these suggestions are "right", and that we have not over-loaded you.

Yours very truly,

Bernice S. Morrison (Mrs.H.H.)
Research Department

Enc.-10 xeroxed sheets

4062 E. 22nd. St.
Tulsa, Okla.
March 5, 1966

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Southern Regional Council:

I am interested in information concerning how to improve guidance and counseling services available to students from minority groups. If you have material on this topic I shall appreciate your sending me the material. If this is not available could you refer me to the sources where I could find information?

Sincerely,
(Mrs.) Regina Holloway
Cooperating Teacher

March 10, 1966

Mr. Bob Harris
Room 1103
Office of Technical Asst.
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission
1700 "G" St., N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Harris:

We have been asked to give you statistics on Negro employment and poverty in the city of Charlotte, N. Car., and it is with regret that we inform you that we do not have these in our files.

If we can help you on anything else, please call on us; and, perhaps we both will have better luck.

Yours very truly,

Bernice S. Morrison (Mrs.H.H.)
Research Department

P.S. You might try the Departments of Commerce and Labor

-1964-

EEOC

Stats on Negro emp. & pov - in Charlotte

~~Fred Alexander~~

Bob Harris
Room 1103
Office of Technical Asst
- EEOC -
1800 G. St. N.W.

Commerce
Labor

1144

March 10, 1966

Miss Venona E. Terry
Southeastern Office Manager
National Education Association
1001 Virginia Avenue - Suite 220
Hapeville, Georgia 30054

Dear Miss Terry:

As part of our program of research we need the most current figures available in answer to the following questions:

How many Negro supervisors are in the Atlanta schools?

How many white supervisors are in the Atlanta school system?

How many mobile classrooms are presently in use in Atlanta?
In Negro schools? In white schools?

How many white teachers are in Negro schools?

How many Negro teachers are assigned to white schools?

What is the student capacity of Negro schools?
Their present enrollment?

What is the student capacity of white schools?
Their present enrollment?

How much money is spent on each Atlanta school child?
Negro? White?

We appreciate your help in supplying these figures.

Thank you,

(Mrs.) Doris Reed
Research Department

DR/jdg

March 11, 1966

Mr. Michael E. Jaffe
Columbia Law School
Columbia University
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Jaffe:

On January 10, 1966, we sent you some books on the racial composition of southern juries. In addition to these books, we are sending you under separate cover our most recent news clips on southern juries.

I hope these materials will prove helpful to you.

Very truly yours,

(Mrs.) Doris Reed
Research Assistant

/js

37 West 72nd Street Apt. 15B
New York City, New York 10023
March 5, 1966

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Street N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sirs:

I am doing research at Columbia Law School in the area of discrimination against the negro on the Southern jury. It is with the states of Mississippi and Alabama that I am primarily concerned. If your office has available any information on the racial composition of the jury roles, jury panels or actual juries used, I would very much appreciate your forwarding such information to me at the address below.

If your office does not have the information requested, would you please advise me where I might acquire it. Further, if you have any other material that you feel might be pertinent, I would greatly appreciate your sending it to me.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Michael Jaffe

Michael E. Jaffe

Please send the materials to:

Columbia Law School
Columbia University
New York City, New York

Attn: Michael E. Jaffe '67

8-10-66 j s
Am. Justice
Rac. Disc.
Law Enforcement in Miss

March 23, 1966

Miss Ernestine Steward
Spelman College
P. O. Box 163
Atlanta, Georgia 30314

Dear Miss Steward:

Thank you for your letter of March 15.

Mr. Watters is working outside the office for several weeks and your letter was referred to the Research Department for reply.

I believe you would find it more interesting and convenient to get your information from your subject personally. She can be reached at 799-7070. Call her and make an appointment. I'm sure you will get better results.

Again, thank you for writing. If we can be of assistance at a later date, please let us know.

Very truly yours,

(Mrs.) Esther Lumpkin
Research Assistant

jcs

Spelman College
P.O. Box 163
Atlanta, Georgia 30314
March 15, 1966

The Southern Reagional Council
41 Exchange Place
Atlanta, Georgia 30314

Dear Mr. Waters:

I have been informed by Dr. Vincent Harding, who is my history instructor, that you may have some material that may be of help to me as I involve myself in the process of writing a term paper.

I am attempting to do a biographical study of Bernice Reagan.

I would like to know if you have any written material concerning Bernice Reagan and the Albany Movement? Would it be possible for you to send me any such material or could I come down to your office and read whatever material you have available?

I will be looking forward to hearing from you. Thanking you in advance for any assistance you can give me, I am

Sincerely yours,

Miss Ernestine Steward

Miss Ernestine Steward

March 23, 1966

Miss Lynn M. Yoho
Port Washington High School
427 West Jackson Street
Port Washington, Wisconsin 53074

Dear Miss Yoho:

In reply to your request of March 15 concerning information on poverty in the United States, I am enclosing a copy of Vista at Work which I believe will be very helpful to you in your project.

You may also be interested in obtaining a copy of Poverty and Deprivation in the United States. Order from: Conference on Economic Progress, 1001 Connecticut Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C.

If we can be of further assistance, please let us know.

Very truly yours,

(Mrs.) Esther Lumpkin
Research Assistant

jcs

Port Washington High School
427 West Jackson Street
Port Washington, Wisconsin 53074
March 15, 1966
In care of Mr. Robert Stanelle

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
N.W. Atlanta, Georgia

Gentlemen:

The Sociology class at Port Washington High School has picked certain topics of discussion for the month of April. During the week of April 25-29, my group will discussing and delivering talks on POVERTY in the United States. We would appreciate it if you could send us material you might have on this subject. As this is a school group project, we would greatly appreciate it if the cost could be held at a minimum. There will be approximately 55 students involved.

If you know of any other place to which we might write to obtain additional material, we could use it. Thank you.

Cordially yours,

Lynn M. Yoho

Lynn M. Yoho

Fed anti-poverty 5¢
VC 30¢
Luck 30¢

3-18-66

JOHN H. WHEELER, PRESIDENT
JOSEPHINE WILKINS, VICE-PRESIDENT
RUFUS E. CLEMENT, VICE-PRESIDENT
STEPHEN J. WRIGHT, VICE-PRESIDENT
PAUL R. CHRISTOPHER, VICE-PRESIDENT
RAYMOND M. WHEELER, CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
JOSEPH HAAS, COUNSEL
PAUL ANTHONY, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303
JAckson 2-8764

A Council to affirm the rights and services of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South

March 25, 1966

Mr. Edward J. Doherty
Assistant Director
University of New Hampshire
Durham, New Hampshire 03824

Dear Mr. Doherty:

In compliance with your request of March 15, 1966, I am sending you under separate cover recent news clips and books on the American Negro and labor unions.

For additional information, I suggest you obtain some of the books and articles that are listed. If we can be of further assistance, please do not hesitate to ask.

Very truly yours,

(Mrs.) Doris Reed
Research Assistant

jcs

The following are articles and books that may have already come to your attention:

MARSHALL, Ray — "Ethnic and Economic Minorities: Unions' Future or Unrecruitable?" The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, November 1963;

The Negro and Organized Labor; (bibliography)

see also other articles by this author, such as one in the Industrial Relations Research Association report, 1963; he also has a book to be published soon.

PELLIG, Henry — American Labor (bibliography)

HILL, Herbert — "The Racial Practices of Organized Labor - in the Age of Gompers and After", New Politics (also to be expanded in a book edited by Arthur M. ROSS and Hill entitled Employment, Race and Poverty). (bibliography)

also see other articles by Mr. Hill in such periodicals as Commentary.

NORGREN, Paul and HILL, Sam — Toward Fair Employment.

BROOKS, Thomas R. — Toil and Trouble: A History of American Labor.

Daedalus, Fall 1965 - see especially the article by St. Clair DRAKE, "The Social and Economic Status of the Negro in the United States".

HENDERSON, Vivian — Economic Status of Negroes (enclosed)

U. S. Department of Labor — Economic Status of Negroes in the United States.

You might also contact the AFL-CIO Civil Rights Department (815 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D. C.) regarding their resolutions, publications, what they do, their role in the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, and their backing of civil rights legislation.

SEGAL, Ben — "Racism and Southern Unions", Trade Unionist. Reprints available from Trade Union Program on Civil Liberties and Rights, 1244 19th Street, N.W., Washington, D. C.

UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE
DURHAM, NEW HAMPSHIRE 03824

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION SERVICE
Huddleston Hall

March 15, 1966

Southern Regional Council
Five Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sirs:

This is to request the assistance of your organization in a project I am undertaking.

I am presently engaged in graduate study, leading to a Master of Arts degree in Economics, in the Whittemore School of Business and Economics at the University of New Hampshire, and have selected as a thesis topic, The American Negro and Labor Unions.

I would be most appreciative to receive any materials or recommended references you might care to send me regarding the presence or absence of racial discrimination in American labor unions.

In that I must submit a rather detailed outline of my research in early May, I would very much appreciate hearing from you within the next two weeks.

Thank you for your consideration of this request and any materials you are able to send.

Yours very truly,

Edward J. Doherty

Edward J. Doherty
Assistant Director

EJD/mb

March 28, 1966

The Rev. Frank P. Anderson
1320 13th Street, North
St. Petersburg 5, Florida

Dear Mr. Anderson:

Mr. Adams, our Research Director, has referred your letter to me requesting information on what is being done in the schools over the country, particularly the South, in regard to integration.

We hope the enclosed materials will be of assistance:

1. "September, 1965: School Desegregation: Old Problems Under a New Law";

2. Southern Education Report, January-February, 1966, "Faster Pace, Scarcer Records," p. 28.

Yours truly,

(Mrs.) Bernice S. Morrison
Research Department

jcs

Encls. - 2.

REV. FRANK P. ANDERSON
1320 - 13TH STREET NORTH
ST. PETERSBURG 5, FLA.

PHONE 894-4392

March 16, 1966.

Mr. Sam Adams,
Southern Regional Council
781 - Beaver Ave., S.W.
Atlanta, Ga. 31311

Dear Sam,

Our Educational Commission of the local Council on Human Relations is trying to get more integration in our local schools. I have been asked to write and ask if you can give us the latest report on what is being done in the schools over the country, particularly in the south. I remember seeing some such analysis a year or so ago but can't put my hands on it. Some immediate help here will be appreciated as we need to report by the 1st week in April.

We miss you and your good wife and hope to have you back in St Pete before too long. Trust your present work is proving satisfactory & fruitful.

Sincerely & gratefully,

Frank Anderson

March 31, 1966

Mr. Ginlee Hemmelskamp
314 Luneburg
Eckermannstaze 3, GERMANY

Dear Mr. Hemmelskamp:

Forgive the delay in answering your letter of March 15.

Much to our regret, we will be unable to comply with your latest request. May I suggest you write Dr. D. Ross Green, Emory University, Department of Teacher Education, Atlanta, Georgia. I am sure he will be able to help you obtain the information you are seeking.

We are very sorry we are not able and equipped to go into detail with this for you, but if we can be of assistance in the future, please don't hesitate to contact us again.

Very truly yours,

(Mrs.) Esther Lumpkin
Research Assistant

jcs

Gisela Hammelskamp
314 Lüneburg
Eckermannstraße 3

March 15th, 1966

To
The Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atalanta 3, Georgia

Ref: Integration of Schools

Dear Sirs,

I wish to tell you that I am sincerely grateful for the material you have sent me, in answer to my letter.

Due to the interesting information from you I've changed the subject a little, and shall try to concentrate on the (facts and) reasons for the difficulties, the negroe children overcome to be equal ~~tt~~ to the white class-mates. It looks to me like a rather vicious circle: Poverty (poor background); consequently a "drop back" in school; and consequently no possibility to obtain well paid positions.

In the pamphlet 'Black Belt Schools', Toward Regional Realism No. 4, I read chapter III

'Cultural Deprivation' with very much interest. Since then I have tried very hard to get hold of the cited reference material: Bernstein, B., "Social Class and Linguistic Development: A Theory of Social Learning", in Halsey, A.H., et al. (eds), Education, Economy and Society, Glencoe, Ill., 1961

and

Holan, W.F., The Language of Elementary School Children. National Council of Teachers of English, 1963

Unfortunately, it seems to be impossible. Now I wonder whether you would help me again!? Would you be in a position to send me the above listed material or other findings on the subject I have chosen?? I would be pleased to pay the library fee and the Air Mail postage. I would send the money in advance, if I knew how much it amounts to, but now I have to hope that you trust me.

Being very anxious hear from you again, I remain,

with friendly regards, yours

Gisela Hemmelskamp

Mr. Ronald Green
Emory University
Atlanta, Ga.

1965 Sch. Desegr.
BB
1-2466;5 Charl, Sumter, ~~Memphis, Birm.~~
Calcu a Pop. Study
Am. are Law-Abiding
City ann
Civil Rights Underst. Prog.
PL
& co. Statues
a Hundred Yr and

Gisela Hemmelskamp
314 Lüneburg
Eckermannstr. 3
Germany

Lüneburg, Jan. 17th, 1966

The Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sir,

first of all I wish to introduce myself. I am a student at the Pädagogische Hochschule Lüneburg and wish to write my thesis about the integration problem in the U.S.A.

I have been able to lend some books on the subject from the America-House in Hamburg and the U.S. Army Library in Bremerhaven. But, for example, interesting articles on the subject, which have been published in the "Ebony", I have not had a chance to obtain. This fact gave me the idea that my work would be worthless, because I would see only one side of the problem.

In the meantime I have found your address and beg you, if possible, to assist me. I wonder, whether the guarantees given by the government have been realised.

With what difficulties you have to fight; the changes which actually have come through. Were they of the effect you expected? Was it true, that education was a basic problem which had to be solved first? If yes, have the results already shown?

I have many more questions and I hope, you'll be so kind to let me have some information material and possibly your own opinion. Besides that, I would be very happy, if you knew about a school, college, institute or person, on whom or which I could demonstrate the difficulties and the advance in education.

I would be more than pleased to hear from you that the prejudices belong to the past, but I'm afraid that it is not yet quite true.

I'm looking forward to receiving your interesting answer and extend my best regards to you,

Yours,
Gisela Hemmelskamp

June 24, 1966

Mr. Paul L. Puryear
Director
Department of Social Science
Research
Tuskegee Institute, Alabama

Dear Mr. Puryear:

Under separate cover, I am mailing you some voting facts compiled by our Voter Education Project.

I hope the information will be helpful to you. Thanks for writing to us; if we can be of further assistance, please do not hesitate to ask.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Doris Reed
Research Assistant

jcs

Tuskegee Institute

SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE
ALABAMA 36088

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE
founded in 1881
Education in the Highest Public Interest

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE JUN 16 '66 ALA.

U.S. POSTAGE 05 :
PB METER 124039

Research Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsythe Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Tuskegee Institute

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE
ALABAMA, 36088

DEPARTMENT OF
SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

June 14, 1966

Rec'd 6/17/66

Research Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsythe Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sir:

Kindly send me a copy of your recent analysis of the Negro vote in the Alabama primaries and elections in other Southern states.

Sincerely yours,

Paul L. Puryear

Paul L. Puryear
Director, Dept. of Social
Science Research

PLP/f

~~Sept. 29, 1966~~

Best: The Negro in America: A Bibliography, Elizabeth W. Miller Cambridge: Mass. Harvard U. Press, 1966 (Complete through Dec. '65 except for articles. Note next page.

MEMORANDUM to Paul Anthony

From: Bernice Morrison, Research

Subject: Letter from Mrs. Tex Maragas about her thesis on the Negro

We suggest the following references for a comprehensive study on this subject -

The American Negro Reference Book, Edited by John P. Davis, May, 1966 by Prentice-Hall, Inc., Englewood Cliffs, N.J.

The Negro in American Life, Jerome Dowd, Copyright 1926, The Century Company, New York and London. (We are attaching xerxed copy of ChapterLL, "Background in Africa and America")

Bibliography of the Negrèiin Africa and America, Compiled by Monroe N. Work, The H. W. Wilson Company, 1928

A Glorious Age in Afica, by Daniel Chu and Elliott Skinner, Zenith Books (Paperback) Doubleday & Co., New York, 1965

Race Relations and American Law, by Jack Greenberg, Columbia University Press, 1962

Civil Rights Ordinances, by Charles S. Rhyne, National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, 839 17th St., N.W., Washington,6, D.C., 1964

Origins of the New South, 1877-1913, by C. Vann Woodward, Louisiana State University Press, 1951. (Note this is Volume IX in a Series, of which Volume VIII, by E. Merton Coulter gives a different slant on history. We also recommend the next listed book for a "Revisionist's View" on the Reconstruction Period.

Stampp, Kenneth M., The Era of Reconstruction, 1865-1877, Published by Alfred A. Knopf, New York, 1965

The Antislavery Impulse, by Gilbert H. Barnes, Ph.D., D. Appleton-Century Company, 35 W. 32nd St., New York City

Southern Politics, Vo P. Key, Jr., Alfred A. Knopf, New York, 1949

The Political Economy of Slavery, Eugene Genovess, Pantheon Books, New York, 1965

NB

The South Since 1865, John Samuel Ezell, McMillan Press, N.Y.,1963

The Strange Career of Jim Crow, C. Vann Woodward, 1954, Oxford Univ. Press, New York

Freedom Now! : Alan Westin

Race + The History of an Idea in America : Gossett

(Cont. page 2)

* Not all these are equally good, some are weak but it had been prepared for another thesis, so here it is.

The Negro in the United States, E. Franklin Frazier, The MacMillan Company, New York, 1949

From Race Riot to Sit-In: 1919 and the 1960s - A Study in the Connections between Conflict and Violence, Doubleday & Co., 1966, Garden City, New York

Black Religion, The Negro and Christianity in the United States, by Joseph R. Washington, Jr., Beacon Press, Boston, Mass., 1964

The Negro American, Daedalus, Fall 1965, Journal of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences

* The Wretched of the Earth, Frantz Fanon. Grove Press: 1965 (New paperback this year '66, I think.

(Source of much "black power" mystique among most separatist & pro-violence advocates of black power.)

* Encounter with the Future, Pat Watters, Southern Reg'l Council, 1965

(I gave you a copy; short but S.N.C.C. says it is fairest "white" look at it ever written — as of last year.

Good luck with all this.

See also ~~my~~ the final draft on my thesis on (Pol. Sci. Office) Black Impotence, especially the new conclusion. I am presumptuous enough to think that if what I recommend does not happen, then Fanon's apocalypse will ensue post haste. And I am pessimistic about chances of the former.

April 4, 1966

Mr. Richard L. Huffman
1766 North Decatur Road, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Huffman:

Enclosed are some xerox copies of news clips on police brutality. We hope they will be helpful to you.

If we can be of further service, please do not hesitate to ask.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Doris Reed
Research Assistant

DR:js

Enclosures

April 4, 1966

Mrs. Beverly Moore
Library of Congress
Legislative Reference Service
MB 115
Washington, 20540, D.C.

Dear Mrs. Moore:

We are sending you under separate cover the following publications for which you phoned:

New South, November 1965, "Violence"

New South, Winter 1966

Glad to be of service.

Yours very truly,

Bernice S. Morrison
Research Department

April 5, 1966

Professor M. Herbert Danzger
Department of Sociology
State University of New York
Stony Brook, Long Island
New York

Dear Professor Danzger:

Under separate cover I am mailing you the information you requested along with several recent Southern Regional Council publications which might be of interest to you.

If we can be of further help, please let us know.

Sincerely,

Glenda Bartley
Research

Mailed separately:
Pro-Segregation Groups in the South
Plans for Progress: Atlanta Survey
A City Slum--Poor People and Problems

STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK
AT STONY BROOK
STONY BROOK, LONG ISLAND, NEW YORK

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

March 30, 1966

Miss Glenda Bartley, Research
Southern Regional Council Inc.
5 Forsyth St.N.W.
Atlanta Ga.

Dear Miss Bartley

I am interested in your paper entitled:"Plans for Progress: Atlanta Survey" Jan. 1963 and in Paul Anthony's paper , "Pro-Segregation Groups in the South: A Special Report from the Southern Regional Council (Mimeo 1957)

I would appreciate if you would send me a copy.

Thank you.

Sincerely yours,
M. Herbert Danzger

M. Herbert Danzger
Department of Sociology

April 5, 1966

Prof Bernard Susman Cosman
Department of political Science
College of Arts and Sciences
University of Alabama
University, Alabama 35486

Dear Professor Cosman:

Since "What Happened in the South" is in the public domain, you may quote from any part of it.

I am including two recent Southern Council Publications which may be of interest to you. If we can be of further help, please let us know.

Sincerely,

Glenda Bartley
Research

Enclosures:

New South June and September, 1965

UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA
COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES
UNIVERSITY, ALABAMA

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

April 1, 1966

Miss Glenda Bartley
Research Department
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Miss Bartley:

I would like to request permission to quote from "What Happened in the South."

The quote will appear in a forthcoming study entitled Five States for Goldwater: Continuity and Change in Southern Presidential Voting Patterns to be published by the University of Alabama Press. I have enclosed a copy of the page on which the quoted material appears.

We will, of course, make proper and formal acknowledgement of permission to quote from "What Happened in the South."

Most cordially,

Bernard Cosman
Associate Professor

BC/mp

Enclosure

In sum, the drop-offs in metro presidential Republicanism from 1960 lend support to the proposition that a large segment of the non-Deep South white electorate had a broad range of concerns which included but were not confined to the race issue. For many, factors apart from race decisively determined the direction of their vote. To say that many non-Deep Southern whites had a multiplicity of worries of which race was only one is not to deny the potency of this issue for the subregion's white electorate. A Report of the Southern Regional Council "What Happened in the South?" contains this assertion:

> Arkansas, Florida, Tennessee, and Virginia clearly would have gone Republican had it not been for the Negro vote. One other, North Carolina, might have. Only in President Johnson's home state of Texas among the eleven states of the South did the Democratic Party clearly receive the majority of white votes.[29]

Evidence of the impact of the race issue has been sprinkled throughout the returns from both the subregion's black-belt and its cities. Actually, the amount of the Republican shift from 1960 to 1964 observed in our data and attributed to race probably is much less than 100 per cent of the change accounted for by this one issue. Distortion of the impact of race upon the vote is the result of at least two changing components of the southern electoral situation. One is the expansion of the electorate since 1960, while the other is shifting voter preferences from 1960 to 1964. The proportion of observed change would have been depressed,

---

[29] "What Happened in the South?" Southern Regional Council, November 15, 1964.

April 5, 1966

Mr. I. G. Berglund
20 Lauritz Weibulls vag
Lund
Sweden

Dear Mr. Berglund:

Please accept my deepest apologies for not replying to your request for information sooner. Your letter was misplaced and only now came to my attention.

Under separate cover I am mailing you several Southern Regional Council publications which will give you an idea of conditions in the South at the present time. The best source of pictures of the type you need is: The Movement, a copy of which may be obtained from the publisher, Simon and Schuster, New York, N. Y. Price of the book is $4.95.

Again I apologize for the delay and will be happy to give you additional information should you need it.

Sincerely,

Glenda Bartley
Research

Mailed separately:
Encounter with the Future
Southern Justice
September 1965: School Desegregation
New South, Winter 1966

Rec'd 1/25/66

20 Lauritz Weibulls väg
Lund
Sweden

Jan. 20, 1966

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street N.W.
Atlanta, Ga.
USA

Dear Sirs:

Preparing a book on American institutions for Swedish college students, I take the liberty to apply to you for some assistance. The book, which will be introduced in the other Scandinavian countries as well as in West Germany, will contain chapters on the Constitution, on education, religion, and so on. It is intended to be more or less pictorial in character, but basic facts are also to be given. One of the chapters will be devoted to the Negro problem in the U.S. I have based my account on various books on the matter, not least on W. Haywood Burns: The Voice of Negro Protest in America, Oxford University Press, 1963. However, as you know, that book ends with conditions in 1963 and to describe the development after that year I have to rely on what has appeared in the papers.

This is where I ask for your cooperation. Would you give me a short account of the present status. I also need a few pictures in black-white, suitable for reproduction: sit-in movements, Freedom Rides (preferably dynamic pictures, which tell something), notices on buses, lunch-counters, and so on, of segregational character. If you have got pictures of Ku-Klux-Klan activities, some cuttings from Southern pro-white newspapers, etc., they might complete and balance my account.

With the book will go a few tape recordings. Could you supply me with one of "We shall overcome", as well as a picture of Gospel singers.

Finally I am going to make use of the interview with James Baldwin on TV, more especially his view on present Harlem: "its schools are much worse today". Do you happen to have a picture from a Harlem school of the kind he refers to?

I admit that this is asking a great deal of you, but I feel convinced that a first-hand account of this kind, with pictures, will do much to help Scandinavian young people understand what the situation is like and what has been achieved during the last few years.

I hope that you will be able to send the material I need as soon as possible. Needless to say, I will recompense you for your costs.

Yours sincerely,
I. G. Berglund
I.G. Berglund, M.A.

April 6, 1966

Mr. Richard L. Huffman
1766 North Decatur Road, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30308

Dear Mr. Huffman:

In addition to the material forwarded to you on April 4, we are sending, under separate cover, two publications entitled, "Violence," New South, November, 1965, and "Albany" by Howard Zinn - 1962.

We would appreciate a copy of your report when you have finished it.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Doris Reed
Research Assistant

jcs

April 6, 1966

Mr. Alfred Young
Associate Professor
Northern Illinois University
DeKalb, Illinois 60115

Dear Mr. Young:

In compliance with your request of April 4, I am sending you under separate cover, our publication entitled, "The Migrant Farmer," by Dr. M. Robert Coles, and our most recent news clips on the southern farmer.

Also enclosed is our publications list. If after reading it you desire additional material, please let us know. We are always happy to be of service.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Doris Reed
Research Assistant

jcs

NORTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
DEKALB, ILLINOIS 60115

Department of
HISTORY

Apr 4, 1966

Research Dept.
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St
Atlanta, Ga.

Sirs:

Can you refer me to any articles dealing with current problems of the southern farmer, i.e in the 1960's.

I know you occasionally put out bibliographies or surveys.

Professor Howard Zinn has referred me to you.

Cordially,

AYoung

Alfred Young
Associate Pro essor

Econ. Press.

April 6, 1965

Mr. Jerry George
National Observer
11501 Columbia Pike
White Oak, Md.

Dear Mr. George:

With reference to your request by telephone of April 5, for information regarding economic boycotts by civil rights groups, past and present, and any sources of systematic studies on the subject, this will confirm my suggestion that you get in touch with Thomas H. Gibbons, Jr., of the National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice, and that you may find it helpful to look up the book, Freedom Now!, by Alan F. Westin, Part IV, "Boycott in Philadelphia."

In addition to the above suggestions, we hope you will find it helpful to have the enclosed copies of news clippings related to economic pressures. There are nineteen of these sheets, which total $1.90.

We hope the above will suffice, and do call on us again when we can be of service.

Yours truly,

Bernice Morrison (Mrs.)
Research Department

Enc.

April 5, 1966

Caleb Jack Archer
Department of Police Science and Administration
Washington State University
Pullman, Washington 99163

Dear Mr. Archer:

Please accept my deepest apologies for not replying to your request for information sooner. Your letter was misplaced and only now came to my attention.

The Southern Regional Council has not published any study dealing specifically with the use of police dogs in law enforcement work. I am, however, mailing under separate cover two of our publications which may give you some insight into law enforcement in the South.

Again I apologize for the delay.

Sincerely,

Glenda Bartley
Research

Mailed separately:
New South, June and September 1964, March 1965
Law Enforcement in Mississippi

Rec'd 1-10-66

January 3, 1966

Southern Regional Council
Five Forsyth N. W.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Sir:

I am currently writing a Master's thesis on "use of dogs in police work." This thesis is part of the required program for graduate students in Police Science and Administration at Washington State University.

I would appreciate having any literature, opinions, experiences, attitudes, or other informantion your otganization has relating to dogs and their use in police work. I am especially interested in your views concerning the use of dogs in riot control situations.

Thank you very much for your assistance and time. Sufficient copies of the results of this study will be available should you desire one.

Sincerely yours,

Caleb J Archer
Caleb Jack Archer

Re law enforce in Miss

April 5, 1966

Dr. Frank T. Lossy
2232 Carleton Street
Berkeley 4
California

Dear Dr. Lossy:

Please accept my deepest apologies for not replying to your request for information sooner. In the process of moving our department to a new location your letter was lost and only now came to my attention. Though I fear any information I may supply you with will be too late to do any good, I will suggest the name of Jack Nelson, who does excellent coverage of the South for the Los Angeles Times, as one who might be interested in doing a study of Crown Zellerbach's activities in Bogalusa, Louisiana.

Again I apologize for the delay and am truly sorry not to be of more help to you.

Sincerely,

Glenda Bartley
Research Department

FRANK T. LOSSY, M.D.
2232 CARLETON STREET
BERKELEY 4, CALIFORNIA

TELEPHONE 848-5330

December 15, 1965

Southern Regional Council
Five Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sirs:

I am a participant in a group of San Francisco Bay Area citizens who are interested in helping in the interracial conflict in Bogalusa. One of the things which concerns us is that there are a numerous complaints by Bogalusa negroes about the lack of progressive action in racial matters by the local branches of Crown Zellerback Corporation. The Corporation, on the other hand, claims to have integrated its plant facilities and to be doing all that it can to promote equal opportunities and treatment for its negro employees. It is very difficult to evaluate the discrepancies between the two versions of the situation there without a competent and objective investigation.

In discussing the need for such an investigation with a friend, Mr. Robert Pickus of Turn Towards Peace, he suggested that your organization may have access to experienced professionals who could conduct meaningful evaluation of these matters in Bogalusa. If this is so and if it can be done for a modest fee, perhaps the Bay Area group to which I referred might be persuaded to underwrite such an investigation.

Please be good enough to let me know whether or not your group could provide such a function, and some at least rough approximation as to what the cost might be.

Thank you for your assistance in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

F. T. Lossy

Frank T. Lossy, M.D.

FTL:sa

Memo from **HENRY CLARK**

Sent
4/11/66

17 copies

6 copies to

Robert Saunders
OEO in Atlanta
101 Marietta

---

6 copies

Gregorio E. Coronado
Coronado
Civ. Rts. Coord
OEO
Lowich Bldg.
Austin

Memo from **HENRY CLARK**

5 Copies

Mr. Vance Clark
Civ. Rts Coord.
OEO
1730 K St. N.W.
Washington, D.C.

April 12, 1966

Miss Theresa Coletta
Box 2
103 Kiser Hall
UNC-G
Greensboro, North Carolina

Dear Miss Coletta:

I am mailing, under separate cover, newspaper articles on education and voting in North Carolina, along with the book, Equal Protection of the Laws in North Carolina.

Below I have listed a number of books that should help you.

1. Southern Primaries and Elections
   by Heard and Strong;

2. Southern Politics
   by V. O. Key, Jr.;

3. Origins of the New South
   by C. Vann Woodward.

You will find more information on the history of North Carolina in the 1965 World Almanac, published by New York World-Telegram and the Sun.

Enclosed is our publications list. If after reading it you desire more information, please do not hesitate to write us again.

Very truly yours,

(Mrs.) Doris Reed
Research Assistant

jcs
Enclosure - 1.

Box 2
103 Kiser Hall
UNC-G
Greensboro
North Carolina

April 6, 1966

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

Please forward to me as soon as possible any information that you may have concerning the education and voting patterns found in North Carolina since the Civil War and/or any brochures which may list such information found in the New South magazine.

Any information will be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

Theresa Coletta

Theresa Coletta

Negro in the Politics in the South
L-3 & A, 2 & D
4-7-66 is

Hard & Strong - "Sou Primaries"
V.O. Key, Southern Politics
C. Van Woodward - Origins of New South

Howard Odum - Southern Regions

April 12, 1966

Miss Katherine Hyman
Drew University
Madison, New Jersey

Dear Miss Hyman:

Under separate cover I am mailing you some of our most recent news clips on interracial marriages, along with our New South publication of July-August, 1964. There is one article I am sure will be of value to you entitled, "Miscegenation and the Law," by Allan C. Brownsfield.

Below I have listed a number of books that will help you on your report:

1. Race Relations and American Law by Jack Greenberg, Columbia University Press, 1959;

2. Desegregation: Resistance and Readiness by Melvin M. Lumin, Princeton University Press, 1958;

3. Racial Factors and Urban Law Enforcement by William M. Kephant, University of Pennsylvania Press, 1959;

4. What's Right With Race Relations by Harriet Dexter.

Good luck to you on your report.

Very truly yours,

(Mrs.) Doris Reed
Research Assistant

jcs

Drew University

Madison,N.J.

April 2, 1966

Southern Regional Council

63 Auburn Ave.

Atlanta , Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

I am a student at Drew University in Madison, N.J. and am enrolled in a Sociology course. In this course, The Family in Culture and Society, I am doing a paper concerning the increasing importance of interracial marriages.

I would appreciate knowing what stand your organization takes on the issues of interracial marriages and on the anti-miscegenation laws as well as receiving any other information concerning interracial marriages.

Thank you.

Sincerely,
Katherine Hyman
Katherine Hyman

New South
July-August 1964
Civil Liberties - file

April 13, 1966

Mr. Steve J. Shortz
1213 Disston Street
Philadelphia 11, Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. Shortz:

I am mailing you, under separate cover, news clips on the Voting Rights Bill of 1965.

I am enclosing our publication list. After reading it, if you desire more information, please do not hesitate to write us again.

Good luck to you on your paper.

Very truly yours,

(Mrs.) Doris Reed
Research Assistant

jcs

Enclosure - 1.

1213 Disston Street

Philadelphia 11, Pennsylvania

March 8, 1966

Southern Regional Council

Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sir:

I am a student at Temple University in Philadelphia, and I am doing a thesis on the Voting Rights Bill of 1965. Could you send me information on the effectiveness in your estimation the law has enjoyed and the impact of the bill on the Southern community. I will appreciate any help forthcoming.

Sincerely yours,

Steven J. Shotz

STEVEN J. SHOTZ

History of the Voting Rights Act of 1965

Report - I
Staff Report

News Clips - Staff - Voting Bill - 1965

April 13, 1966

Mr. J. Gaither
Bureau of Public Roads
Peachtree and 7th Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Gaither:

Enclosed is a list of Negro newspapers in the states you are interested in.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Glenda Bartley
Research Department

GB/jdg
Enclosure

ALABAMA

Birmingham

Mirror 1517 N. 4th Ave.

World 312 N. 17th St.

Mobile

Beacon 415 Cedar St.

Tuscaloosa

Alabama Citizen 2615 11th St.

Tuskegee

Campus Digest (Tuskegee Institute) P.O. Box HH

Montgomery

Southern Courier 622 Frank Leu Building

FLORIDA

Jacksonville

Florida Tattler 918 W. Union

Miami

Courier (a Pittsburgh Courier Publication: Center Ave. at Francis St. Pittsburgh, Pa.)

Times 1112 N. W. Third Ave.

Pensacola

Citizen 508 W. Jackson St.

Courier 513 N. Reus St.

Tampa

Florida Sentinel-Bulletin P. O. Box 3363

GEORGIA

Augusta

Weekly Review 1540 12th St.

Savannah

Herald P. O. Box 41

MISSISSIPPI

Hattiesburg

The Petal Paper Box 349

Jackson

The Advocate 406½ N. Farish St.

Mississippi Enterprise 110 E. Monument

New Albany

Community Citizen P. O. Box 218

NORTH CAROLINA

Charlotte

Star of Zion P. O. Box 1047

Durham

Carolina Times 436 E. Pettigrew St.

Raleigh

The Carolinian 518 E. Martin St.

SOUTH CAROLINA

none

TENNESSEE

Memphis

Tri-State Defender P. O. Box 311

Murfreesboro

News 121 Vine St.

Nashville

Commentator 1909 Formosa St.

Fisk Herald (Fisk University) Social Science Bldg.

Tennesean 11th Ave. and Broadway

April 25, 1966

U.S. Commission on Civil Rights
Washington,
D.C.

Gentlemen:

We would like very much to have a copy of your publication, Recent Court Decisions in Southern and Border States.

Please bill us for this, and thank you very much.

Yours very truly,

Bernice S. Morrison (Mrs.H.H.)
Research Department

BSM:

BEREA COLLEGE • BEREA • KENTUCKY • 40403

JAMES Y. HOLLOWAY
BOX 936 COLLEGE STATION

Rec'd
4/29/66

April 26, 1966

Mrs. H. H. Morrison
Research Department
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mrs. Morrison:

In response to your letter of April 15, I have just dispatched the materials you requested, covered by $100.00 insurance, on Receipt No. 390579 I had planned to bring these materials with me when I returned to Georgia this summer in order to avoid the danger of loss through the mails.

The materials not marked on the list at the bottom of the copy you sent to me are Xeroxed, or what, at the time they were sent, were explained as copies of material you did not need to have returned. I returned the copy of THE ANNALS OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OFPOLITICAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCE on "The Negro Protest" in July, 1965. The remainder of the material on your list, in addition to some others which are not included, are being returned, as I have indicated.

If the package does not reach you in a reasonable time, you should let me know.

Sincerely,

James Y. Holloway

Associate Professor
Department of Philosophy and Religion

Encl.

6-24-65

Mr. James Holloway, ~~1293 Carling, Macon, Ga.~~ 746-4779

BOOKS

✓North Carolina and the Negro, N.Car. Mayors' Co-operating Comm.

✓Fair Housing Laws, Housing and Home Finance Agency

✓Racial Crisis in America, Killian and Grigg

Essays in Southern Economic Development, Greenhut and Whitman

✓Toward Fair Employment, Norgren and Hill

Reserve Annals of the American Political Science Academy, 1965 - returned in July 1965
(I purchased my own copy)

STATE GOVERNMENT STUDY Folder

✓SERS Clippings of April and March

7/21/65 ✓Report on Urban Renewal Problems - Iowa State Advisory Committee to U.S. Comm. on C.R. June '64

✓Equal Protection of the Laws in N. Car

✓McGrath's - Prof. Negro College LWD's copy

✓[illegible]

Mailed separately:

Johnson's Address to Howard University Graduates, June 5, 1965

Annual Report to the National CORE Convention

Public Policy and Racial Minorities

✓Survey of State Legislation relating to Higher Education

The Economic Status of Negroes

✓Crisis in Black and White, Charles E. Silberman

[illegible] material you [illegible] Xerox for me. Assume you do not wish it returned.

Green copy

April 15, 1966

Mr. James Y. Holloway
Dept. of Philosophy & Religion
Berea College
Berea, Kentucky

Dear Mr. Holloway:

Recently, we have had several requests for materials, which according to our records, we have checked out to you. This has acted as a reminder to request that you return any materials you still have out from our library. Attached hereto you will find copy of lists of books and pamphlets which we have sent to you, and we would appreciate having these at your very earliest convenience.

If you find that you have already returned any of these materials listed, please indicate this by side of the item.

Thank you for your cooperation, and we hope this will not inconvenience you.

Yours very truly,

Research Department
Bernice S. Morrison (Mrs.H.H.)

6-24-65

Mr. James Holloway, ~~1293 Carling, Macon, Ga.~~ 746-4779

BOOKS

North Carolina and the Negro, N.Car. Mayors' Co-operating Comm.

Fair Housing Laws, Housing and Home Finance Agency

Racial Crisis in America, Killian and Grigg

~~Essays in Southern Economic Development, Greenhut and Whitman~~

Toward Fair Employment, Norgren and Hill

Annals of the American Political Science Academy, 1965

STATE GOVERNMENT STUDY Folder
SERS Clippings of April and March

7/21/65 Report on Urban Renewal Problems -
Iowa State Advisory Committee
to U S Comm on C. R. June 64
Equal Protection of the Laws in N. Car
McGrath's - Prof. Negro College LWD's copy
Crisis in Black and White - Silberman

August 3, 1965

James Y. Holloway
Department of Philosophy and Religion
Berea College
Berea, Kentucky 40403

Dear Mr. Hollosay:

Barbara is on vacation, so I'll try to answer your letter. We have several copies of the Henderson study, so I am returning one to you. We have a rather large amount of material on both the Domestic Peace Corps and the Poverty Program, which Bernice Morrison is currently sorting for Pat Watters. Later this week we will send you any pertinent information we have.

I am sending the research department's copy of the Silberman book, along with some material Barbara set aside for you. We do not have extra copies of Dabbs' book. It is published by Funk & Wagnalls, 3600Lexington Avenue, New York City 10017.

The Henderson study is the only item that we have extra copies of, so we'd appreciate your sending the others back when you are finished with them. I hope the information will be helpful to you.

Sincerely,

Glenda Bartley
Research Department

Mailed separately;
Johnson's Address to Howard University Graduates, June 5, 1965
Annual Report to the National CORE Convention
Public Policy and Racial Minorities
Survey of State Legislation relating to Higher Education
The Economic Status of Negroes
Crisis in Black and White, Charles E. Silberman

April 26, 1966

Research Department
Federal Reserve Bank, Fifth District
Richmond
Virginia

Sirs:

The Sixth district's publications, "Statistics on the Developing South," "Monthly Review," and special reports dealing with economic aspects of the southern region, have been very helpful to us. Could you please send us any comparable material on the Fifth district?

We would certainly appreciate your help.

Sincerely,

Glenda Bartley
Research Department

April 27, 1966

Bureau of Business Research
School of Commerce and Business
Administration
University of Alabama
University, Alabama

Gentlemen:

Will you please send me all available information that you have on Shelton Shaffer and the Southern Research Institute?

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Doris Reed
Research Assistant

DR/jdg

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF RICHMOND

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA 23213

Bank and Public Relations Department

April 29, 1966

Miss Glenda Bartley
Research Department
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Miss Bartley:

Thank you for your interest in our publications. Enclosed are lists of the publications and statistical releases available from our Bank. If you will check the ones which you wish to receive and return the lists to us, we shall be pleased to fill your request.

Sincerely yours,

Wm. T. Cunningham Jr.

Wm. T. Cunningham, Jr.
Manager

Enclosures

Emory,
I have checked the publications that are of interest to Res. Should you want others, please check them off —
If you'll return to me, I'll mail
gb

May 2, 1966

Miss Gail Cheek
4088 Adrian Street
Tucker, Georgia

Dear Miss Cheek:

In reply to your telephone request today, enclosed is the information on school desegregation in Georgia.

I hope this will prove helpful to you. If we can be of further assistance, please do not hesitate to ask.

Very truly yours,

(Mrs.) Glenda Bartley
Research Department

js

Encls.

May 3, 1966

Mr. Glenn G. Booth
1410 Bell
Lufkin
Texas 75901

Dear Mr. Booth:

Your letter requesting information about capital punishment was referred to me by the Episcopal Society for Cultural and Racial Unity.

Under separate cover we are mailing you several reports dealing with capital punishment. You might also get useful information by writing the Department of Justice and requesting a copy of "National Prisoner Statistics: Executions, 1930-1964;" the state senate, Atlanta, Georgia: "Report of the Senate, Capital Punishment Committee;" and Harold Bradley, House of Representatives, state of Tennessee, Nashville for any pertinent information he might have (he has fought against capital punishment for many years)/

I hope the information reaches you in time to be of use.

Sincerely,

Glenda Bartley
Research Department

Mailed separately:
Copy of Justice Department's Bibliography of Capital Punishment
Southern Justice
The Death Penalty in Georgia
Jim Crow Justice

April 23, 1966

Episcopal Society for
Cultural & Racial Unity
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

APR 25 1966

Dear Sir,

I would like for you to send to me all materials which you have available on the subject of Capital Punishment. One copy of each will be much appreciated. I need these just as quickly as you can possibly send them.

Thank You,

Glenn G. Booth
1410 Bell
Lufkin, Texas 75901

May 3, 1966

Mr. Steven F. Thelander
221 Russell St.
Blissfield
Michigan

Dear Mr. Thelander

Under separate cover we are mailing you information about anti-miscegenation statuées. The best source of such information is the Race Relations Law Reporter, compiled and published by the Vanderbilt Bniversity School of Law, Nashville 5, Tennessee.

I hope the material reaches you in time to be of use.

Sihcerely,

Glenda Bartley
Research Department

Mailed separately:
Copées of cases cited in Race Relations Law Reporter
Copy of newsclip
New South, July-August 1964

221 Russell St.
Blissfield, Mich.
April 17, 1966

Southern Regional Council
54 Forsyth Ave.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sir:

Recently I wrote SNCC asking them for information on the anti-miscegenation statues, which are still on the books in several states. They informed me that they had little or no information on this subject, but that your organization would probably be able to assist me. With this in mind I'm writing in hopes of receiving information on the anti-miscegenation statues, court rulings already made on that topic, and what is now being done in way of challenging this law. I will appreciate any help you can give me.

Truly yours,
Steven F. Thelander
Steven F. Thelander

NS July - Aug 1964

MICHIGAN
WATER WONDERLAND

May 4, 1966

MEMORANDUM

TO: Paul Anthony

FROM: Glenda Bartley

Enclosed are excerpts from reports related to de facto segregation and the neighborhood school.

Articles and court cases listed below also deal with the subject:

Marvin Caplan, "The Trials of Integration," Progressive, October, 1965.

"One Campus for all Schools--Is This Your City's Solution?," U.S. News and World Report, June 14, 1965.

John H. Fischer, "Desegregating City Schools," The PTA Magazine, December, 1964.

"Big-City Schools in Trouble?," U. S. News and World Report, September 27, 1965.

"'De Facto' Is for Real," Agenda, July, 1965.

Race Relations Law Reporter, V. 10, pages 205-206, 325-326, 809-818, 1206-1208.

May 4, 1966

Miss Nancy J. Duncan
35 Fifth Avenue
Box 719
New York 3, New York

Dear Miss Duncan:

Under separate cover I am mailing you a book entitled, Atlanta Protest and Progress and xerox copies of Inter-Societal Studies: 1960 Census Data for Atlanta, Georgia.

Thank you for writing to us. If we can be of further assistance, please do not hesitate to write again.

Good luck on your thesis.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Doris Reed
Research Assistant

js

35 Fifth Avenue, Box 719
New York 3, New York
April 11, 1966

Chairman
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta,
Georgia

Dear Sir:

I am a student at New York University majoring in history and government. For my Ho nors government thesis, I am writing about Atlanta's young congressman, Charles L. Weltner, as the "spokesman of the New South" (or as representative of the political and economic changes now taking place in the South.)

As part of this thesis, I am doing a study of Atlanta--in particular, a study of the Negro community and Negro leadership within Atlanta. My purpose is to determine why Atlanta, almost alone among Southern cities, has been relatively progressive in the field of race relations. I am interested in the history of Negro organizations in Atlanta, the facts concerning voter registration, a history of Negro leadership, the extent and influence of Negro business etc.

What I am trying to find out is whether Atlanta and its Negro community is unique or is representative of trends in other cities and areas. Is Atlanta different (Margaret Shannon, writer for the Atlanta Journal, called it "an island in the South") and if so why? And what is the part played by the Negro community itself?

Any information you could give me along these lines would be greatly appreciated. Or perhaps you might have suggestions as to where I could write to obtain additional information.

Sincerely,

Nancy J. Duncan

Miss Nancy J. Duncan
senior, government Honors
New York University

May 4, 1966

Miss Dorothy Sterling
Kirby Lane
North Rye, New York

Dear Miss Sterling:

Your letter to Miss Long has been referred to our Research Department.

As you requested, we are mailing you under separate cover, articles on segregated libraries, parks, hospitals, and other recreational facilities.

We are also enclosing our latest publications list. If after reading it you desire more information, please do not hesitate to write again.

Good luck on your book.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Doris Reed
Research Assistant

js

Encls - 1.

Dorothy Sterling

Kirby Lane North, Rye, New York

April 20,1966

Dear Miss Long:

For a long time I've been wanting to write you a fan letter, to tell you how much I've enjoyed your articles in New South.But gestures like this tend to be overlooked until a person wants something -- which is my current situation.

I've written a number of books for kids on Negro history and life and am just starting to research one on the civil rights movement, to be published next year by Doubleday. It's hard to make this more than just a rehash of newspaper headlines and while I'll cover segregation in schools,housing, and jobs, I'd also like to touch on other things which are important to young people. I'm thinking specifically of libraries, parks and other recreational facilities. Has SRC done any studies in these fields, past or present, or can you refer me to other sources?
I do plan to come to Atlanta for a few days, probably in the fall, but as you know writers of books don't get expense accounts so that I won't be able to make an extensive tour. And before I come I'd like to do as much reading as possible. Also, does SRC have a complete list of their publications? I have bought some over the years, but there are probably others I should have.

As I look over the elegant new New South I see

that you are no longer listed as editor, so perhaps this inquiry should have gone to Mr. Watters or Mr. Anderson. But I did want to write you a fan letter and you can doubtless answer my questions or suggest people who can. I am, of course, getting in touch with all the civil rights groups and reading the million and one books that have appeared in the last few years.

With many many thanks and best wishes,

Dorothy Sterling

May 4, 1966

Pauline M. Alt
Professor of Education and Psychology
Central Connecticut State College
1615 Stanley Street
New Britain, Connecticut 06050

Dear Professor Alt:

Enclosed is a list of the Southern Regional Council's publications. Under separate cover I am mailing you copies of two of the publications which might be of special interest to you.

I should also like to recommend the following bibliographies:

"The Tyranny of Poverty," Institute of Human Relations, The American Jewish Committee, 165 East 56 Street, New York, N. Y. 10022.

"Poverty and Human Resources Abstracts," Gershom Clark Morningstar, Editor, The University of Michigan, P. O. Box 1567, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48106.

"Insight--A Bibliography on Intergroup Relations Pennsylvania Schools," Jeanne E. Brooker, Editor, Department of Public Instruction, Box 911, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17126.

You might also find helpful information in the preview of a series of publications being prepared by Communicating Research on the Urban Poor. The preview article is entitled "Poverty's Children" and may be obtained by writing the Health and Welfare Council of the National Capital Area, Washington, D. C.

I hope the information will be helpful to you.

Sincerely,

Glenda Bartley

Research Department

STATE OF CONNECTICUT
CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE COLLEGE
1615 STANLEY STREET — NEW BRITAIN, CONNECTICUT 06050

Area Code 203
225 - 6351

April 22, 1966

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsythe NW
Atlanta, Georgia

Gentlemen:

Our college is offering a new course this summer concerned with the culturally disadvantaged children. If you have any materials on the subject, will you please send me a list of them.

Also, if there are free materials available, I should appreciate receiving them. Bibliographies would be useful to us, too.

Thank you.

Very truly yours,

Pauline M. Alt

Pauline M. Alt
Professor of Education
and Psychology

PMA:SIA

May 5, 1966

Mr. Howard Stacey
5750 5 Mile Road
Racine, Wisconsin

Dear Mr. Stacey:

The attached listed materials should be of aid in your quest for information on the Negro in business, in the labor force, as a consumer, and how the wage lag effects his earning and spending habits:

Seven sheets of xeroxed news clips;

Two sheets xeroxed, "Small Business in Search of Loans," New Republic, January 1, 1966;

Four sheets xeroxed, "The Negro's Force in Marketplace," Businessweek;

The Economic Status of Negroes, by Vivian W. Henderson, published by Southern Regional Council.

Very truly yours,

(Mrs.) Bernice S. Morrison
Librarian

js

Encls.

Gentlemen:

I would be grateful for any information you could send me on the Negro in business, in the labor force, and on the Negro as a consumer and how the wage lag effects his earning and spending habits.

Thank you;

Henderson's Report

Howard Stacey
5750 5 Mile Road
Racine, Wisconsin

Columbia University
in the City of New York
NEW YORK 27, N. Y.
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

11 May 1966

Miss Glenda Bartley
Research Department
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Miss Bartley:

Thank you for your reply to my question about the records of the Association of Southern Women for the Prevention of Lynching. As it happens, I shall probably be in Atlanta in July, and shall certainly contact Mrs. Phinazee.

I very much appreciate your time and trouble, particularly during a period as demanding as the past month must have been for your organization.

Sincerely,

John Shelton Reed

John Shelton Reed
Graduate Fellow

May 12, 1966

Miss Harriett Otten
1205 Palmyra Avenue
Richmond, Virginia 23227

Dear Miss Otten:

Your request for information on the role of the church in race relations in Georgia since 1954 has been referred to our Research Department, and we enclose the following copies of materials from our files in regard to this subject:

Our magazine, New South, issues of June, 1958; May, 1958; November, 1957, and May, 1963. Also a reprint of a notable address, This I Believe by Haywood N. Hill, M.D., given at Trinity Presbyterian Church, Atlanta, on January 1, 1961.

Seven pages xeroxed sheets from a study by a member of our staff entitled The Church's Voice and Views Yesterday, by Montez Albright.

Three pages xeroxed sheets of memoranda from the Episcopal Society for Cultural and Racial Unity, Atlanta, Georgia.

Four pages xeroxed sheets of news clips relating to your topic.

We would also recommend the book The Southern Temper by William Peters for several chapters with information on religion in Georgia.

Yours very truly,

(Mrs.) Bernice M. Morrison
Librarian

js

MARILYN L. SHAPIRO
385 EAST 18TH STREET
BROOKLYN, N. Y. 11226

AREA CODE 212
BUCKMINSTER 4-7788

May 17, 1966

Dear Miss Bartley:

Many thanks for the package of materials on the work of the Southern Regional Council.

I appreciate your sending them to me and will return the audits to you as soon as I am through with them.

Sincerely,

Marilyn Shapiro

Miss Glenda Bartley
Research Assistant
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

May 17, 1966

Miss Marion Agnes Delaney
1162 College Street, N. W.
Knoxville
Tennessee 37921

Dear Miss Delaney:

Although we have many examples of "civil rights speeches in the 1960's," you will find a more complete collection of these materials at the Southern Education Reporting Service, 1109 Nineteenth Ave., South, Nashville, Tennessee.

The SERS subscribes to such publications as "Vital Speeches of the Day," and others which contain speeches. I am sure the people at SERS will be happy to have you use their library.

I am enclosing our new list of publications. We would be happy to send you any publication of interest to you.

Good luck with the thesis.

Sincerely,

Glenda Bartley
Research Assistant

Enclosures:
Publications list

1162 College Street, N.W.
Knoxville, Tennessee 37921
May 12, 1966

Director of Publications
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sir:

In the past, your pamphlets and other publications have been of great value. I am presently doing research on a Master of Arts thesis at the University of Tennessee on "Civil Rights Speeches in the '60's." I shall greatly appreciate it if you will send me any fragments of speeches, or entire speeches such as those delivered by the late John F. Kennedy, Dr. Martin Luther King and other Civil Rights leaders, and various governors of the states.

If you do not have this information, please suggest any other office where I may inquire. Please notify me if there are any costs. Thank you.

Very truly yours,

Marion Agnes Delaney

Marion Agnes Delaney

SRS

May 17, 1966

Miss Marilyn Shapiro
385 East 18th St.
Brooklyn
New York 11226

Dear Miss Shapiro:

Under separate cover I am mailing you copies of the Southern Regional Council's audit, project reports, and various publications representative of the Council's activities during the last six years.

You may keep all the material except the audits, which we must keep on file. Please return them at your earliest convenience.

We would appreciate a copy of your dissertation when it is completed.

Sincerely,

Glenda Bartley
Research Assistant

Mailed separately:
Copies of audits 1960-1965
Copies of Executive Director's Annual Reports 1960-1965
Copies of project directors' reports to the Executive Committee, 1966
Publications list
New South December 1965
Encounter with the Future
Black Belt Schools
If the Schools Are Closed
The Migrant Farmer
Southern Justice

May 17, 1966

Mr. Stan Wagner
Office of General Counsel
Office of Economic Opportunity
1200 19th St. N. W. 20506
Washington, D. C. 20506

Dear Mr. Wagner:

A copy of the Southern Regional Council's September, 1965, report on school desegregation was mailed, air mail-special delivery, in accordance with your telephone request.

I am sorry that no copies of the July, 1963, report on school desegregation are available.

I hope the material reaches you in time to be of use.

Sincerely,

Glenda Bartley
Research Assistant

Mailed separately:
September 1965

May 18, 1966

MEMORANDUM

TO: PAUL ANTHONY

FROM: GLENDA BARTLEY

Information on appropriations, listed by institution and by state is available from several sources:

1. M. M. Chambers, The Grapefine. This is a mimeographed monthly report that is useful only if back issues necessary for comparative purposes are available.

2. M. M. Chambers, "Appropriations of State Tax Funds for Operating Expenses of Higher Education," Office of Institutional Research, National Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges, 1785 Massachusetts Ave. N. W., Washington, D. C. 20036. These are annual compilations and are extremely useful.

Mr. Chambers may be reached at the Education Building, Indiana University, Bloomington 47405.

3. Earl J. McGrath, The Predominantly Negro Colleges and Universities in Transition, Institute of Higher Education, Teachers College, Columbia University, is an excellent source of general information on the subject.

Mr. William R. O'Connell, Jr1, who assisted Mr. McGrath in preparing the report, supervises the continuation of activities in this field. The Institute of Higher Education now puts out a "Profile of Institutions," which deals with private, predominantly Negro colleges.

Mr. W. Robert Bokelman, who also assisted with the McGrath report, is now Vice President for Development, Eisenhower College, Seneca Falls, N. Y.

4. The Southern Regional Education Board has a new "Commission on Higher Educational Opportunity," which will be directed by Dr. James Goddard. He will be assisted by Lionel Newsome. Dr. Tex Shietinger is currently in charge of the project, which will be chiefly concerned with Negro higher education.

Dr. Sheitinger said that in preparing SREB's news release on the financial condition of Negro colleges he noticed that enrollment at predominantly Negro institutions was not increasing in proportion to white enrollment at "white" colleges. He felt that low appropriations by states to Negro colleges was caused by the colleges' declining or static enrollment.

The table accompanying this memorandum shows enrollment and appropriations at seven representative predominantly Negro institutions for the years 1962-1966. Total state appropriations for Higher education are also shown for purposes of comparison.

May 24, 1966

Miss Terri Singer
Box 520
Agnes Scott College
Decatur, Georgia

Dear Miss Singer:

In compliance with your telephone request of April 24, 1966, I am sending you under separate cover, recent news clips and books on labor and unions in the South.

For additional information, I suggest you obtain some of the books and articles that are listed on the following page. If we can be of further assistance, please do not hesitate to ask.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Doris Reed
Research Assistant

jcs

The following are articles and books that may have already come to your attention:

MARSHALL, Ray	"Ethnic and Economic Minorities: Unions' Future or Unrecruitable?" The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, November 1963;
	The Negro and Organized Labor; (bibliography)
	see also other articles by this author, such as one in the Industrial Relations Research Association report, 1963; he also has a book to be published soon.
PELLIG, Henry	American Labor (bibliography)
HILL, Herbert	"The Racial Practices of Organized Labor - in the Age of Gompers and After", New Politics (also to be expanded in a book edited by Arthur M. ROSS and Hill entitled Employment, Race and Poverty). (bibliography)
	also see other articles by Mr. Hill in such periodicals as Commentary.
NORGREN, Paul and HILL, Sam	Toward Fair Employment.
BROOKS, Thomas R.	Toil and Trouble: A History of American Labor.
Daedalus, Fall 1965	- see especially the article by St. Clair DRAKE, "The Social and Economic Status of the Negro in the United States".
HENDERSON, Vivian	Economic Status of Negroes (enclosed)
U. S. Department of Labor	Economic Status of Negroes in the United States.

You might also contact the AFL-CIO Civil Rights Department (815 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D. C.) regarding their resolutions, publications, what they do, their role in the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, and their backing of civil rights legislation.

SEGAL, Ben	"Racism and Southern Unions", Trade Unionist. Reprints available from Trade Union Program on Civil Liberties and Rights, 1244 19th Street, N.W., Washington, D. C.

May 26, 1966

Dr. S. J. Axelrod, Chairman
Department of Medical Care
Organization
The University of Michigan
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48104

Dear Sy:

From January 13 when we received your letter until now is too long a time, but we enjoyed your warm note and do wish we could have planned a trip up your way for this summer. We shall have to content ourselves with the hope that you will bring Pearl with you on your next trip down South.

What has actually propelled me into action is the Council's need for a list of good physicians throughout the region who can at least informally be of some help to the U. S. Public Health Service. In the brochure "The Medical Committee for Human Rights," I noticed that you are a sponsor which perhaps makes this information readily available. If so, would you be good enough to send this to me at the office?

Again, our fondest to all of you.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Bernice S. Morrison
Librarian
Research Department

jcs

THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH

ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN 48104

DEPARTMENT OF MEDICAL CARE ORGANIZATION
Bureau of Public Health Economics

January 13, 1966

Mrs. Bernice Morrison
Research Librarian
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsythe Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Bernice:

I hasten to write, first of all to tell you how much I enjoyed being with you and Harry and second, to send you some material on the Medical Committee for Human Rights.

I hope my work will take me South again, but even if it does, Pearl and I are most enthusiastic about the prospect of a visit from you and Harry this summer. Please give him my best.

Cordially,

S. J. Axelrod, M.D.
Chairman

Note: original ltr. returned to ES for his personal reply to Mr. Sigmon. jp

June 3, 1966

Mr. Robert L. Sigmon
2038 Randolph Road
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Mr.Sigmon:

Your letter to Mr. Edwin Stanfield has been referred to our Research Department.

As you requested, we are mailing you under separate cover, five copies of our latest publication, "The Continuing Crisis: An Assessment of New Racial Tensions in the South."

The price is .60 per copy. Please remit $3.00 upon receipt of the pamphlets.

Thank you.

Very truly yours,

(Mrs.) Doris Reed
Research Assistant

jcs

PS: We are also enclosing our latest publications list. After reading it, if you desire more information, please do not hesitate to write again.

June 3, 1966

Mr. Homer C. Cooper
100 Gail Drive
Athens, Georgia 30601

Dear Mr. Cooper:

Under separate cover I am mailing you several news clips on the present status of voting registration and school desegregation in the South.

We here at Southern Regional Council feel that no one is just ordinary and you and the other people who write us are very special. We will be delighted to put your name on our mailing list.

If we can be of further service, please do not hesitate to ask.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Doris Reed
Research Assistant

jcs

100 Gail Drive
Athens, Georgia 30601
May 27, 1966

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street NW
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Gentlemen:

I would appreciate it very much if you would send information concerning the present status of (1) voting registration in the South and (2) school desegregation in the South.

Do you have a mailing list for ordinary citizens like me? If so, I would appreciate it if you would add my name and address so I would receive your publications, announcements, etc.

Thank you very much for your assistance.

Sincerely,

HC Cooper

Homer C. Cooper

GB

Southern Education Reporting Service

P. O. BOX 6156
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE 37212

June 6, 1966

Glenda Bartley
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St. N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Glenda:

Your subscription to the monthly report of the SERS correspondents will begin with the issue covering May, to be mailed by June 20. For your information, the correspondents have a writing deadline of the 10th of each month and their reports cover only the previous calendar month. SRC will be billed monthly for the $30 and the subscription can be cancelled any time. If you want back copies at the same rate per month, they are available all the way back to June, 1965, picking up where Southern School News ended.

Thanks for coming by our Friday afternoon briefing session. It was good seeing both of you again. Be sure to tell Bud to let me know when he returns to Nashville.

Sincerely,

Jim

Jim Leeson

June 8, 1966

Miss Ann K. Thomas
Counselor
Upward Bound Southern
State College
Magnolia, Arkansas 71753

Dear Miss Thomas:

In compliance with your letter dated June 3, 1966, I am enclosing our latest publications list. If after reading it you desire materials, please do not hesitate to write again.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Doris Reed
Research Assistant

jcs

Enclosure - 1.

SOUTHERN STATE COLLEGE

MAGNOLIA, ARKANSAS

June 3, 1966

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth St. N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Gentlemen:

Southern State College is conducting an UPWARD BOUND PROGRAM on campus this summer. In planning this program, I feel your material can be helpful and ask that you send a free copy of:

A List of Current Matierials Related to Civil Rights and Race Relations.

Send publications list

To: Ann K. Thomas
Counselor, Upward Bound
Southern State College
Magnolia, Arkansas 71753

June 8, 1966

Mr. George A. Chauncey
Associate Secretary
Board of Christian Education
Presbyterian Church in the
United States
801 East Main Street
Box 1176
Richmond, Virginia 23209

Dear Mr. Chauncey:

Southern Regional Council has not done a special report on Memphis recently. However, we did do one in 1964.

Under separate cover, I am mailing you ten copies of Memphis by Benjamin Muse. Please remit $3.00 upon receipt of the reports.

I have enclosed herein our publications list. If after reading it you desire additional information, please do not hesitate to let us know.

Very truly yours,

(Mrs.) Doris Reed
Research Assistant

jcs

Enclosure - 1.

MALCOLM P. CALHOUN
Secretary

IRVIN ELLIGAN, JR.
Associate Secretary

BOARD OF CHRISTIAN EDUCATION

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES

MARSHALL C. DENDY, *Executive Secretary*

801 EAST MAIN STREET • BOX 1176
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA 23209
Telephone: Area Code 703 • 643-6691

DIVISION OF CHRISTIAN ACTION

June 3, 1966

The Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Sirs:

I have been told that you recently published a special report on Memphis. Please send and bill me for ten copies of this special report.

Cordially,

George A. Chauncey

George A. Chauncey
Associate Secretary

GAC:oewp

30
10/0
0
30

June 8, 1966

Mr. Charles V. Hamilton
Chairman
Department of Political Science
Lincoln University
Lincoln University, Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. Hamilton:

In compliance with your letter dated June 3, 1966, I am sending you under separate cover, our news releases on the primary elections in Alabama.

Also, enclosed herein is our latest publications list. If after reading it you desire more information, please do not hesitate to write again.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Doris Reed
Research Assistant

jcs

Enclosure - 1.

Lincoln University
LINCOLN UNIVERSITY
PENNSYLVANIA

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

June 3, 1966

Director of Research
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsythe Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sir:

I saw a recent reference to a study of the May 3, 1966 primary election in Alabama done by the Southern Regional Council. I would appreciate receiving a copy of this, if it is available. Please bill me.

Sincerely yours,

Charles V. Hamilton

Charles V. Hamilton, Chairman
Department of Political Science

CVH:vmt

information released by V & P, May 3, 1966

June 9, 1966

Mr. John H. Coffey, Director
Division of Campus Ministry
Virginia Conference Board
of Education
4016 West Broad Street
Richmond, Virginia 23230

Dear Mr. Coffey:

Your letter of May 27, 1966, requesting material which might constitute a progress report on civil rights in Virginia, could be more readily obtained from people in your area. We suggest you contact the following persons:

Mr. Robert L. Combs, Director
Virginia Council on Human Relations
4500 Kensington Avenue
Richmond, Virginia 23221

Mr. W. Lester Banks, Executive Director
N A A C P
301 East Clay Street
Richmond, Virginia 23219

Mr. William H. Towe
Virginia Students' Civil Rights Committee
P. O. Box 79
Kenbridge, Virginia

I hope this information will prove useful to you.

Yours very truly,

(Mrs.) Bernice S.Morrison
Librarian

jcs

DIVISION OF CAMPUS MINISTRY

VIRGINIA CONFERENCE BOARD OF EDUCATION

4016 WEST BROAD STREET • RICHMOND, VIRGINIA 23230

May 27, 1966

The Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsythe Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Sir:

Please forward at the earliest possible time any material you may have that will constitute a progress report on Civil Rights in Virginia. We are planning for a significant debate within the Methodist Church on Merger of Negro Congregations with White Congregations in the Virginia Methodist Conference. We anticipate some opposition and should like to be prepared at the point of current progress in human relations in our Commonwealth.

Any assistance you can give us in this matter will be greatly appreciated. We hope that you can respond at the earliest possible date.

Very sincerely,

John H. Coffey
Director

JHC/jcm

Mr Robert L. Combs, Dir
Va. Council on Human Relations.
17 E. Cary St.
Richmond, Va. - 23219

W. Lester Banks
301 E. Clay St NAACP - Richmond, Va
23219.

Mr Wm H Tone
Va. Students C.R. Committee
on C.R.
P.O. Box 79
Kenbridge, Va.

June 9/66

MEMORANDUM

TO: Emory Via

FROM: Glenda Bartley

The following bibliographies list materials available to people teaching teachers who will be involved in various poverty programs.

"The Tyranny of Poverty," Institute of Human Relations, The American Jewish Committee, 165 East 56th Street, New York, N. Y. 10022.

"Poverty and Human Resources Abstracts," Gershom Clark Morningstar, Editor, The University of Michigan, P. O. Box 1567, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48106.

Insight--A Bibliography on Intergroup Relations for Pennsylvania Schools," Jeanne E. Brooker, Editor, Department of Public Instruction, Box 911, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17126.

Two resource people who are extremely competent in the area of teaching teachers of (cultural-familial) mentally retarded children are:

Bobby Paulk
Peabody College for Teabhers
Nashville 5
Tennessee

Ruth Walton
Sharondale Court
Nashville
Tennessee

Mr. Baulk will be able to provide you with names of people who might be helpful in setting up a program.

June 16, 1966

Dr. George King
Social Science Department
Payne College
1233 15th Street
Augusta, Georgia

Dear Dr. King:

In compliance with your telephone request, we are mailing you under separate cover "Action Patterns in School Desegregation" by Herbert Wey and John Corey; "Desegregation of Southern Schools - A Psychiatric Study" by M. Robert Coles, M. D.; and "Token Desegregation and Beyond" by J. Kenneth Moreland.

Miss Winifred Falls of the American Friends Service Committee will mail you forty-five copies of the school desegregation kits.

If we can be of further assistance, please let us hear from you.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Doris Reed
Research Assistant

jcs

June 24, 1966

Jim Leesen
Southern Education Reporting Service
1000 19th Ave. South
Nashville 5, Tennessee

Dear Jim:

We got the May issue of the SERS report, and it's going to be very useful to us. Sorry we waited so long to get in on a good thing. Please put us on your subscription list.

Again, thanks for the good party. Bud is to be in Nashville July 1, 2, and 3.

There are very few Christian owls.

Glenda Bartley

June 24, 1966

Mr. Jim Wallenstein
Southwestern Law Journal
Southern Methodist University
School of Law
Dallas, Texas

Dear Mr. Wallenstein:

You might find the following study and brief helpful in preparing your paper:

Meyer Wein berg, "Aspects of Southern Urbanization and School Segregation," Equal Education Opportunities Program, U. S. Office of Education, Washington, D. C., August 31, 1965.

Dowell vs. School Board, No. 9452--Civ. This brief may be obtained from the Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, Board of Education, 900 North Klein Street, Oklahoma City 73106.

The brief contains data illustrating trends toward de facto segregation inherent in school districting along geographic lines, as well as recommendations for better methods of school integration.

Sincerely,

Glenda Bartley
Research Assistant

June 28, 1966

Mr. B. A. Bowers
Commission on Human Rights
Milroy
Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. Bowers:

Under separate cover we are mailing you two copies of "The Citizen" and a copy of Norman L. Kilpatrick's "The White Citizens' Councils Move North!" This material should illustrate the aims, interests, and membership of the Citizens'°C©uncils of America.

Sincerely,

Glenda Bartley
Research Assistant

Mailed separately:
The White Citizens' Councils Move North
The Citizen, March 1965, January 1966

June 28, 1966

Mrs. Deidre G. Wiseman
Harvard College Library
Serial Records
Cambridge, Massachusetts

Dear Mrs. Wiseman:

Under separate cover we are mailing you a copy of "The Negro and Employment Opportunities in the South, Atlanta" and a list of more recent Southern Regional Council publications.

Should you wish to order any of the materials listed, please let us know.

Sincerely,

Glenda Bartley
Research Assistant

Mailed separately:
The Negro and Employment Opportunities in the South, Atlanta
Publications list

HARVARD COLLEGE LIBRARY

SERIAL RECORDS

SR-04828

CAMBRIDGE, MASS. 02138

Publ (A)

Negro and employment opportunities in the South, Atlanta

Number 4, and later.

ORDERED 5/31/66

CALL NO. US 10770.263

SUSPENSE DATE 8/31/66

FUND Gifford

FOLLOW INSTRUCTIONS ON REVERSE

1. RETURN SLIP IN THE FRONT COVER OF PIECE.

2. ADDRESS ALL SHIPMENTS AND CORRESPONDENCE

TO:

SERIAL RECORDS
HARVARD COLLEGE LIBRARY
CAMBRIDGE, MASS. 02138

3. IF NOT AVAILABLE RETURN THIS SLIP, INDICATING

☐ OUT OF PRINT, WILL NOT KEEP ORDER ON FILE

☐ " " " ; SEARCHING FOR 2ND HAND COPY

☐ NOT YET PUBLISHED, WILL NOT KEEP ORDER ON FILE

☐ " " " , WILL SEND WHEN AVAILABLE

HARVARD · COLLEGE · LIBRARY

CAMBRIDGE 38 · MASSACHUSETTS

Date: May 31st, 1966

Rec'd 6/3/66

To: James A. Moss, Director of Research
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Our serial record number: SR-04828

Dear Sir:

The publication noted below for which we have a standing order with you has not been received. We desire to complete our set, and would appreciate your sending it as soon as possible.

Enclosed is our serial record form; please return it with the piece, or with your response to our letter.

Please address all correspondence to:

Serial Records
Harvard College Library
Cambridge, Mass. 02138

Thank you for your cooperation.

Negro and employment opportunities in the South, Atlanta

Number 4, and later.

Yours sincerely,

Deidre G. Wiseman

(Mrs.)Deidre G. Wiseman
Serial Records

DGW/r

July 15, 1966

Mr. Roy Fleming
Box 201
Louisville, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

Your daughter, Pauline, is a very close neighbor of mine. She suggested I write you to obtain some information.

As part of our urban planning program here, we would like to have the following information:

All information about SCLC, SNCC, CORE, or any other civil rights group working there;

Who really runs the city? Who is the leader, or who are the leaders in the Negro community?

As much information as possible about the poverty program. How do the people feel about it; who is on the poverty board; how many Negroes, how many whites; something about each poverty board member: their jobs, etc.; and in your opinion, how do these poverty board members feel about integration.

Thank you for any cooperation you can give me on this.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Doris Reed

July 15, 1966

Mrs. Pauline Bailey
Box 201
Louisville, Georgia

Dear Pauline:

Hope you are having a wonderful vacation.

If you remember your telephone conversation with Moreland Smith, I think you know what I want. If you have any free time, would you please check on the following things for me:

All information about SCLC, SNCC, CORE, or any other civil rights group working there;

Who really runs the city? Who is the leader, or who are the leaders in the Negro community?

As much information as possible about the poverty program. How do the people feel about it; who is on the poverty board; how many Negroes, how many whites; something about each poverty board member: their jobs, etc.; and in your opinion, how do these poverty board members feel about integration.

Hurry home.

Yours truly,

(Mrs.) Doris Reed
Research Assistant

jcs

July 21, 1966

Mr. Roger Price
Office of Education
2304 Tempo S.
7th and Jefferson Streets, S. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Price:

In compliance with your telephone request, I am makling you under separate cover, twelve copies of our map showing the percentage of non-white population in counties of southern states. There will be no charge.

If we can be of further help, please let us know.

Yours truly,

(Mrs.) Doris K. Reed
Research Assistant

jcs

July 27, 1966

Miss Martha Bush
343 8th Street, Apt. E-1
Atlanta, Georgia 30309

Dear Miss Bush:

Southern Regional Council did not do a report on poverty and the Negro in the South.

We do have a book published by Vivian Henderson, The Economic Status of Negroes: In the Nation and In the South. I am mailing you this under separate cover.

For more information, I suggest you contact the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, 360 Nelson Street, S.W., Atlanta 30314. They have published pamphlets on the Negro in Alabama, Arkansas, and Mississippi.

Thanks for calling us. If we can be of further assistance, please let us know.

Very truly yours,

(Mrs.) Doris K. Reed
Research Assistant

jcs

July 28, 1966

Mrs. Louis G. Cowan
147 East 81st Street, Apt. 1-E
New York, New York 10028

Dear Mrs. Cowan:

Thank you for your subscription to New South. Your order is now being processed.

As you requested, I am sending you, under separate cover, some information on the situation in Dansville, Virginia, during the summer of 1963 regarding the racial crisis.

If we can be of further service to you, please do not hesitate to let us know.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Doris K. Reed
Research Assistant

jcs

WEDNESDAYS IN MISSISSIPPI

147 EAST 81 STREET, APT. 1-E
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10028

June 21, 1966

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Sirs:

I would like a subscription to NEW SOUTH for which I enclose $3.00. ck 6-23-66 ah

I am interested in collecting as much material as possible on the situation in Danville, Virginia during the summer of 1963, regarding the racial crisis. I would appreciate it if you could send any material you might have and bill me accordingly.

6-23-66 is

Thank you very much.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Louis G. Cowan
Chairman

523-7681

MEMORANDUM

TO: Emory Via

FROM: Glenda Bartley

Information about federal elections may be obtained from the following sources:

Lucy S. Dawidowicz and Leon J. Goldstein, "Politics in a Pluralist Democracy," Institute of Human Relations Press, New York, 1963.

Robert Blanchard, Richard Meyer, Blaine Morley, "Presidential Elections, 1948-1960," Research Monograph No. 4, Institute of Government, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah, 1961.

"The 1962 Elections, A Summary Report with Supporting Tables," Research Division, Republican National Committee, 1625 Eye Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Information about state and local elections may be obtained by writing to the secretary of state in each state. (Several letters to each individual may be necessary, but the information is there.)

Margaret Price's report, "The Negro and the Ballot in the South," is a good study of Negro registration and voting during the 1950's. The U. S. Commission on Civil Rights (new address: 801 -- 19th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. 20425) issued voter registration figures for both Negroes and whites in March, 1965.

"What Happened in the South" and the June and September, 1965 issues of New South deal with politics in the 1960's.

Copy

January 18,1966

Mr. Darwin Aronoff
War Resisters League
553½ South Coronado
Los Angeles, California 90057

Dear Mr. Aronoff,

In compliance with your request of letter dated January 11,1966, I am enclosing one copy of our publication list.

If, after reading it, you desire additional material, please let us know. We are always happy to be of service.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Esther Lumpkin
Research Librarian

/EL
Enclosures

Sent No action required SA

LIBRARY
THE UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE
KNOXVILLE

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

June 6, 1966

News Release

To Whom It May Concern:

This letter officially authorizes Buford W. Posey to collect and arrange for the delivery of printed materials, tape recordings, and related items dealing with the Civil Rights movement for the University of Tennessee Library where they will be housed, preserved, organized, and made available for use, subject to any restrictions imposed by the donor, to any person who wishes to consult them. The University of Tennessee Library considers these materials to be highly desirable and appropriate to this region.

Mr. Posey is further authorized to collect other materials of historical interest, such as labor movement records, including those of the Industrial Workers of the World; documents from organizations such as the Southern Conference for Human Welfare; or other items of historical and social nature for the benefit of scholars of the future.

(Signed) William H. Jesse
William H. Jesse (authorized signature)
Director of Libraries

Buford W. Posey has agreed to collect the aforesaid materials for the University of Tennessee Library to the best of his ability.

(Signed) Buford W. Posey
Buford W. Posey

Witnessed by Gene M. Abel
Gene M. Abel, Assistant Librarian, UT

John H. Dobson
John H. Dobson, Special Collections Librarian, UT

No action required SA

LIBRARY
THE UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE
KNOXVILLE

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

June 6, 1966

News Release

To Whom It May Concern:

If for any reason, the University of Tennessee Library should abandon the collecting, through the efforts of Buford W. Posey, of Civil Rights, labor movement, historical and social documents, tape recordings, and related items, the materials already collected for the University of Tennessee will be returned to the original donors, at University expense.

(Signed) William H. Jesse DHT
William H. Jesse
Director of Libraries
(authorized signature)

(Signed) Buford W. Posey
Buford W. Posey

Witnessed by Gene M. Abel
Gene M. Abel
Assistant Librarian, UT

John H. Dobson
John H. Dobson
Special Collections Librarian, UT

7-5-66

Material should be shipped C.O.D.

Buford W. Posey

June 16, 1966

The Rev. Charles Burns, S.V.D.
Divine Word Seminary
Bay St. Louis, Mississippi 39520

Dear Mr. Burns:

Thank you for your letter of June 15, and the payment of $1.00, representing remittance for "The Continuing Crisis," mailed earlier, and "Cooperatives, Credit Unions, and Poor People" which has been mailed to you under separate cover.

I also included in your most recent mailing a copy of "Neighborhood Stabilization: A Program." I believe you will find this particular publication very helpful along with your request.

If we can be of assistance at any time, please write again.

Very truly yours,

(Mrs.) Esther Lumpkin
Research Assistant

jcs

DIVINE WORD
Messenger

Publishers: Divine Word Missionaries
BAY SAINT LOUIS, MISS.

EDITORIAL OFFICE
HOmestead 7-4322

Dear Mrs. Lumpkin:

Enclosed payment for "The Continuing Cross."

With money remaining, please send me 1 copy of "Cooperatives, Credit Unions & Poor People".

$1 Cash
6-15-66 MN

Gratefully,

Fr. Burns

To aid the cause for which the Divine Word Missionaries are working—more priests and religious for the Missions, especially among the Negroes. . . . .

June 9, 1966

The Rev. Charles Burns, S.V.D.
Divine Word Seminary
Bay St. Louis, Mississippi 39520

Dear Mr. Burns:

In compliance with your request of June 3, 1966, I am sending you under separate cover, one copy of our publication entitled, "The Continuing Crisis." The price is .60 per copy. Please remit this amount upon receipt of the report.

I am enclosing herein, our publications list. If after reading it you desire additional information, please do not hesitate to let us know.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Esther Lumpkin
Research Assistant

jcs

Enclosure - 1.

Divine Word Seminary
Bay St. Louis, Miss.
June 3, 1966

Gentlemen:

Please send me a copy of The Continuing Crisis - May 1966. Bill me, in needs be at the same above address.

Gratefully yours,

Charles Burns, S.V.D.

Rev. Charles Burns, S.V.D.

July 11, 1966

Mrs. Lynnanne Warren
1365 Colonial Drive
St. Paul
Minnesota 55113

Dear Mrs. Warren:

Mrs. Albright has no longer with the Southern Regional Council, so your letter was referred to me. We would welcome the opportunity to see your thesis. If you would be so kind as to send us a copy, we will copy what we need and return the the thesis to you immediately.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Glenda Bartley
Research Associate

Mrs. James R. Warren

1365 Colonial Drive
St Paul, Minn. 55113
July 5, 1966

Dear Mrs. Albright,

I wrote the Council one year ago for information concerning the hiring of Negro teachers in public schools and the discrimination they have faced.

You replied with many fine sources I incorporated in my Master of Arts thesis written at the University of Minnesota

You also indicated an interest in seeing a copy of the thesis, possibly copying some information from it for your files

The finished thesis is divided into surveys of the national and Twin Cities hiring procedures before 1954 and procedures in effects following the 1954 Supreme Court decision in the nation and Minneapolis and Saint Paul

Do you still wish to see the thesis? You are welcome to read and copy any parts helpful to your work!

Mrs. Lynnanne Warren
(Perren)

July 11, 1966

Miss Diane I. Lunquist
Research Associate
Percy for Senator Committee
110 South Dearborn Street
Chicago, Illinois 60603

Dear Miss Lunquist:

Under separate cover we are mailing you copies of Southern Regional Council publications dealing with non-compliance with Thele VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. Included is a list of all our publications. Should you wish to order other materials, please let us know.

Sincerely,

Glenda Bartley
Research Assistant

Mailed separately:
Southern Justice
September, 1965, School Desegregation
Continuing Crisis
New South, Spring 1966
Publications list

PERCY
FOR SENATOR
COMMITTEE

Research Division
JOHN McCLAUGHRY
Director of Research

110 SOUTH DEARBORN STREET • CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60603

Phone Area Code 312/782-2626

July 6, 1966

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St. N.W.
Atlanta, Ga. 30303

Gentlemen:

We would appreciate very much receipt of any information which you have available regarding the extent of non-compliance with, and the lack of adequate enforcement of, Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

Thank you very much.

Sincerely yours,

Diane I. Lunquist

Diane I. Lunquist
Research Associate

DIL:lm

201-L

July 22, 1966

Mr. Don Newby
1805 Michigan
Joplin
Missouri

Dear Mr. Newby:

As a supplement to Southern Regional Council materials you have already received, the following bibliography might be of use:

J. W. Peltason, 58 Lonely Men, Harcourt, Brace & World, New York, 1961;

Stephen R. Field, "Judicial Performance in the Fifth Circuit," Yale Law Journal, V. 73, November, 1963.

Charles Alan Wright, "The Overloaded Fifth Circuit: A Crisis in Judicial Administration," Texas Law Review, V. 42, October, 1964.

Glendon Schubert, "Academic Ideologies, Judicial Attitudes, and Social Change," (unpublished manuscript of a paper presented at the Southern Political Science Association convention in Atlanta, November 4, 1965. Mr. Schubert is at Michigan State University.).

Kenneth N. Vines, "Federal District Judges and Race Relations Cases in the South," Journal of Politics, V. 26, May, 1964.

Don Shoemaker, editor, With All Deliberate Speed, Harper & Brothers, New York, 1957.

James Graham Cook, The Segregationists, Appleton-Century-Crofts, New York, 1962.

Benjamin Muse, Ten Years of Prelude, Darwen Finlayson, Beaconsfield, 1964.

Ray Marshall, The Negro and Organized Labor, John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York, 1965.

The books and articles listed above should give you a substantial background for your paper. Under separate cover I am sending you copies of two pamphlets dealing with educators' attitudes.

Sincerely,

Glenda Barbley

Research Assistant

Mailed separately:

Southern Regional Council
Room 201 - 5 Forsyth Street N.W.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Sirs,

Will you please send me the following items

1) your last two annual report.

2) a subscription to the New South and/or other publications

Please bill me at this same address

I am working on a research paper about the social factors involved in

implementation of the 1954 decisions on desegregation and am particularly interested in reports or publications which will shed light on.

1). attitude and action of lower courts.

2). attitudes of state and local political leadership

3) attitudes of school boards and administrators

4). attitudes of business leaders

5) attitudes trade union leaders.

I shall be glad to

reimburse you for costs including postage.

These materials are needed at your earliest convenience. Thank you for your assistance and for the work you are doing on behalf of us all.

Sincerely,

Don Newby
1805 Michigan
Joplin, Missouri.

National Association for the
Advancement of Colored Pe

Southeast Regional Office
859½ Hunter Street, Northwest
Room 107
Atlanta, Georgia 30314
688-8868

TO: **Mrs. Glenda Bartley**

Thank you for sending Mrs. Spicer the materials she has requested.
Murdis Wyatt

Ruby Hurley Regional Director

July 28, 1966

Mrs. Delane W. Spicer
29 Fayette St.
Apartment #2
Boston, Massachusetts 02116

Dear Mrs. Spicer:

Your request for information about conditions in the South in the years 1962-66 was referred by Mrs. Ruby Hurley, NAACP regional director, to our research department.

Under separate cover we are mailing copies of several Southern Regional Council publications which indicate the type of information we have on your subject. Also included is a complete list of our publications. Should you wish to order further material, we would be happy to have you do so.

Sincerely,

Glenda Bartley
Research Assistant

Mailed separately:
The Negro and Employment Opportunities in the South: Atlanta and Chattanooga
New South, April and October, 1962
Encounter with the Future
Voter Registration in Georgia, Florida, and Louisiana
September, 1965: School Desegregation
Publications list

JUL 20 1966

29 Fayette Street
Apartment 2
Boston, Mass. 02116

Mrs Glenda Bartley

N.A.A.C.P.
Southeast Regional Office
Alabama

Dear Sir:

Would you have at your disposal literature concerning the Negro in the South from 1962-1966, particularly in the areas of school integration, voter registration and employment opportunities? As a sociology major at Suffolk University, I would appreciate this information, so that, I may use it in the Race and Nationality course.

Gratefully yours,
Gail Spicer
(Mrs. Delano H.)

August 5, 1966

Mr. H. W. Garretson,
Equal Employment Opportunity
Information Officer
Room 209, General Post Office
Dallas, Texas 75221

Dear Mr. Garretson,

In compliance with your request of August 1, 1966, I am sending you under separate cover, material which I believe you will find most helpful and of interest in your program of Equal Employment Opportunity, including with particular interest, the "L" reports.

I am enclosing herein our publications list. If after reading it, you desire additional information, please do not hesitate to let me know.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Esther Lumpkin
Research Assistant

jcs

Enclosure - 1.

Office of
Postmaster

IN REPLY REFER TO
P:HWG:dh

UNITED STATES POST OFFICE

Dallas, Texas 75221

August 1, 1966

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Gentlemen:

In pursuance of the Equal Employment Opportunity Program in this office, we are very much interested in any material you may have which will provide information on the Program and any additional material which may be suitable as background or research material for talks by our line supervisors to our employees. Of particular interest are the "L" Reports and field studies on the South which I understand may be obtained from your office.

Very truly yours,

H. W. Garretson
Equal Employment Opportunity
Information Officer
Room 209, General Post Office

August 9, 1966

Mrs. Gregg Phifer
1584 Marion Avenue
Tallahassee, Florida

Dear Mrs. Phifer:

You have asked for information on the integration of swimming pools in various southern cities. As you know, Title III (3) Public Facilities, of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 covers this problem.

The enclosed newsclips of the situation in other cities will give you an idea of various methods that are in operation at present, and we would suggest that a study done in 1963 entitled Public Parks and Recreational Facilities, A Study in Transition by the Penn Community Service, Inc., Frogmore, South Carolina, might be of help. Sorry we have only one copy of this, but I am sure they would be glad to send one to you.

If we can be of further assistance, please call on us.

Yours very truly,

(Mrs.) Bernice S. Morrison
Librarian
Research Department

jcs
Encls: Four xerox sheets.

1584 Marion Ave.
Tallahassee, Fla.
August 3, 1966

Mr. Al Ulmer
c/o Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Ulmer:

I am writing to inquire if the Southern Regional Council has compiled any information regarding how various southern cities are handling integrated swimming facilities. If there were some way of knowing how other cities have coped with this problem, I feel such information would be helpful to us here in Tallahassee in our efforts to get our pools re-opened.

You are probably familiar with the situation here in Tallahassee, but just in case you are not, here is a quick resume.

Tallahassee has three beautiful municipal swimming pools, two of which have been for "white" and one for "Colored." The day after the Civil Rights Act was passed, several Negroes attempted to swim in one of the formerly segregated pools, and the Tallahassee City Commission closed all the pools the next day. They have remained closed and are now deteriorating fast. The City Commission has stedfastly claimed that the reason the pools were closed and remain closed is lack of money!

I shall appreciate <u>any</u> information or counsel you can give me on this matter.

Sincerely,
Mrs. Gregg Phifer
Mrs. Gregg Phifer

August 10, 1966

Miss Erlene Truett
Reference Librarian
Georgia State College
104 Decature Street, S. E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Miss Truett:

In compliance with your request of August 5, I am sending you, under separate cover, all the material you requested.

I have enclosed also our publications list. If after reading it, you desire additional information, please do not hesitate to let me know.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Esther Lumpkin
Research Assistant

jcs
Encl. - 1.

GEORGIA STATE COLLEGE
33 GILMER STREET, S. E. • ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303

Library-Reference Dept.
August 5, 1966

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Gentlemen:

The publications listed below are titles we shall appreciate your sending us for use in our Library, if they are available without charge to educational institutions.

If it is not possible for you to supply any item on a gratis basis, please notify us of the price, but DO NOT SEND THE MATERIAL UNTIL YOU RECEIVE A PURCHASE ORDER.

We shall be grateful for your cooperation in making this information available to our faculty and students. Will you please use the following address:

Library, Reference Department
Georgia State College
104 Decatur Street, S.E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Very sincerely yours,

Erlene Truett

(Miss) Erlene Truett
Reference Librarian

Material Requested:

√ Encounter with the future, by Pat Watters. '65. .30

√ Racial discrimination in the southern federal courts. (Special report) '65. .20

√ Migrant farmer: a psychiatric study, by Robert Coles. '65. .30

√ Neighborhood stabiliaation: a program. (Special report) '66. .30

√ Black belt schools: beyond segregation, by D.R. Green & others. (Toward regional realism no. 4) '65. .30

√ September 1965 school desegregation: old problems under a new law. (Special report) '65. .30

√ City slum--poor people and problems: a report on an attempt to build a community organization around local self-interest issues in a southern city. (Special report) '65. .30

Additional Material Requested:

What happened in the South? 15p. '64. .05

August 10, 1966

Professor W. B. Jones, Jr.
The University of Tennessee
Department of Sociology
Knoxville, Tennessee 37916

Dear Professor Jones:

In compliance with your request of August 8, I am sending you, under separate cover, one copy of The Desegregation of Southern Schools: A Psychiatric Study, by M. Robert Coles. The price is .50.

I have also included our publications list. If after reading it you desire additional information, please do not hesitate to let me know.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Esther Lumpkin
Research Assistant

jcs

THE UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE
KNOXVILLE
37916

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

August 8, 1966

524-2981
AREA CODE: 615

Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

~~Knoxville~~

Gentlemen:

Please send a copy of

Coles, Robert M.D. THE DESEGREGATION OF SOUTHERN SCHOOLS: A PSYCHIATRIC STUDY

Bill me for the cost of this ~~xxxxx~~ report.

Yours truly,

W. B. Jones

W. B. Jones Jr.
Professor

J

August 10, 1966

The National Southern
Christian Foundation
Southern African Committee
475 Riverside Drive
New York, New York

Dear Sirs:

We would like to request that you add our organization to your mailing list.

Thank you.

Very truly yours,

(Mrs.) Esther Lumpkin
Research Assistant

August 12, 1966

Miss Jessie L. Murphree
Box 2284 S.H.S.
Huntsville, Texas

Dear Miss Murphree:

In compliance with your request of July 27, I am sending you under separate folder, material which I believe you will find most helpful in the writing of your thesis. In addition, I have included our publications list, and a news clip from the Los Angeles Times which should prove useful.

You might be interested in contacting the Houston Council on Human Relations located at 5403 Austin Street, Houston; chairman, Mr. Henry Groppe, for additional information.

Thank you for your offer to share with us any information you may acquire. We shall be most happy to receive it. In the meantime, if we can be of further assistance, please do not hesitate to write again.

Very truly yours,

(Mrs.) Esther Lumpkin
Research Assistant

jcs

Rec'd 8/12/66

Box 2284 S. H. S.
Huntsville, Texas
July 27th, 1966

Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

Gentlemen:

As I have chosen for my Thesis topic "An Analysis of the Nomination and Election of Miss Barbara Jordan to the Texas Senate — 1966", I would appreciate your sending me a list of available publications concerning Negro political participation in the South. We have "The Negro Voter in the South" by Margaret Price, 1957, in our college library, but in view of the many radical changes since 1957, I am hoping to find some more current information. If you have any copies of the above mentioned pamphlet available I would like to purchase one.

I have already spent a great deal of time computing statistics, interviewing the candidates, gathering newspaper clippings, etc., and am finding the results quite impressive. In a district in which the qualified voters were approximately equally divided racially Miss Jordan won by a margin of two-to-one over a man who had compiled one of the most liberal voting records in the Texas House of Representatives. Her victory in the May 7th

Democratic Primary was attributable to two primary factors: the Negro voters in the district turned out nearly 15 per cent better than the White voters did; and, Miss Jordan won approximately 25 per cent of the White vote. I will be glad to share the further conclusions which my research precipitates with you as they come to light.

Miss Jordan's election will undoubtedly stimulate increased political participation on the part of Negroes here in Texas - something we have been trying to accomplish with varying degrees of success through our Voter's Leagues. Frankly, I feel that the demise of the Poll Tax, Legislative and Congressional redistricting, and Miss Jordan's election have signaled the entrance of Texas into the 20th Century. There is still much work to be done, but at least we have begun.

I will appreciate any assistance you can give me on this matter, and will reciprocate as far as possible.

Thank you,

Jessie L. Murphree

Jessie L. Murphree

23 August 1966

Mrs. Joy Stilley
United Feature Syndicate
220 East Forty-Second Street
New York, New York 10017

Dear Mrs. Stilley:

I regret that we cannot supply you with photographs of Negro teachers in integrated classrooms.

We have contacted the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, the Georgia Teachers and Education Association, and the Georgia Education Association. None of these agencies are able to supply such photographs.

Perhaps your writer mentioned individual teachers in her article, and if so, your best bet might be to contact those teachers.

I'm sorry we weren't of more help. We'll be happy to have another opportunity to answer requests from you.

Sincerely,

Joan C. Browning
for the
Research Department

Do you know where such may be available?

UNITED *Feature* SYNDICATE

220 East Forty-Second Street New York 17, N.Y.

August 18, 1966

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, NW
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sirs:

United Feature Syndicate is preparing a Spotlite Series on "The Negro Teacher in the South," which comprehensively covers problems faced by Negro educators, the progress being made in the field and public concern over inequality of academic opportunity.

We understand from the author, Mrs. Karen Branan, that your organization may be able to supply us with appropriate pictures -- either 5 by 7 or 8 by 10 glossies. What we would like are photos of Negro teachers in white or integrated classrooms, integrated faculties or the like, together with information for the cutlines.

The Spotlite feature is widely used, appearing in leading papers over the country, and we feel the subject has been treated in a sympathetic manner. Since this series will be released shortly, we will need the pictures by August 26.

Thank you very much for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

Joy Stilley

(Mrs.) Joy Stilley

August 30, 1966

Mr. Donald A. Jelinek
Lawyers Conference Defense Committee
31½ Franklin Street
P. O. Box 956
Selma, Alabama

Dear Mr. Jelinek:

We were unable to find crimes committed in the southern states by race, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation did not publish their report by race.

I suggest you obtain a copy of H. Garfinkal's report, Social Forces, 1949. He examined murder convictions over an eleven year period in ten North Carolina counties.

Southern Regional Council did a report in 1965 entitled, Southern Justice: An Indictment, in collaboration with the southern regional office of the American Civil Liberties Union. Dr. Conyers at Atlanta University is bringing this report up-to-date. I am sending this to you under separate cover. Also included in this mailing is a copy of the National Prisoner Statistic Bulletin. This report does cover executions in the southern states by race.

If we can be of further assistance, please let us know.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Doris Reed
Research Assistant

jcs

August 30, 1966

Miss J. B. Macmer
15 Bradley Avenue
Thornburg, Melbourne, Victoria
Australia

Dear Miss Macmer:

In compliance with your recent letter, I am sending you under separate cover, some books and recent newsclips that may help you in your studies.

This material should explain some of the actual conflicts, mental and physical, that Negroes suffer; the social status, and progress of school desegregation.

Thank you for writing us, and if we can be of further assistance, please let us know.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Doris Reed
Research Assistant

jcs

Dear Madam/Sir,

I am a tertiary level student studying Dietetics and Teaching at the Emily McPherson college in Melbourne. I am nineteen years of age and at present completing the second year of the course in which a fifteen thousand word thesis is required by October the 24th. as a means of passing the year successfully.

The theme I have chosen is the Negro problem and its solution.

Miss Jacqueline Macner,
15 Bradley Ave.,
Thornbury,
Melbourne, Victoria,
Australia.
17th August, 1966.

TO
The Secretary,
Southern Regional Council,
63 Auburn Avenue,
Atlanta 3,
Georgia.

I am most keenly interested and devoted by the topic I have chosen, but I find that texts, newspaper reports etc. insufficient for my purposes.

I would be most grateful if you could send any written information on the mutual conflicts, mental and physical, that the Negro suffers, his social status, the progress of desegregation and any other information available. I will be willing to pay postage fees if necessary.

I will be most thrilled and happy if you could help me in my request. I am also interested in the names and addresses of any Negro leaders in Freedom Movements and any Negro journalists who would be willing to answer some of my questions.

I am sure that this will be of great assistance to me in the writing of my thesis and it will also be of great interest to my fellow students and lecturers.

Thanking you very much.

Yours faithfully,

Jacqueline G. Manner.

SECOND FOLD HERE

SENDER'S NAME AND ADDRESS.

MISS J.B. MACNER
15 BRADLEY AVENUE,
THORNBURY, MELBOURNE, VICTORIA
AUSTRALIA.

SLIT HERE

IF ANYTHING IS ENCLOSED OR ANY TAPE OR STICKER ATTACHED, THIS FORM MUST BEAR POSTAGE AT THE RATE FOR AIR MAIL LETTERS.

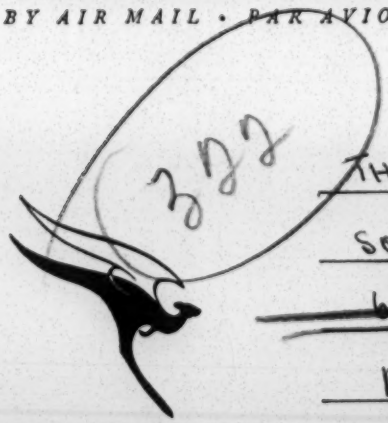
SLIT HERE

AEROGRAMME

BY AIR MAIL • PAR AVION

MELBOURNE
19 AUG
3 JAN
1966
VIC AUST

AUSTRALIA
KEEP AUSTRALIA CLEAN BY PLANT QUARANTINE
9c



THE SECRETARY,
SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL,
~~63 AUBURN~~ AVENUE,
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA.
UNITED STATES of AMERICA

(COUNTRY OF DESTINATION)

Janet,

Please cancel our subscription to the Houston Chronicle.

Also, could you write the Austin, Texas STATESMAN and ask for a one-month trial subscription?

Thanks. glenda

Drop the Commercial Appeal
pick up the Nashville
Tennessean
subscription for 6 months -

FYI:

All done.

p.

29 August 1966

Mr. Julian Cope
Route One, Box 145-A
Union Springs, Alabama

Dear Mr. Cope:

Under separate cover I am sending miscellaneous publications regarding Negro participation in government in the South, and I'm enclosing here a publications list. If you see anything of interest, let us know.

The Committee onPPolitical Education, AFL-CIO (815 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. 20006) might be able to give you more specific information. And, as I'm sure you know, newspaper morgues are an invaluable source of such information.

If you have further specific questions, we'll be glad to try to find the information.

Sincerely,

Joan C. Browning
for the
Research Department

JB
Enclosure

please call me
[illegible]

Union Springs, Ala.
Route One, Box 145-A
July 9, 1966

Dear Sirs:

I am a graduate student at Troy State College, interested in the political changes the negro has experienced since 1940. Specifically, his gaining the right to vote and election to public office is of most concern to me.

If you have any information on these two topics, including graphs or charts, I would appreciate it very much. The courthouses in my area have been very parsimonious with information and data relative to the subject. I will be happy to pay for any publications or expense you may have.

Sincerely,

Julian Cope

6 September 1966

Mrs. Charlie M. Ford
1215 Boulevard Drive, S.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Ford:

As you requested by telephone today, I am sending under separate cover one copy of "Changing Patterns in the New South". You may regard this letter as an invoice in the amount of $0.35.

We are out of "The Conditions of our Rights."

Attached here is a list of our publications; we would be happy to send those of interest to "National Negro History Week."

Let us know if we can be of further assistance.

Sincerely,

Joan C. Browning

JB

September 13, 1966

Mr. Adam Hochschild
2317 Hearst Avenue
Berkeley 9
California

Dear Mr. Hochschild:

Under separate cover I am sending you a copy of the Southern Regional Council's 1965 school desegregation study and copies of comparative school desegregation figures for the years 1954 through 1965.

When figures for 1966 are available, I will send them to you. I hope they will reach you in time to meet your deadline.

Sincerely,

Glenda Bartley
Research Assistant

Mailed separately:
September 1965

September 14, 1966

Mr. Carroll Stenson
Director
Minnesota Valley Action
Council, Inc.
307½ South Minnesota Avenue
P. O. Box 24
St. Peter, Minnesota 56082

Dear Mr. Stenson:

Thank you for your complimentary letter and request for information on our organization.

We hope the materials listed below, which we are enclosing, will hlep you in your efforts.

Yours very truly,

(Mrs.) Bernice S. Morrison

jcs

Encls. - 3.

Southern Regional Council 's descriptive brochure;
NEW SOUTH, January, 1964;
Publications List.

GB

Minnesota Valley Action Council, Inc.
307½ South Minnesota Avenue, P.O. Box 24
St. Peter, Minnesota 56082

August 23, 1966

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsythe NW
Atlanta, Georgia

Gentlemen:

We are very interested in your organization. We know that you have worked for years with the underprivileged people, not only of America, but of the world. You must have a wealth of information in your literature, pamphlets, booklets, etc., telling of objectives and how you help the underprivileged and what part your organization is taking in America's "War on Poverty."

Please send us information you feel will help us write a component (program) helping your interests in our district. With this added knowledge, we may be able to look for new ways to help those to be served in our area.

Thanking you in advance for this material, we remain,

Yours very truly,

Carroll Stenson

Carroll Stenson, Director

brm

September 16, 1966

Miss Winifred Oesmond
Civil Rights Commission
801 19th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20425

Dear Miss Oesmond:

Under separate cover, I am mailing you some information on education, demonstrations, violence, religion, and employment in North Carolina for the years 1965 and 1966.

North Carolina has had many civic and political leaders who have worked to direct the state along a path of progress rather than permit it to drift down a futile path of racial stress. Whatever the climates of good will that officials had labored to create, there were and still are agents of hate and violence. The state is one of the South's biggest Ku Klux Klan strongholds, and after the bombing of several Negro homes, the residents formed a bi-racial committee and stated that North Carolina would not be deterred in its efforts to promote racial harmony and community progress through the fullest possible development of responsible citizenship.

North Carolina desegregated its schools with a minimum amount of trouble; they are now working towards complete school integration and faculty desegregation. They are also taking a good look at its slums and trying to do something about them.

I hope the materials will be of help to you. If we can be of further assistance, please do not hesitate to let us know.

Yours truly,

(Mrs.) Doris Reed
Research Assistant

jcs

September 16, 1966

Mr. McNeill Smith, Attorney
700 Jefferson Street Building
Greensboro
North Carolina

Dear Mr. Smith;

We are mailing you some information on Mr. Leonard Patterson. The March 30, 1966 Group Research Report indentified Patterson as a John Birch Society speaker. Group Research will send you information from their files on him, too. Included in the material we are sending is our only copy of the report to the 1962 regular session of the Mississippi State Legislature by the general legislative investigating Committee. When you are finished with it, please return it to us.

I hope the information feaches you in time to be of some use.

Sincerely,

Glenda Bartley
Research Assistant

Mailed separately:
Report to the 1962 Mississippi Legislature
Copy of Group Research Report, March 30, 1966
Copy of newsclip;
Copies of pages from Communism and the Churches

Res

September 21, 1966

Congressional Quarterly, Inc.
1735 K Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20006

Gentlemen:

Please send us the following:

1 copy REPRESENTATION & APPORTIONMENT	$ 2.50
1 copy LEGISLATORS AND THE LOBBYISTS	2.50
1 copy FEDERAL ROLE IN EDUCATION	2.50
1 copy REVOLUTION IN CIVIL RIGHTS	2.50
1 copy HOUSING A NATION	2.50
	$ 12.50

Please bill us for these items.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Glenda Bartley
Research Department

GB/km

ORDERS PLACED 9/21/66

1. SOUTHERN POLITICAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION - Journal of Politics
2. SOCIAL FORCES - 1 year subscription
3. RAMPARTS - 1 one year subscription
4. COMMENTARY - one year subscription
5. ATLANTIC - one year subscription
6. PUBLICATION SALES NEA - 8 books or phamplets 021-00616, 191-05954, 163-04930, 191-05972, 161-05014, 163-05046, Stock Nos. 165-04904, 165-05036
7. UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA PRESS - Higbee, N. Y. State Law
8. THE PETAL PAPER - one year subscription
9. JOHN WILEY & SONS - MOTHERS OF SIX CULTURES: ANTECEDENTS OF CHILD REARING
10. INSTITUTE OF HUMAN RELATIONS PRESS - CASE STUDY OF A RIOT; CRIME AND RACE
11. UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN PRESS - 1 year subscription JOURNAL OF HUMAN RESOURCES
12. SEABURY PRESS - RIOTS, U. S. A.
13. PANTHEON BOOKS - THE PSYCHOLOGY OF POWER
14. HILL & WANG - AMERICAN NEGRO SHORT STORIES
15. CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY -5 pamphlets or books
    REPRESENTATION & APPORTIONMENT, LEGISLATORS AND THE LOBBYISTS, FEDERAL ROLE IN EDUCATION, REVOLUTION IN CIVIL RIGHTS, HOUSING A NATION
16. GROVE PRESS - AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF MALCOLM X
17. CROWELL-COLLIER PUB. CO. - RADICALISM IN AMERICA
18. OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS - WHITE PROTESTANTISM AND THE NEGRO
19. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS - NEGRO JOBLESS UP- WHY?
20. NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MANUFACTURERS - MIND program reports

SMITH, MOORE, SMITH, SCHELL & HUNTER
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW
SUITE 700 JEFFERSON STANDARD BUILDING
GREENSBORO, N. C.

JULIUS C. SMITH
BEVERLY C. MOORE
McNEILL SMITH
JULIUS C. SMITH, III
BYNUM M. HUNTER
BRAXTON SCHELL
STEPHEN P. MILLIKIN
JOHN J. DORTCH
RICHMOND G. BERNHARDT, JR.
CHARLES E. MELVIN, JR.
RICHARD J. TUGGLE
HERBERT O. DAVIS
JAMES G. EXUM, JR.
JACK W. FLOYD
JAMES R. TURNER
NORMAN B. SMITH

TELEPHONE 273-8265
AREA CODE 919
MAILING ADDRESS:
P. O. DRAWER G
GREENSBORO, N. C. 27402

September 23, 1966

Rec'd 9/26/66

Southern Regional Council,
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.,
Atlanta 3, Georgia.

Gentlemen:

In the package to which this letter is attached is your copy of "A Report to the 1962 Regular Session, Mississippi State Legislature by the General Legislative Investigating Committee."

Thank you for letting us use this report.

Very truly yours,

McNeill Smith

McNS:mmc

SMITH, MOORE, SMITH, SCHELL & HUNTER
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW
SUITE 700 JEFFERSON STANDARD BUILDING
GREENSBORO, N. C.

JULIUS C. SMITH
BEVERLY C. MOORE
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JACK W. FLOYD
JAMES R. TURNER
NORMAN B. SMITH

TELEPHONE 273-8265
AREA CODE 919
MAILING ADDRESS:
P. O. DRAWER G
GREENSBORO, N. C. 27402

September 23, 1966

Miss Anne W. Cochran,
GROUP RESEARCH, INC.,
422 Bond Building,
1404 New York Avenue, N. W.,
Washington 5, D. C.

Dear Miss Cochran:

Thank you for your letter of September 16, 1966 and the enclosures of materials concerning Leonard Patterson. These materials were very helpful in the deposition taken of Leonard Patterson taken on September 21. Do you wish me to return these materials to you, or are these copies which I can retain in my file here?

Very truly yours,

McNeill Smith

McNS:mmc
cc: Miss Bartley,
Southern Regional Council,
5 Forsyth St., Atlanta, Ga.

September 26, 1966

Miss Jean McGinnis
47 Brighton Road, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Miss McGinnis

In answer to your inquiry, President Johnson named Roger Wilkins director of the Community Relations Service in 1964. Wilkins, 33, is a nephew of Roy Wilkins, executive director of the NAACP. Leroy Collins, former governor of Florida, was the first director and now serves at the Under-Secretary of Commerce.

President Johnson said he believed that Wilkins, possessed the poise and calm judgment required for the Civil Rights Conciliation Service, which is presently a part of the Commerce Department, but expected to be shifted to the Justice Department if Congress approves.

Wilkins will have the rank of assistant attorney general, and will report directly to the attorney general.

I hope this information will be helpful to you, and if we can be of further assistance, please let us know.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Doris Reed
Research Assistant

jcs

September 30, 1966

Harcourt, Brace & World, Inc.
757 Third Avenue
New York, New York

Gentlemen:

Please send us two copies of the book NEGROES AND THE NEW SOUTHERN POLITICS by Donald R. Matthews and James W. Prothro.

Please bill us for these copies.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.)Glenda Bartley
Research Department

GB/km

October 6, 1966

Mr. John F. Klein
257 Harmon Hall
Kalamazoo College
Kalamazoo, Mich. 49001

Dear John:

For a friend you have been treated shabbily. You would never know that I was so very glad to hear from you, and I do hope you were not being literal about the "near future". What happened was that your request for information on welfare in Georgia was routed to a summer worker, who did nothing about it, and I just found your letter again yesterday.

Anyhow, enough of this, and here is some information on welfare. Enclosed is a study done by the Georgia Council, and some zeroxed newsclips on the situation in Georgia.

Hope this helps, all is well here, and good luck.

Cordially yours,

Bernice M. Morrison
Research Department

BSM

Enc. - 3

257 Harmon Hall
Kalamazoo College
Kalamazoo, Michigan 49001
July 15, 1966

Mrs. Bernice Morrison
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Morrison:

I have to start on a term paper in the near future on public welfare in Georgia. I was wondering if you might have some pertinant information on this subject, particularly in the area of State programs and complaints concerning these programs. Another important area is that of the relationship of State programs to Federal and Local programs. Anything that you could send me would be greatly appreciated. I shall also write to the State Welfare Department altho I don't know how much help they will be.

I do hope that all is well with you and everyone at the Council. I had a most memorable experience working with you all this past spring. My congratulations to Vernon on his appointment to the President's Draft Study Commission! Please give my regards to everyone at the Council.

Sincerely,

John

John F. Klein

October 7, 1966

Mr. C. B. Bailey, Chairman
Columbia Council on Human Relations
1628 McFadden St.
Columbia, S. C.

Dear Mr. Bailey:

The enclosed book review on Children of the South by Margaret Anderson has just come to my attention.

This review appeared in the Richmond News Leader, Sept. 14, 1966.

I am sorry that we are not able to provide you with a more detailed brochure as you requested. Please don't hesitate to contact us , if we can be of any further service.

Sincerely,

Susan Friedman
Research Dept.

Enc - 1 news clipping

Oct. 10, 1966

Mr. C. B. Bailey, Chairman
Columbia Council on Human Relations
1628 McFadden St.
Columbia, S. C.

Dear Mr. Bailey:

The enclosed book review on Margaret Anderson's Children of the South has come to my attention. I hope you will find it helpful in supplementing the review from the "Richmond News Leader."

Sincerely,

Susan Friedman
Research Dept.

Enc - one news clipping

October 6, 1966

Mr. C. B. Bailey, Chairman
Columbia Council on Human Relations
1628 McFadden St.
Columbia, S. C.

Dear Mr. Bailey:

You requested a brochure of information on the book, Children of the South, by Margaret Anders. We are so sorry we do not have this in our files, nor the book.

We hope we can be more helpful next time.

Yours very truly,

Bernice S. Morrison
Research Department

BSM

1628 McFadden Street
Columbia, S. C.
September 8, 1966

Gentlemen:

Please send a brochure of information on the book, "Children of the South" by Maragret Anders on with foreword by Ralph McGill.

Yours truly,
C. B. Bailey
C. B. Bailey, Chairman
Columbia Council on Human Relations

October 5, 1966

Dr. Peter P. Jonitis
Department of Sociology
Bates College
Lewiston, Maine

Dear Dr. Jonitis:

Under separate cover I am sending you several pamphlets with information on race relations. Since your topic is so broad, I have confined my material to three basic categories: Racial demonstrations, Progress in race relations, and Trends in race relations.

Please excuse my delay in sending these materials. I hope you will find them of some value. If I can be of any further service, don't hesitate to contact me.

Good luck with your speech!

Sincerely,

Susan Friedman
Research Department

Mailed separately:
"The Civil Rights Crisis: A Synopsis of Recent Development"
" The Question From Jacksonville"
" The Continuing Crisis"
" Charlotte Has Built It's Integration Road"
"Richmond Quietly Leads Way In Race Relations"
" Encounter With The Furture"
" Exercerpts From Speech of Governor Combs, February 24"

12 Sept. 1966

So. Regional Council
5 Forsyth St., N.W.
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Sirs:

I have to give a talk on "Race Relations" on Oct. 10. I am particularly interested in the race riots of the past 2-3 yrs. I would be most grateful to you for sending me as soon as possible any factual material and scholarly reports on this subject. Any suggestions on what to read will also be most welcome. If you do not have anything substantial on the subject, would you be so kind as to give names + addresses of persons + orgzns which could help me collect some up-to-date solid materials. Background material, such as The changing South, would be most helpful.

With many thanks, I am

Sincerely,
Peter P. Jonitis

DR. PETER P. JONITIS
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY
BATES COLLEGE
LEWISTON, MAINE

FOLD SIDES OVER AND THEN FOLD BOTTOM UP
MOISTEN FLAP WELL AND APPLY PRESSURE TO SEAL

DR. PETER P. JONITIS
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY
BATES COLLEGE
LEWISTON, MAINE

LEWISTON, ME
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US POSTAGE
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AIR MAIL

Southern Regional Council
Research Dept.
5 Forsyth St., N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

FIRST FOLD

SECOND FOLD

AÉROGRAMME • PAR AVION

DO NOT USE TAPE OR STICKERS TO SEAL

NO ENCLOSURES PERMITTED

5:30 or 7:00
Tues + Thurs
U S Survey

Telephone Request

October 6, 1966

Mrs. Norman Diamond
82 Blackland Road, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Diamond:

In answer to your inquiry, insurrection and attempt to incite insurrection comes under the heading of Georgia's Anti-Riot Law.

Georgia's law states that insurrection shall consist on any combined resistance to the lawful authority of the state, with intent to the denial thereof, when the same is manifested or intended to be manifested by acts of violence. An attempt to incite insurrection -- any attempt by persuasion or otherwise, to induce others to join in any combined resistance to the lawful authority of the state, punishment for insurrection or attempt to incite insurrection is death; or, if the jury recommends mercy, confinement in the penitentiary for not less than five nor more than twenty years.

Riot -- any two or more persons who shall do an unlawful act of violence or any other act in a violent and tumultuous manner shall be guilty of a riot and punished as a misdeameanor.

Under separate cover, I have mailed you some materials on the Civil Rights Bill for 1966 and civil liberties.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Doris K. Reed
Research Assistant

jcs

as soon as they become available.
Sincerely,

Glenda Bartley
Research Assistant

Mailed separately:
September 1965 School Desegregation
Continuing Crisis

October 10, 1966

Mrs. Angela Connolly
1921 North Kedzie Ave.
Chicago
Illinois 60647

Dear Mrs. Connolly:

Under separate cover I am sending you copies of two Southern Regional Council publications dealing with intimidation encountered by Negroes involved in school desegregation. Also included is a list of publications and Xeroxed copies of state "round-ups" from the Southern Education Reporting Service's Statistical Summary.

Shoulddyou wish to order any of the material in the publications list, please do so. As I told you in our telephone conversation, I will send you 1966 school desegregation figures as soon as they become available.

Sincerely,

Glenda Bartley
Research Assistant

Mailed separately:
September 1965 School Desegregation
Continuing Crisis

Russell Jones CR Com Chi
Loyola
School Dsrg in South since
1954

Mrs. Angela Connolly
1921 N. Kedzie Ave
Chi 60647

11 October 1966

Mr. Louis M. Gershon
98 Deering Road
Mattapan, Massachusetts 02126

Dear Mr. Gershon:

Attached is a brief bibliography of books and articles regarding property values and integrated housing.

The best we can do on your request for "Negro population in various cities" is refer you to the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, for their 1960 statistics. Under the Voting Rights Act of 1965 the Bureau conducted studies of various Southern counties, and these reports are available from that agency.

Regarding your third question, you have there in Cambridge Dr. Robert Coles who has researched and published in this field. He can be contacted at Harvard.

If you could be more specific we could perhaps be of more assistance.

Yours truly,

Joan C. Browning
for the
Research Department

JB

PROPERTY VALUES IN INTEGRATED HOUSING:

Charles Abrams. Forbidden Neighbors. Harper.

Belden Morgan. Values in Transition Areas: Some New Concepts. National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing, 35 W. 32 Street, N.Y. 10001.

American Friends Service Committee. Homes and Community.

Donald Hueber. "Panic and Property". Community, Oct. 1965.

Erdman Palmore and John Howe. Residential Integration and Property Values. Anti-Defamation League.

Earl B. Schwultst. A Banker Relates Experiences in Financing Non-White Housing. U. S. Housing and Home Finance Agency, Washington, D.C.

The Washington Post. "Property Values Show Stability When Negro Families Move In." April 3, 1965. Reprinted and distributed by the A.F.S.C., Metro Washington Housing Program, 245 2nd Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20002.

98 Deering Road
Mattapan, Mass. 02126

October 6, 1966

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Attention: Research Department

Gentlemen:

ns - 30¢
pl
10-10-66
is

You have been recommended as a source for material on Civil Rights by Professor Zinn of Boston University.

I am interested in getting a list of available publications on the following matters:

1. What happens to property values when Negroes move into a white area?

2. Negro population in various cities.

3. Harmful effects of segregated education on white people.

I shall look forward to hearing from you.

Very truly yours,

Louis M Gershon

Gershon

...ton 25, D. C. ... Training,

... will find our material of some value.

Sincerely,

E

Susan Friedman
Research Dept.

Oct. 12, 1966

Mr. Edward A. Feaver
534 Holloway St.
Albany, Ga.

Dear Mr. Feaver:

I have enclosed under separate cover certain materials on the economic structure of rural Georgia.

I have also included information on employment opportunities for the Negro in the South and federal programs. For more complete information however, on the Manpower Development and Training Act in your area, I suggest that you contact the Office of Manpower, Automation, and Training, U. S. Dept. of Labor, Washington 25, D. C.

I hope you will find our material of some value.

Sincerely,

Susan Friedman
Research Dept.

Mailed separately
National Sharecroppers Fund News
Eight xerox sheets from Census Report
One clipping
Federal Programs To Promote Employment and Development in Rural Com.
Federal "Anti-Poverty" Programs
Cooperatives, Credit Unions, and Poor People
The Negro and Employment Opportunities in the South - Three copies

534 Holloway St.
Albany, Georgia
Oct. 3, 1966

Southern Regional Council
Research Division
5 Forsyth St.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sirs:

I am writing for the Southwest Georgia Project, directed by Charles Sherrod, to inquire about factual information your research department might have for distribution on the economic structure of rural Georgia--especially the Southwest area. We have started a study group for our staff which is composed of several high school students and some local adults. We need to know as much as we can about the economics of this region in order that we may do more effective work.

We have some copies of your excellent report entitled, "The Economic Status of the Negro: In the Nation and in the South". We would like any further material you might have on:employment trends; effect of industry on employment, especially in the light of the cybernetic revolution; plans for displaced agricultural workers; manpower retraining programs, especially information on vocational schools; the impact of the anti-poverty program on rural economics; the role of welfare in rural economics; and any other material you might have at your disposal. We are particularly interested in information based on the period after 1960 as this would show the effect of the civil rights struggle thus far.

I hope you will be able to assist us by sending us whatever material you can. Thank you for your trouble.

Sincerely,

Edward A. Feaver

Edward A. Feaver
Field Worker for
SW Ga. Project

Oct. 14, 1966

Mr. Joseph M. Oliver, Jr.
1408 Gentry Lane
Charlottesville, Va.

Dear Mr. Oliver;

I am sending you under separate cover available figures on Negro - White vote registration in Georgia compiled from our Voter Education Project. More recent figures should be available in a few weeks. If you are still interested and this is not toolate, feel free to write me and I will be happy to send them to you.

I suggest that you consult The World Almanac for presidential election figures for the years you mentioned.

I hope you will find the registration figures of some help.

Sincerely,

Susan Friedman
Research Dept.

Mailed separately:
V. E. P. Estimate of Negro-White Voter Registration in Ga.

October 13, 1966

Dear Sir:

In connection with research I am currently engaged in at the University of Virginia I have need of certain statistics regarding electoral patterns in the First Congressional District of Georgia. I am referred to you by the Hon. G. Elliott Hagan, congressman from that district.

Specifically, I am in urgent need of current Negro-white voter registration figures on a county by county basis for the entire district, and figures, again on a county by county basis, for the Presidential elections of 1952, 1956, 1960, and 1964. Although the First did not contain Johnson and Laurens counties during these years I would appreciate it if you could include the same for these counties.

Many thanks for any help you may be able to render.

Sincerely,

Joseph M. Oliver, Jr.

Joseph M. Oliver, Jr.

Return address:
Joseph M. Oliver, Jr.
1408 Gentry Lane
Charlottesville, Va.

Oct. 14, 1966

Mr. Dev. Kumar
502 Sector 16
Chandigarah, India

Dear Mr. Kumar:

I am mailing under separate cover a representative sampling of publications distributed by the Southern Regional Council.

I hope you will find this information of some value. If I can be of any further service, feel free to contact me.

Sincerely,

Susan Friedman
Research Dept.

Mailed separately:
A City Slum - Poor People and Problems
Southern Justice: An Indictment
The Migrant Farmer
September 1965 School Desegregation

Glenda: I'm sorry that I didn't get time to do this—

Dev Kumar
502, Sector 16
Chandigarh,
India

Sally

874-5864

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October 18, 1966

Mr. Cy Rosenthal
6515 Waydown Boulevard
Box 4191
Clayton, Missouri

Dear Mr. Rosenthal:

Mr. Watters has referred your recent letter to our research department.

In answer to your inquiry, Mr. Stokely Carmichael, along with members of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, organized the Lowndes County Freedom Organization in December, 1965. The name "Black Panther" was later given the party by the news media because the organization uses a black panther as its emblem. The name has not been officially changed.

The party is composed of Negro businessmen and politicians. Its main purpose is to solve the immediate problems in the Black Belt counties of Alabama, and to help Negroes gain political power. They are determined that any Negro they elect will be responsive to them and their needs, and feel this can only be done by supporting people like themselves from their own ranks for political offices.

Lowndes was one of the first counties where federal voter registrars were sent under provisions of the new voter registration law. Lowndes is particularly significant in Negro voting power, since it has about 82 per cent Negroes. On December 12, 1965,

there were about 3,000 Negroes registered to vote compared to about 1,900 eligible whites. Other counties in the Black Belt, where there is a Negro majority, will show increased registration under the federal voter examiners.

Under separate cover, I am sending you some newspaper articles on the organization, but we do not have any books to refer you to. For additional information, I suggest you write Miss Claire McMeans, one of the field secretaries, at Fort Deposit in Lowndes County, Alabama.

Thank you for writing us. If we can be of further assistance, please let us know.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Doris K. Reed
Research Assistant

jcs

OCT. 8, 1966

Dear Mr. Waters, Rec'd 10/10/66

I am a student at Washington U. in St Louis and am writing a paper on the Black Panther Party. A friend of mine suggested that I write to you.

For the paper I'm writing I'd like to know such things as: Who organized the Black Panther Party? How was it organized? What were its initial goals? Have these those goals changed? What influence has the Party had in the Black Community? with the White Community? What do you think the Party has accomplished? What would you like to see it do? What are some of the strengths and the weaknesses of the Party?

I realize that you could write a book answering the above questions. However, I hope they give you an indication of the kinds of things I'm looking for. Any information you can give me will be greatly appreciated.

Also if there are any printed materials either by or about the Black Panther Party, I would be greatly interested in knowing how and where I can get a hold of them.

Thank you very much for your time and help.

Sincerely yours,

Cy Rosenthal
6515 Guydown
Box 4191
Clayton, Mo.
63105

October 17, 1966

I. F. Stone's Weekly
5618 Nebraska Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20015

Gentlemen:

Please enter our subscription to the I. F. Stone Weekly. A check for $5.00 is enclosed.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Bernice Morrison
Research Department

BM/km

Enclosures

October 17, 1966

Mr. Norman L. Kilpatrick
51-E Ridge Road
Greenbelt, Maryland

Dear Mr. Kilpatrick:

Thank you for sending the news clips and materials on the changing neighborhoods. I am sure they will be most helpful to us.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Doris Reed
Research Assistant

jcs

Telephone request

October 17, 1966

Mr. John Seigenthaler
11 Broad Street
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Seigenthaler:

I am sorry we cannot send you the fifty copies of The Economic Status of Negroes: In the Nation and in the South by Vivian W. Henderson due to our limited supply. However, Mr. Anderson, managing editor of SRC publications, has asked me to send you two copies of the pamphlet. It is being mailed to you under separate cover.

We do not have any immediate plans to have a reprint done. However, if we do, please let us know if you will have need of the information at a later date, and we will gladly notify you when we get additional copies.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Doris Reed

jcs

October 18, 1966

Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith
315 Lexington Avenue
New York, New York 10016

Gentlemen:

Please send us one copy of the publication, NEGRO AMERICAN INTELLIGENCE by Thomas F. Pettigrew; price 50¢.

Enclosed is 50¢ in coin to cover this cost.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Bernice Morrison
Research Department

BM/km

Enclosure

October 18, 1966

Superintendent of Documents
United States Government Printing Office
Washington, D. C. 20402

Dear Sir:

Please send us one copy of HOW TO TURN TALK INTO ACTION, published by the Community Relations Service, U. S. Department of Justice, No. J 23-8: H 88/966, 10¢; and one copy of THE NEGROES IN THE UNITED STATES, Their Economic and Social Situation, Catalog No. L.23:1511, $1.25. Check is enclosed for $1.35 to cover these costs.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Bernice Morrison
Research Department

BM/km

Enc. - Check $1.35

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1U. WHAT SHOULD BE THE FOREIGN AID POLICY OF THE UNITED STATES? The Foreign Affairs Division, Legislative Reference Service, Library of Congress, has prepared this compilation of excerpts and bibliography on the National high school debate topic for 1966–67. This document includes excerpts on: the background of American foreign aid; military *vs.* nonmilitary assistance; bilateral *vs.* multilateral aid; and aid to totalitarian countries. 1966. 261 p.
Catalog No. 89–2:S.doc.89 75¢

THREE NEW STATISTICAL MAPS. Issued by the Bureau of Census, these U.S. maps, showing the names and boundaries of all counties, contain data from the reports of the 1960 Census of population. Data are shown by class intervals for the counties. Income, educational attainment, and school enrollment, are the subjects of the three new reference maps, *listed below.*

2U. Per Capita Money Income, by Counties of the United States, 1959. 1966. 30 x 42 in.
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15U. BASIC LAWS AND AUTHORITIES OF THE GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION, Revised to January 1, 1966. Contains the text of the basic laws and other enabling authorities for the programs and responsibilities of the General Services Administration, as amended to January 1, 1966. Laws, Executive orders, reorganization plans, and other directions are included. This compilation should provide a convenient and useful tool for those within and outside the Government who have need to know the basic laws and authorities pertaining to the functions and responsibilities of GSA. Rev. 1966. [287] p.
Catalog No. GS 1.5:G 28/966 $1.00

16U. GENERAL STORES STOCK CATALOG, July 1966 Supplement to January 1966 Hand Tool Section. This Supplement, to the Hand Tool Section January 1966, General Stores Stock Catalog, lists all items alphabetically under Federal Supply Classification Groups and Classes, including descriptive data, and lists items in Federal stock number sequence, including the stock number, item name, unit of issue, standard pack, and unit price. 1966. 69 p.
Catalog No. GS 2.10/2–2:966/supp.2 35¢

17U. UNITED STATES STATUTES AT LARGE, VOLUME 79. Contains the public and private laws and concurrent resolutions enacted during the first session of the 89th Congress of the United States, 1965. The proposed amendment to the Constitution of the

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5U. MEASURES FOR PROGRESS, A History of the National Bureau of Standards. *See special block on front panel for description of this publication.*
Catalog No. C 13.10:275 Cloth, $5.25

6U. INDUSTRIAL SECURITY MANUAL FOR SAFEGUARDING CLASSIFIED INFORMATION (Attachment to DD Form 441). Establishes the requirements for uniform security practices within industrial plants or educational institutions and all organizations and facilities used by prime and subcontractors having classified information of the Department of Defense, certain other Executive Departments and Agencies, or certain foreign governments in their custody. Rev. 1966. 236 p. il.
Catalog No. D 3.6/3:Se 2/966 $1.50

7U. MILSTRIP, ROUTING IDENTIFIER CODES, Supplement No. 1, May 15, 1966. This supplement to MILSTRIP, contains the complete listing of Routing Identifier Codes applicable to the manual and replaces in its entirety Appendix B4. Its purpose is to enable users of the manual to file the voluminous Codes under separate cover. It will also facilitate the processing of additions, revisions, and deletions to these Codes. 1966. 93 p.
Catalog No. D 7.6/4:M 59/supp.1 55¢

8U. ARMY PROCUREMENT PROCEDURE, Change 3, May 19, 1966. Contains changes to the *Army Procurement Procedure.* 1966. [3] p.
Catalog No. D 101.6/4:965/ch.3 5¢

9U. SEISMIC DESIGN FOR BUILDINGS. This Department of the Army Technical Manual prescribes the criteria and furnishes guidance for the design of all buildings and other structures in seismic areas. These instructions are applicable to all elements responsible for design of military construction located in regions where seismic activity is indicated by seismic zone maps and tabulation. 1966. [313] p. il.
Catalog No. D 101.11:5–809–10 $3.50

10U. FIREMAN. Prepared primarily for the instruction of Navy personnel, this Navy Training Course includes information on: Engineering fundamentals; ship propulsion; basic steam cycle; boilers; steam turbines and reduction gears; auxiliary machinery and equipment; instruments; pumps, valves, and piping; shipboard electrical equipment; internal combustion engines; and engineering watches. Rev. 1966. 172 p. il.
Catalog No. D 208.11:F 51/966 $1.00

11U. SHIPBOARD ELECTRICAL SYSTEMS. Prepared by the Bureau of Naval Personnel, this manual written primarily for engineering officers as an aid in gaining more knowledge of shipboard electrical systems, describes electrical equipment found on most types of U.S. Naval vessels. Following an introductory chapter on fundamental concepts of electricity, the text discusses a.c. and d.c. generators; voltage regulators; power distribution; shipboard lighting; electric propulsion; electrohydraulic steering, control order, and indicating systems; winches, windlasses, and elevators; degaussing; gyrocompasses; announcing, intercommunicating, and alarm systems; and closed circuit television. Rev. 1966. 427 p. il.
Catalog No. D 208.11/2:El 2/7/966 $2.25

12U. HANDBOOK OF MINIATURE PARTS AND INTEGRATED CIRCUIT DEVICES FOR ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT, SUPPLEMENT 1, APRIL 1966. This supplement to the *Handbook of Miniature Parts and Integrated Circuit Devices for Electronic Equipment* provides information on many of the latest items which have been developed and are available from suppliers. These items are additions to the basic handbook. 1966. 38 p. il.
Catalog No. D 211.6/2:El 2/3/965/supp.1 35¢

13U. ESTABLISHING THE PACKAGED DISASTER HOSPITAL. Provides detailed description of the Packaged Disaster Hospital and outlines the varied uses of the hospital in a community. Contains discussions of all plans, preattack and postattack, to efficiently activate the PDH as an independent facility in a national emergency. Included are plans for services, staffing, stockage, and related subjects. Rev. 1966. 50 p. il.
Catalog No. FS 2.302:F–1/3 25¢

14U. NURSERY–KINDERGARTEN ENROLLMENT OF CHILDREN UNDER SIX: OCTOBER 1965. Increasing emphasis on the importance and value of preschool education, particularly for children from economically and culturally deprived homes, has created a need for current data on the total number of 3-, 4-, and 5-year-old children in the population and the number enrolled in public and private nursing schools and kindergarten. This report is based on data obtained in the October 1965 Current Population Survey of the Bureau of Census covering each of the 50 States and the District of Columbia. 1966. 12 p.
Catalog No. FS 5.220:20079–65 20¢

taining to the functions and responsibilities of GSA. Rev. 1966. [287] p.
Catalog No. GS 1.5:G 28/966 $1.00

16U. GENERAL STORES STOCK CATALOG, July 1966 Supplement to January 1966 Hand Tool Section. This Supplement, to the Hand Tool Section January 1966, General Stores Stock Catalog, lists all items alphabetically under Federal Supply Classification Groups and Classes, including descriptive data, and lists items in Federal stock number sequence, including the stock number, item name, unit of issue, standard pack, and unit price. 1966. 69 p.
Catalog No. GS 2.10/2–2:966/supp.2 35¢

17U. UNITED STATES STATUTES AT LARGE, VOLUME 79. Contains the public and private laws and concurrent resolutions enacted during the first session of the 89th Congress of the United States, 1965. The proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States, relating to succession to the Presidency and Vice Presidency and to cases where the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, is also included, as well as Presidential Proclamation No. 3620, October 2, 1964 through No. 3684, October 23, 1965. 1966. 1692 p.
Catalog No. GS 4.111:79 Cloth, $9.25

18U. PROGRAMS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT. Describes the activities of the Department of Housing and Urban Development, Department of Housing and Urban Development Federal Housing Administration, and the Department of Housing and Urban Development Federal National Mortgage Association, whose objectives are better homes and communities. 1966. 22 p.
Catalog No. HH 1.2:P 94/8/966 20¢

19U. SOME FACTS ABOUT FHA HOUSING FOR THE ELDERLY, PROJECTS AND PEOPLE. Contains information on the characteristics of the new FHA-insured housing projects for the elderly, the entrance fees they charge, the facilities they offer, and the people who live in them. Drawn from experience of existing projects, this information should be helpful in the development of other housing projects for the Nation's elderly citizens. Rev. 1966. 13 p.
Catalog No. HH 2.2:El 2/966 15¢

20U. TOPOGRAPHIC INSTRUCTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, Leveling, Book 2, Chapters 2E1–2E5, 1966. One of a series of publications comprising a manual of topographic surveying and mapping of the Geological Survey Topographic Division, this book contains instructions for field operations and office computations in second and third order leveling. 1966. 63 p. il.
Catalog No. I 19.15/4:bk. 2/chap.2E1–2E5 50¢

21U. RESPIRATORY PROTECTIVE DEVICES APPROVED BY THE BUREAU OF MINES AS OF OCTOBER 1, 1965. Five schedules have been established to assist users in the selection of reliable and satisfactory respiratory devices. The current listing of approved devices as of October 1, 1965 is included in this publication. This listing should be valuable to all manufacturers and users of respiratory devices as a reference for checking on approved equipment. 1966. 22 p.
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22U. DEVELOPMENT OF THE BUREAU OF MINES GAS-COMBUSTION OIL-SHALE RETORTING PROCESS. Presents results from research and development carried out by the Bureau of Mines on the gas-combustion oil-shale retorting process. Effects of the process variables, results of gas and shale distribution studies, tests on shale particle size, and other details of experimental programs are discussed. Various auxiliary information and problems associated with the retorting process are also included. 1966. 199 p. il.
Catalog No. I 28.3:635 $1.00

23U. PROGRESS IN SPORT FISHERY RESEARCH, 1965. Reports of fishery research in this volume describe many significant and successful examples of interdisciplinary, cooperative studies among laboratories, universities, State agencies, and scientists of other countries. Subjects such as: Pathology; nutrition; husbandry methods; pesticides; fish control laboratories; reservoirs; marine laboratory; genetics, and technical communication are listed. 1966. 120 p. il.
Catalog No. I 49.66:17 60¢

24U. DIRECTORY OF NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL LABOR UNIONS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1965. Contains a listing of national and international unions, State labor organizations, developments since 1963, structure, and membership. Lists all national and international unions, as defined by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the names of officers, professional employees, and the number of members and locals of each union; and includes a brief summary of significant developments in the labor movement, a review of the structure of the labor movement, the findings of a survey of union membership, and functions conducted in conjunction with obtaining directory information. 1966. 100 p. il.
Catalog No. L 2.3:1493 55¢

25U. CAMPING, In the National Park System. Outdoor camping in the undisturbed natural surroundings of the great scenic areas of the National Park System is a memorable experience enjoyed each year by thousands of visitors. This booklet is intended to help you plan a camping trip. Containing informational and descriptive material of interest to campers, it lists camping accommodations in each area—name and address of area and name of campground—and gives definitions of categories of these accommodations. Some general regulations which have been established for the protection of natural features and for the comfort and safety of the camper are also included. Rev. 1966 [22] p. il.
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Catalog No. T 28.1:965 $1.00

27U. REGISTER, DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE AND THE COURTS OF THE UNITED STATES, 1966. Lists the principal officers of the Department in Washington, officers of the Administrative Office in the U.S. Courts, U.S. Attorneys and Marshals, by districts, and the U.S. penal and correctional institutions. 1966. 134 p.
Catalog No. J 1.7:47 60¢

28U. EQUAL PAY FACTS. Tells what equal pay is, why it is important, which States have equal pay laws; and who supports the principle of equal pay. This leaflet also briefly discusses the Federal Equal Pay Act and Federal Classification Acts. Rev. 1966. 6 p.
Catalog No. L 13.11:2/8 5¢

29U. STATE MINIMUM WAGE LAWS. Discusses State minimum wage laws—their purpose and coverage; describes some recent State minimum wage progress; and includes a map showing the States which have or do not have minimum wage laws. Rev. 1966. 8 p. il.
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30U. NATIONAL DIRECTORY OF LATIN AMERICANISTS. Compiled by the Hispanic Foundation, Library of Congress, this directory contains biobibliographies of 1,884 persons, in the social sciences and humanities, whose experience and professional training qualify them as specialists in the Latin American field. 1966. 351 p.
Catalog No. LC 24.7:10 Cloth, $2.00

31U. EXPLORER XXIX (The Geodetic Explorer). With the launch of Explorer XXIX, the Geodetic Explorer satellite, on November 6, 1965, the United States embarked upon one of its most extensive geodetic projects. This NASA Fact Sheet provides details on this satellite and describes the part it plays in the space program. The format is designed for bulletin board display (uncut) or for 8 x 10½-inch loose-

BACKGROUND NOTES. In response to the demand on the part of American citizens for up-to-date information on the countries of the world, the Department of State is issuing a series of leaflets—Background Notes. They briefly describe the land, people, history, government, economy, foreign policy, and the United States relations with each country. They also contain maps, lists of principal government officials and U.S. officials, and, in some cases, give a selected bibliography. These short, factual summaries should be of use to students, teachers, study groups, travelers, and businessmen going abroad. Recently issued Background Notes *are listed below.*

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41U. Federal Republic of Germany. Rev. 1966. 9 p. il.
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50U. South Viet-Nam. Rev. 1966. 8 p. il.
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51U. Sudan. 1966. 8 p. il.
Catalog No. S 1.123:Su 2 5¢

52U. HEARINGS ON MILITARY POSTURE AND H.R. 13456. Presents the hearings on Military Posture and H.R. 13456 to authorize appropriations during the fiscal year 1967 for procurement of aircraft, missiles, naval vessels, and tracked combat vehicles, and re-

29U. STATE MINIMUM WAGE LAWS. Discusses State minimum wage laws—their purpose and coverage; describes some recent State minimum wage progress; and includes a map showing the States which have or do not have minimum wage laws. Rev. 1966. 8 p. il.
Catalog No. L 13.11:4/7 5¢

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Catalog No. NAS 1.20:3/4 10¢

32U. HUMAN RESPONSE TO SUSTAINED ACCELERATION. This report is the first of a series of studies concerned with human response to environmental stress. Its purpose is to provide a critical review of the open literature in the field, and is intended primarily for biomedical scientists and design engineers. The format comprises textual material, figures, and tables. 1966. 136 p. il.
Catalog No. NAS 1.21:103 $1.00

33U. POSTAL LAWS, TRANSMITTAL LETTER 13, MARCH 1, 1966. Issued in looseleaf form, Transmittal Letter 13 to Postal Laws presents changes made by reason of laws enacted during the end of the closing session of the 89th Congress, 1st session. 1966. [144] p.
Catalog No. P 1.11/3:961/trans.13 45¢

34U. REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON CRIME IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, On the Metropolitan Police Department. The President's Commission on Crime in the District of Columbia was created to investigate crime in Washington and report its findings to the President. As part of this assignment, the Commission was instructed to inquire into the organization and adequacy of law enforcement in this city, and relationships between police authorities and citizens in the various sections of the District. This Report evaluates the operations and effectiveness of Washington's principal police agency, the Metropolitan Police Department of the District of Columbia. 1966. 95 p.
Catalog No. Pr 36.8:C 86/P 75 35¢

35U. AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY, Current Documents, 1962. An annual, one-volume collection of the principal messages, addresses, statements, reports, and of certain of the diplomatic notes exchanged and treaties made in a given calendar year which indicate the scope, goals, and implementation of the foreign policy of the United States. This 1962 compilation includes some documents issued by other governments and by regional international organizations, of which the United States is not a member where the pronouncements or settlements revealed in them were of major concern to the United States in the formulation of its own policies. 1966. 1601 p.
Catalog No. S 1.71/2:962 Cloth, $5.00

36U. STARTING AND MANAGING A SMALL RETAIL DRUGSTORE. Published to help a new druggist and those considering whether to start a store, this booklet is designed to give the prospective owner-manager an overall view of the business and to help him decide whether he has the basic qualifications, financing, and experience needed for success. It is intended also to supply them with some "know-how," help them avoid the pitfalls, and achieve success in case they do enter this field. 1966. 103 p. il.
Catalog No. SBA 1.15:11 40¢

37U. RULES OF PRACTICE AND RULES RELATING TO INVESTIGATIONS, And Code of Behavior Governing Ex Parte Communications Between Persons Outside the Comission and Decisional Employees, Securities and Exchange Commission, Revised as of April 1, 1966. *Rules of Practice* are generally applicable to proceedings before the Commission under the statutes which it administers, particularly those which involve a hearing or opportunity for hearing before the Commission or its duly designated officer. *Rules Relating to Investigations* are designed to clarify existing procedures, and incorporate certain established Commission policies. *Code of Behavior Governing Ex Parte Communications between Persons Outside the Commission Decisional Employees* prohibits *ex parte* communications between a member of the Commission and certain members of the Commission's staff with respect to "on the record" Administrative Proceedings. Rev. 1966. 29 p.
Catalog No. SE 1.6:R 86/4/966 50¢

46U. Liberia. 1966. 4 p. il.
Catalog No. S 1.123:L 61/2 5¢

47U. Mali. 1966. 8 p. il.
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48U. Muscat and Oman. 1966. 4 p. il.
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49U. Sierra Leone. 1966. 8 p. il.
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50U. South Viet-Nam. Rev. 1966. 8 p. il.
Catalog No. S 1.123:So 8v/966 5¢

51U. Sudan. 1966. 8 p. il.
Catalog No. S 1.123:Su 2 5¢

52U. HEARINGS ON MILITARY POSTURE AND H.R. 13456. Presents the hearings on Military Posture and H.R. 13456 to authorize appropriations during the fiscal year 1967 for procurement of aircraft, missiles, naval vessels, and tracked combat vehicles, and research, development, test and evaluation for the Armed Forces, and to maintain parity between military and civilian pay, and for other purposes. These hearings were held before the House Committee on Armed Services, 89th Cong., 2d sess., during January, February, March, April, and May 1966. 1966. [1347] p. il.
Catalog No. Y 4.Ar 5/2a:965–66/64 $3.75

53U. RULES OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE FOR THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS, With Forms, as Amended July 1, 1966. Contains the Rules of Criminal Procedure for the U.S. District Courts, as promulgated and amended by the U.S. Supreme Court to July 1, 1966, together with forms adopted by the Court. For the convenience of the user, where a rule has been amended a reference to the citation and effective date of the amendment follows the text of the rule or amendment. 1966. 45 p.
Catalog No. Y 4.J 89/1:C 86/7/966 20¢

INTERSTATE TAXATION ACT. Presents the hearings held before the Special Subcommittee on State Taxation of Interstate Commerce, of the House Committee on the Judiciary, 89th Cong., 2d sess., on H.R. 11798 and companion bills to regulate and foster commerce among the States providing a system for the taxation of interstate commerce, January 26–April 16, 1966. Volumes 1 and 2 of the hearings *are listed below.*

54U. Volume 1. 1966. 832 p. il.
Catalog No. Y 4.J 89/1:89/14/v.1 $2.25

55U. Volume 2. 1966. p. 832–1879.
Catalog No. Y 4.J 89/1:89/14/v.2 $3.00

56U. THE CHURCH AND STATE UNDER COMMUNISM, VOLUME IX, NORTH KOREA AND DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM. Prepared for the Subcommittee to Investigate the Administration of the Internal Security Act and Other Internal Security Laws of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, this special study is one of a series on the legal status of religion in the Communist countries. The present study covers the legal status of the church in North Korea and Democratic Republic of Vietnam. 1965. 24 p.
Catalog No. Y 4.J 89/2:C 47/2/v.9 15¢

57U. COMMUNIST YOUTH PROGRAM, Part 3. Presents Part 3 of the hearings held before the Subcommittee to Investigate the Administration of the Internal Security Act and Other Internal Security Laws of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, 89th Cong., 2d sess., May 18, 1966, concerning the facts about the present status of Communist activities and Communist infiltration among the youth of America. 1966. p. 151–231, il.
Catalog No. Y 4.J 89/2:C 73/47/pt.3 25¢

58U. UNSHACKLING LOCAL GOVERNMENT, A Survey of Proposals by the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. The purpose of this report is to discuss some of the methods by which States might free local governments to handle many of their problems more effectively and expeditiously. It is intended to bring together for easy reference, and in the perspective of history, the recommendations and suggestions made for this purpose by the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. 1966. 47 p.
Catalog No. 89–2:H.rp.1643 20¢

CITY GOVERNMENT FINANCES 1964–65

59U. Contains statistical tables and text of city government finances at the National level, as well as detailed finances of 43 largest cities. Tables include city-operated utilities, per capita amounts of selected city finance items by population groups, and finances of selected towns and townships. 1966. 79 p.
Catalog No. C 3.191/2:5 50¢

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1966—O-228-806

26U ..... $1.00 Annual Report of the Director of the Mint, Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1965, etc. T 28.1:965

27U ..... .60 Register, Department of Justice, etc. J 1.7:47

28U ..... .05 Equal Pay Facts. L 13.11:2/8

29U ..... .05 State Minimum Wage Laws. L 13.11:4/7

30U ..... 2.00 (Cloth) National Directory of Latin Americanists. LC 24.7:10

31U ..... .10 Explorer XXIX, etc. NAS 1.20:3/4

32U ..... 1.00 Human Response to Sustained Acceleration. NAS 1.21:103

33U ..... .45 Postal Laws, Transmittal Letter 13. P 1.11/3:961/trans.13

34U ..... .35 Report of the President's Commission on Crime in D.C., etc. Pr 36.8:C 86/P 75

35U ..... 5.00 (Cloth) American Foreign Policy, etc. 1962.

42U ..... $0.05 Israel. S 1.123:Is 7/966

43U ..... .05 Jamaica. S 1.123:J 22

44U ..... .05 Kenya. S 1.123:K 42

45U ..... .05 Korea. S 1.123:K 84/966

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48U ..... .05 Muscat and Oman. S 1.123:M 97

49U ..... .05 Sierra Leone. S 1.123:Si 1

50U ..... .05 South Viet-Nam. S 1.123:So 8v/966

51U ..... .05 Sudan. S 1.123:Su 2

52U ..... 3.75 Hearings on Military Posture and H.R. 13456. Y 4.Ar 5/2a:965–66/64

53U ..... .20 Rules of Criminal Procedure for the U.S. District Courts, etc. Y 4.J 89/1:C 86/7/966

SELECTED UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

A history of the National Bureau of Standards . . .

MEASURES FOR PROGRESS

5U. Prepared by the U.S. Department of Commerce, this book is designed to provide a better understanding of a highly specialized Federal Agency among the community of scientists and engineers that the agency serves directly, among the general public whose taxes support it, and among Government officials who depend on it for services. From the establishment in 1901 until today, the National Bureau of Standards has played a critical role in this country's amazing growth in technology, industry, and commerce. Measures for Progress is a recounting of that exciting journey, peppered with anecdotes of people, places, and events, that make scientific history come alive. Drawing upon thousands of NBS documents, and interviews with many who played significant roles in the NBS story, the author has written a book that is authoritative, yet highly readable. 1966. 703 p. il

Catalog No. C 13.10:275 **Cloth, $5.25**

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5V ..... .40 Review of International Negotiations on the Cessation of Nuclear Weapon Tests. AC 1.2:N 88/962–65

6V ..... .40 Governmental Finances in 1964–65. C 3.191/2:6

7V ..... .05 Climatic Summaries of Resort Areas, Hot Springs National Park, Ark. C 30.71/6:3–1

8V ..... .30 Index of Current Regulations of the Maritime Administration, etc. C 39.206/4:966

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14V ..... 1.50 FSC 6105, etc., Motors, etc. D 7.6/7:4215.22

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17V ..... 2.00 Navy Contract Law, 1965 Supplement. D 201.5:C 76/965/supp.

18V ..... 1.25 Occupational Diseases, etc. FS 2.6/2:Oc 1/2

19V ..... .65 Scientific Directory 1966 and Annual Bibliography 1965. FS 2.21:63

20V ..... .35 The Research Grant Program of the National Institute of Mental Health, etc. FS 2.22:M 52/59

21V ..... 3.50 Standard Nomenclature of Veterinary Diseases, etc. FS 2.22:V 64/2

22V ..... .25 Mental Health Research Grant Awards, etc. FS 2.22/7:964/pt.1/supp.A

23V ..... .15 A Guide to Public Health Service Grants and Awards. FS 2.22/15:G 76/966

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Announcing two new publications in the Indian series . . .

INDIANS OF ARIZONA

1V. Arizona's Indians represent four major cultural groups divided into tribes having distinct histories and life patterns. This booklet discusses the social and economic progress—education, health, housing, and economic development—of the Athapascan Tribes, Pueblo Indians, Desert Ranchiera Tribes, and Plateau Ranchiera Tribes. A listing of places of interest and a map of Indian lands are also included. 1966. 24 p. il.

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INDIANS OF THE NORTHWEST

2V. Gives a general history of the Indians who live on the reservations in the Northwest—Washington, Oregon, and Idaho. This booklet describes the Northwest Indians today—their education, housing, health, and economic development. It also tells of places to visit on the reservations. 1966. 16 p. il.

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3V. CHIGGERS, HOW TO FIGHT THEM. Describes the development, appearance, and feeding habits of chiggers; the use of repellants as protection against attack; the effects of an attack; and how to reduce the itching after an attack. The leaflet also tells how to locate the chiggers and how to use insecticides—sprays and dusts—to treat infested areas. Rev. 1966. [8] p. il.
Catalog No. A 1.35:403/4 10¢

4V. TREES FOR SHADE AND BEAUTY. Gives information on selection of trees for beautification of homes and streets. Tells how to plant trees and care for them, and also includes suggestions to civic groups regarding community action in replacing lost shade trees. 1966. 8 p. il.
Catalog No. A 1.77:117 10¢

5V. REVIEW OF INTERNATIONAL NEGOTIATIONS ON THE CESSATION OF NUCLEAR WEAPON TESTS, September 1962–September 1965. The third in a series of historical reviews of the test ban treaty negotiations, this volume covers the period in which a limited test ban treaty was signed, debated, approved by the Senate, ratified, and later signed by most countries of the world. Discussed are: Positions of the powers in September 1962; the seventeenth and eighteenth general assembly; test ban subcommittee negotiations; Khrushchev-Kennedy letters from December 1962–January 1963; conclusion of the limited test ban treaty, and other related subjects. 1966. 103 p.
Catalog No. AC 1.2:N 88/962–65 40¢

6V. GOVERNMENTAL FINANCES IN 1964–65. A historical summary of all government (Federal, State, and local) finances. Statistical tables present data on revenue from all sources, expenditures by functions, and indebtedness and debt transaction. 1966. 56 p. il.
Catalog No. C 3.191/2:6 40¢

7V. CLIMATIC SUMMARIES OF RESORT AREAS, HOT SPRINGS NATIONAL PARK, ARKANSAS. Presents a detailed report on the climate of the resort area of Hot Springs National Park, Ark. 1966. [4] p. il.
Catalog No. C 30.71/6:3–1 5¢

8V. INDEX OF CURRENT REGULATIONS OF THE MARITIME ADMINISTRATION, MARITIME SUBSIDY BOARD, NATIONAL SHIPPING AUTHORITY, Revised as of March 31, 1966. Covers the regulations of the Maritime Administration, Maritime Subsidy Board, National Shipping Authority, and Office of the Maritime Administrator. The Index contains the regulations in numerical order, alphabetically by subject matter, and as codified. Rev. 1966. 38 p.
Catalog No. C 39.206/4:966 30¢

9V. NEW ENGLAND DEVELOPMENT BIBLIOGRAPHY. Primarily intended to assist government officials and researchers involved in or concerned with the New England Economic Development Region, this bibliography cites much of the research material dealing with New England's physical, economic, and human resources published between 1954–65. 1966. 437 p.
Catalog No. C 53.9:N 42e $2.50

10V. PLASTICS, Military Standardization Handbook [MIL-HDBK-700(MR)], November 1, 1965. One of a series of handbooks whose purpose is to provide current technical information and design data of direct usefulness to engineers and designers of military equipment. This *Handbook* provides fundamental guidelines for engineers and designers concerned with plastic applications. It includes information on: Thermoplastics; thermosetting resins; processing and fabrication of plastic; reinforced plastics; cellular (foamed) plastics; and plastics materials selection factors. [1966.] 226 p. il.
Catalog No. D 7.6/2:700(MR) $1.50

INDUSTRIAL PLANT EQUIPMENT HANDBOOK: Contains standards describing Industrial Plant Equipment (IPE) that is managed and controlled by DoD Property Records. The subclassification system of Plant Equipment Codes (PEC) included in these Handbooks is within the framework of Federal Supply Classes and is used in conjunction with identifying IPE reported on DoD Property Records.

11V. FSC 6650, 6670, Scales, Balances and Optical Instruments. 1966. 85 p.
Catalog No. D 7.6/7:4215.18 60¢

12V. FSC 3680, Foundry Equipment. 1966. 196 p.
Catalog No. D 7.6/7:4215.19 $1.25

13V. FSC 6675, 6695, Combination and Miscellaneous Instruments Including Dynamometers. 1966. 52 p.
Catalog No. D 7.6/7:4215.21 40¢

14V. FSC 6105, 6115, 6125, Motors, Generators and Generator Sets, and Rotating Converters. 1966. 242 p.
Catalog No. D 7.6/7:4215.22 $1.50

15V. FSC 4920, Aircraft Maintenance and Repair Shop Specialized Equipment. 1966. 94 p.
Catalog No. D 7.6/7:4215.23 65¢

16V. FSC 4330, Centrifugals, Separators, and Filters. 1966. 43 p.
Catalog No. D 7.6/7:4215.24 35¢

17V. NAVY CONTRACT LAW, 1965 Supplement. The 1965 Supplement is the second to *Navy Contract Law (2d Edition 1959)*, and covers significant changes within the scope of the book for the period January 1959 to December 31, 1964. It includes new text covering principal innovations in Navy contracting since 1959, such as two-steps formal advertising, multi-year procurement, and cost and price data. 1965, published 1966. 377 p.
Catalog No. D 201.5:C 76/965/supp. $2.00

18V. OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES, A Guide to Their Recognition. Prepared by the Division of Occupational Health, Public Health Service, this guide is a rewritten and enlarged edition of Occupation Hazards and Diagnostic Signs. As part of the effort to produce new tools to facilitate the discovery and prevention of job-related illness, this book, for physicians and members of allied professions, reviews potential diseases and impairments caused by occupational diseases in particular. Reprinted 1966. 375 p.
Catalog No. FS 2.6/2:Oc 1/2 $1.25

19V. SCIENTIFIC DIRECTORY 1966 AND ANNUAL BIBLIOGRAPHY 1965. Intended for reference use by research workers in the biomedical sciences, this publication presents the broad outlines of NIH organizational structure, the professional staff, and their scientific and technical publications. Arranged by institute and division, with the directory and bibliography entries presented together at the laboratory or branch level within each institute or division. It includes the names of scientific staff members, other key individuals, and visiting scientists and guest workers with tenure of a year or more. 1966. 233 p.
Catalog No. FS 2.21:63 65¢

20V. THE RESEARCH GRANT PROGRAM OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH, A Sourcebook of Descriptive Data—Fiscal Year 1964. Designed to describe through a series of statistical tables the important characteristics of the investigators, sponsoring institutions, research problems, and techniques and approaches involved in this diverse research program. To meet special needs in the complex area of mental health research, a number of different types of grants and administrative programs have been developed. Each table in this sourcebook describes the distribution of projects and funds for each of these programs, as well as the total program. 1966. 43 p.
Catalog No. FS 2.22:M 52/59 35¢

21V. STANDARD NOMENCLATURE OF VETERINARY DISEASES AND OPERATIONS. This publication is designed to assign acceptable terminology and a unique interpretive code number to each clinically recognizable disease or operation. Exceptions are primarily eponyms or colloquialisms. When other than desirable terms occur, preferable terminology is indicated. It emphasizes conditions common to domestic animal species in the United States. However, format and structure will permit expansion to include conditions germane to exotic species. Diseases are classified according to portion of the body affected (topography) and cause of the disorder (etiology). Operations are classified according to site (topography) and operation (operative procedure). 1966. 622 p.
Catalog No. FS 2.22:V 64/2 $3.50

22V. MENTAL HEALTH RESEARCH GRANT AWARDS, Fiscal Year 1964. This document is the first comprehensive listing, by State and institutions, of all research grants awarded by the National Institute of Mental Health during fiscal year 1964. The grants reported here are limited to those administered by the Research Grants Branch. 1966. 62 p.
Catalog No. FS 2.22/7:964/pt.1/supp.A 25¢

23V. A GUIDE TO PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE GRANTS AND AWARDS. Offers general information about the various forms of financial assistance available from the Public Health Service, and may be used as a preliminary guide to potential applicants for grants. Rev. 1966. 19 p.
Catalog No. FS 2.22/15:G 76/966 15¢

24V. MINIMAL BRAIN DYSFUNCTION IN CHILDREN, Terminology and Identification, Phase One of a Three-Phase Project. This report is the first in a series on the special medical and educational needs of that group of children whose dysfunction does not produce gross motor or sensory deficit or generalized impairment of intellect, but who exhibit limited alterations of behavior or intellectual functioning. 1966. 18 p.
Catalog No. FS 2.22/55:3 20¢

25V. HILL-BURTON STATE PLAN DATA, A National Summary as of January 1, 1965. Summarizes data from the latest approved Hill-Burton State plans on general, long-term, mental, and tuberculosis hospital beds; public health diagnostic or treatment centers, and rehabilitation facilities, as of January 1, 1965. In addition, a special feature on public health centers is included in this edition. The appendix contains 35 tables giving current estimates of additional needs for hospital and related medical facilities. Rev. 1965, published 1966. 88 p. il.
Catalog No. FS 2.74/3:F–2/4 55¢

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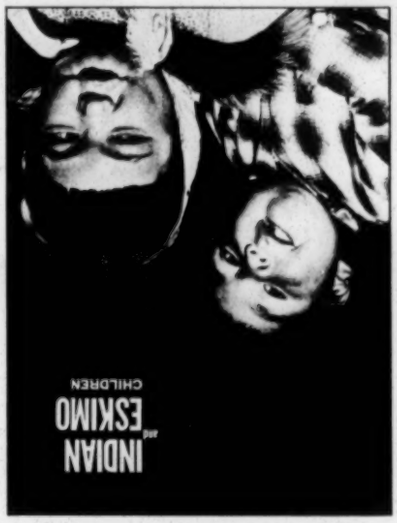

A picture story book . . .

INDIAN AND ESKIMO CHILDREN

28V. There is much we all can learn from the Indians and Eskimos. They are proud people, with fine traditions, arts, and beliefs. This booklet, primarily a picture book for small children, has been prepared in response to many questions from children regarding Indians. Written in easy to understand language, the text and pictures show how some American Indian and Eskimo children live today; tells of the work their fathers do, the kinds of homes they live in, how families work together and have fun together; and how they go to school just like other children. This picture story should be a valuable aid to teachers and students in helping them to know Indian and Eskimo children better. 1966. 48 p. il.

Catalog No. I 20.2:C 43/5 **35¢**

26V ..... $0.05 ea., $3.00 per 100. Special Social Security Benefits for People 72 or Over, etc. FS 3.25/2:966/1

27V ..... .10 Bureau of Family Services. FS 14.202:P 96/10

28V ..... .35 Indian and Eskimo Children. I 20.2:C 43/5

29V ..... .10 How to Turn Talk Into Action. J 23.8:H 88/966

Major Collective Bargaining Agreements:

30V ..... .60 Management Rights and Union-Management Cooperation. L 2.3:1425–5

31V ..... 1.00 Arbitration Procedures. L 2.3:1425–6

32V ..... .30 Union Wages and Hours: Motortruck Drivers and Helpers, etc. L 2.3:1488

Industry Wage Survey:

33V ..... .40 Wood Household Furniture, etc. L 2.3:1496

34V ..... .50 Footwear, etc. L 2.3:1503

35V ..... .30 Contract Cleaning Services, etc. L 2.3:1507

36V ..... .25 Women's and Misses' Coats and Suits, etc. L 2.3:1508

37V ..... 1.25 The Negroes in the United States, etc. L 2.3:1511

38V ..... 1.00 1965 Handbook on Women Workers. L 13.3:290

39V ..... .15 A Guide to Child-Labor Provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act. L 22.14:101/11

40V ..... .75 Bibliographical Procedures and Style, etc. LC 2.8:B 47/966

41V ..... $0.15 Space Jobs, etc. NAS 1.19:31

42V ..... .45 Seven Steps to a Career in Space Science and Technology, etc. NAS 1.19:33

43V ..... .50 Aerospace Bibliography, etc. NAS 1.19:35

44V ..... .10 NATO: Backbone of the Alliance. S 1.70:71

45V ..... .15 Economic Policies and Practices, Paper No. 9, etc. Y 4.Ec 7:Ec 7/14/paper 9

46V ..... .75 Tax Changes for Shortrun Stabilization (Hearings). Y 4.Ec 7:T 19/6

47V ..... .15 Tax Changes for Shortrun Stabilization (Report). Y 4.Ec 7:T 19/7

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50V ..... .55 Supplement 2 to Above. Y 4.G 74/6:F 31/7/supp.2

51V ..... .35 Rules of Civil Procedure, etc. Y 4.J 89/1:C 49/7/966

52V ..... .20 Communist Youth Program. Y 4.J 89/2:C 73/52

53V ..... .45 The War on Poverty as it Affects Older Americans. 89–2:S.rp.1287

54V ..... 1.00 Policy Planning for Aeronautical Research and Development. 89–2:S.doc.90

55V ..... 6.00 (Cloth) Truce Tent and Fighting Front. D 114.2:K 84/2/v.2

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26V. SPECIAL SOCIAL SECURITY BENEFITS FOR PEOPLE 72 OR OVER, Under a Change Made in the Law in 1966. This leaflet presents information on the new special benefits for older people; describes what you should do if you will be 72 or over in October 1966; discusses special benefits for single and married people; and tells how pensions affect eligibility. Rev. 1966. 5 p.
Catalog No. FS 3.25/2:966/1 5¢ ea., $3.00 per 100

27V. BUREAU OF FAMILY SERVICES. Briefly describes the functions of the Bureau of Family Services, which provides public assistance to help needy people. Some of the programs discussed are: Old-age assistance; aid to the blind; aid to the permanently and totally disabled; aid to families with dependent children; medical assistance for the aged; and medical assistance program. 1966. 9 p. il.
Catalog No. FS 14.202:P 96/10 10¢

28V. INDIAN AND ESKIMO CHILDREN. *See special block on front panel for description of this publication.*
Catalog No. I 20.2:C 43/5 35¢

29V. HOW TO TURN TALK INTO ACTION. Published by the Community Relations Service, U.S. Department of Justice, this booklet contains an outline for creating the type of Commission that can effectively cope with the problems and tensions that may arise among people of varying backgrounds in a community. 1966. [12] p.
Catalog No. J 23.8:H 88/966 10¢

MAJOR COLLECTIVE BARGAINING AGREEMENTS. Comprehensive series of studies through which the Bureau hopes to survey the entire scope of the collective bargaining agreement. The studies are based on virtually all agreements in the United States covering 1,000 workers or more (exclusive of railroad, airline, and government agree-

43V. AEROSPACE BIBLIOGRAPHY (Third Edition). Published by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, this bibliography contains information to help the general reader, and especially the teacher, to locate numerous books, teaching aids, and films and filmstrips, on space flight subjects. It includes books that were published during the period of January 1963 through the summer of 1965, indexes to author and title, and a listing of publishers' addresses. 1966. 71 p. il.
Catalog No. NAS 1.19:35 50¢

44V. NATO: BACKBONE OF THE ALLIANCE. Contains reprints from the Department of State Bulletins of April 4, 11, 18, 25, and May 2, 1966, entitled—Our View of NATO; 14 Nations Declare Alliance Essential to Common Security; Under Secretary Ball Discusses U.S. Views on Viet-Nam and NATO; Secretary Rusk Answers Questions on NATO Issues and Viet-Nam; and NATO: An Instrument of Peace. 1966. 12 p.
Catalog No. S 1.70:71 10¢

45V. ECONOMIC POLICIES AND PRACTICES, Paper No. 9, Foreign Banking in the United States. Provides background information regarding the activities of foreign banks in the United States. The objectives of this Paper are threefold: To delineate the characteristic activities of foreign bank offices in the United States; to assess the influence of these banking offices on domestic bank operations and on the economy at large; and finally, to appraise the existing arrangements for examining and supervising these institutions. The Paper is concluded with a series of recommendations for improving the supervisory structure. 1966. 35 p.
Catalog No. Y 4.Ec 7:Ec 7/14/paper 9 15¢

46V. TAX CHANGES FOR SHORTRUN STABILIZATION. Presents

panel for description of this publication.
Catalog No. I 20.2:C 43/5 35¢

29V. HOW TO TURN TALK INTO ACTION. Published by the Community Relations Service, U.S. Department of Justice, this booklet contains an outline for creating the type of Commission that can effectively cope with the problems and tensions that may arise among people of varying backgrounds in a community. 1966. [12] p.
Catalog No. J 23.8:H 88/966 10¢

MAJOR COLLECTIVE BARGAINING AGREEMENTS. Comprehensive series of studies through which the Bureau hopes to survey the entire scope of the collective bargaining agreement. The studies are based on virtually all agreements in the United States covering 1,000 workers or more (exclusive of railroad, airline, and government agreements).

30V. Management Rights and Union-Management Cooperation. Studies of two collective bargaining issues are combined in this bulletin—management rights provisions, and union-management cooperation provisions. Both deal with the exercise of essentially managerial functions, but with marked different principles. 1966. 68 p.
Catalog No. L 2.3:1425-5 60¢

31V. Arbitration Procedures. Analyzes agreement provisions establishing three types of voluntary arbitration of labor-management disputes. 1966. 167 p.
Catalog No. L 2.3:1425-6 $1.00

32V. UNION WAGES AND HOURS: Motortruck Drivers and Helpers, July 1, 1965, and Trend 1936–65. The current survey was designed to reflect union wage scales of local motortruck drivers and helpers. Information presented in this bulletin was based on union scales in effect on July 1, 1965, and covered approximately 305,000 drivers and 35,000 helpers in 68 cities with populations of 100,000 or more. 1966. 36 p.
Catalog No. L 2.3:1488 30¢

INDUSTRY WAGE SURVEYS. Summarizes the results of Bureau of Labor Statistics surveys of wages and supplementary benefits for workers in various industries. Recently issued surveys *are listed below.*

33V. Wood Household Furniture, Except Upholstered, May–June 1965. 1966. 60 p.
Catalog No. L 2.3:1496 40¢

34V. Footwear, April 1965. 1966. 77 p.
Catalog No. L 2.3:1503 50¢

35V. Contract Cleaning Services, Summer 1965. 1966. 40 p.
Catalog No. L 2.3:1507 30¢

36V. Women's and Misses' Coats and Suits, August 1965. 1966. 28 p.
Catalog No. L 2.3:1508 25¢

37V. THE NEGROES IN THE UNITED STATES, Their Economic and Social Situation. Brings up to date the study on the "Economic Status of the Negro," which was prepared at the request of the Planning Session for the White House Conference "To Fulfill These Rights," held November 17–18, 1965. Additional data, including findings from new studies, have been incorporated in this analysis. The appendix which has been updated, contains the sourcebook of tabulations used by working staff in advance of the Conference. 1966. 241 p. il.
Catalog No. L 2.3:1511 $1.25

38V. 1965 HANDBOOK ON WOMEN WORKERS. Brings together basic information on women's employment and occupations; the age and marital status of women workers; women's earnings and income; their educational status; and State laws affecting the employment and civil and political status of women. Presents the Executive Order which established the Commission on the Status of Women and includes a list of organizations of interest to women. 1966. 321 p. il.
Catalog No. L 13.3:290 $1.00

39V. A GUIDE TO CHILD-LABOR PROVISIONS OF THE FAIR LABOR STANDARDS ACT. The Fair Labor Standards Act, in addition to its basic minimum wage and overtime provisions, contains provisions relating especially to child labor. This booklet has been developed as a guide to these provisions. 1966. 30 p.
Catalog No. L 22.14:101/11 15¢

40V. BIBLIOGRAPHICAL PROCEDURES AND STYLE, A Manual for Bibliographers in the Library of Congress. Suggests methods of planning and carrying through a bibliographical project; provides a style manual of forms of entry developed by the General Reference and Bibliography Division, through the adaptation of rules followed by catalogers of the Library's collections; and in response to numerous requests from students and scholars, makes currently available a manual used by Library of Congress bibliographers. A list of abbreviations most frequently used is included. 1954, reprinted 1966. 133 p.
Catalog No. LC 2.8:B 47/966 75¢

41V. SPACE JOBS (Elementary (K–3) School Edition). Written especially for boys and girls, in easy to understand language, this booklet tells about space workers, jobs in space, travelers in space, and spaceships. Intended to be an idea producer for the young mind, it is a vocational guidance for the space age and should help combine the child's exciting space world of fantasy with the realistic new world of work in the space industry. 1966. 11 p. il.
Catalog No. NAS 1.19:31 15¢

42V. SEVEN STEPS TO A CAREER IN SPACE SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (High School Edition). Brings together ideas and suggestions for things to do to help with career choice. This guidebook includes information about the space industry and the world of work. The chapters present an overview of career choice related to the great opportunities in space science, engineering, and technology. 1966. 62 p. il.
Catalog No. NAS 1.19:33 45¢

Catalog No. S 1.70:71 10¢

45V. ECONOMIC POLICIES AND PRACTICES, Paper No. 9, Foreign Banking in the United States. Provides background information regarding the activities of foreign banks in the United States. The objectives of this Paper are threefold: To delineate the characteristic activities of foreign bank offices in the United States; to assess the influence of these banking offices on domestic bank operations and on the economy at large; and finally, to appraise the existing arrangements for examining and supervising these institutions. The Paper is concluded with a series of recommendations for improving the supervisory structure. 1966. 35 p.
Catalog No. Y 4.Ec 7:Ec 7/14/paper 9 15¢

46V. TAX CHANGES FOR SHORTRUN STABILIZATION. Presents the hearings held before the Subcommittee on Fiscal Policy of the Joint Economic Committee, Congress of the United States, 89th Cong., 2d sess., March 16–30, 1966, concerning shortrun stabilization tax changes. 1966. 313 p. il. For the report on these hearings see publication *listed below.*
Catalog No. Y 4.Ec 7:T 19/6 75¢

47V. Tax Changes for Shortrun Stabilization. Report of the Subcommittee on Fiscal Policy together with supplementary and dissenting views. It summarizes the Subcommittee's conclusions from hearings held in March 1966, on the use of prompt tax changes for countering inflation and unemployment. 1966. 23 p.
Catalog No. Y 4.Ec 7:T 19/7 15¢

CATALOG OF FEDERAL AIDS TO STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS. A "Catalog of Federal Aids to State and Local Governments," issued by the Committee on Government Operations during the 2d session of the 88th Congress, provided a listing and description of legislation in effect April 1, 1964, which authorized various forms of Federal Government assistance to State and local governments. The original *Catalog* and 2 supplements, *listed below,* together provide a description of all programs and activities of Federal assistance to States and their local governments as authorized by legislation in effect at the opening of the second session of the 89th Congress, January 10, 1966.

48V. Basic Catalog. 1964. 154 p. ***(Still available.)***
Catalog No. Y 4.G 74/6:F 31/7 40¢

49V. ——Supplement 1 to Above, January 4, 1965. Covers legislation enacted during the remainder of the 2d session of the 88th Congress from April 1, 1964, until adjournment, October 7, 1964. 1965. 65 p. ***(Still available.)***
Catalog No. Y 4.G 74/6:F 31/7/supp. 25¢

50V. ——Supplement 2 to Above, January 10, 1966. Covers legislation enacted during the 1st session of the 89th Congress. 1966. p. 67–257. ***(Recently issued.)***
Catalog No. Y 4.G 74/6:F 31/7/supp.2 55¢

51V. RULES OF CIVIL PROCEDURE FOR THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS, With Forms, as Amended to July 1, 1966. Contains the Rules of Civil Procedure for the U.S. District Courts, as promulgated and amended by the United States Supreme Court to July 1, 1966, pursuant to acts of Congress, together with the forms adopted by the Court. For the convenience of the user, where a rule has been amended, a reference to the citation and effective date of the amendment follows the text of the rule as amended. 1966. 94 p.
Catalog No. Y 4.J 89/1:C 49/7/966 35¢

52V. COMMUNIST YOUTH PROGRAM. Presents the report of the Subcommittee to Investigate the Administration of the Internal Security Act and Other Internal Security Laws to the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, 89th Cong., 2d sess., concerning the Communist Youth Program. 1966. 41 p.
Catalog No. Y 4.J 89/2:C 73/52 20¢

53V. THE WAR ON POVERTY AS IT AFFECTS OLDER AMERICANS. This report, by the Senate Special Committee on Aging, 89th Cong., 2d sess., contains the findings and recommendations, based upon the hearings held on the *War on Poverty As It Affects Older Americans;* upon staff investigators; and upon other information reaching the Committee's attention in the course of its study of this subject. Two appendices and an index to the hearings and report, are also included in this publication. 1966. 146 p.
Catalog No. 89–2:S.rp.1287 45¢

54V. POLICY PLANNING FOR AERONAUTICAL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT. Prepared for the use of the Senate Committee on Aeronautical and Space Sciences, this report surveys relationships of civil aviation to national transportation systems and policies; relationships between the Federal Government, industries, and the universities; and research and development necessary to advance this technology. A section is included of issues which may merit further consideration by the Congress. 1966. 279 p. il.
Catalog No. 89–2:S.doc.90 $1.00

TRUCE TENT AND FIGHTING FRONT
U.S. Army in the Korean War

55V. In a battered town named Kaesong, northwest of Seoul, Korea, sworn enemies began talking face to face some 15 years ago about stopping their fight. This volume, published by the Office of the Chief of Military History, listens in on the talks and describes the fighting that went on during the 2 years that elapsed before the United Nations and Communist representatives agreed to the Armistice. The author presents a solid and meaningful reconstruction of the truce negotiations; he develops the issues debated and captures the color of the arguments and the arguers. The planning and events that guided or influenced the proceedings on the United Nations side are thoroughly explained. Containing a number of photographs, maps, and charts, this book is offered to all thoughtful citizens—military and civilian—as a contribution to the literature of limited war. 1966. 571 p. il., map in pocket, 9 maps attached to inside back cover.
Catalog No. D 114.2:K 84/2/v.2 Cloth, $6.00

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1966—O-230-183

Oct. 18, 1966

Mr. David Sutton
Memorial Hall
Box M25
Indiana University
Bloomington, Indiana

Dear Mr. Sutton:

I am mailing under separate cover several pamphlets on desegration in various Southern cities.

For information on the position of the Negro in the armed forces, I suggest you consult the following sources:

"Freedom To Serve" - a report by the President's Committee on Equality of Treatment and Opportunity in the Armed Services; United States Government Printing Office Washington:1950.
"Family Housing and the Negro Serviceman" - 1963 staff report submitted to the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights.
"Experiments in Democracy" - USO Div. of the National Board YWCA, 600 Lexington Ave, N. Y. 22, N.Y.
"Integration and the Negro Officer in the Armed Forces" - Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense, Washington, 1962(Manpower).

The Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Manpower and Personnel) has done a great deal of research in this area and will be able to provide you with a great deal of information.

I also suggest that you consult the Initial Report by the President's Committee on Equal Opportunity in the Armed Forces called " Equality of Treatment and Opportunity for Negro Military Personnel Stationed Within the United States."

I hope you will find our publications and suggestions of some value should you choose either of these tpoics as the subject of your dissertation.

Sincerely,

Susan Friedman
Research Dept.

Mailed separately:
"Charlotte Has Built Its Integration Road"
"Richmond Quietly Leads Way in Race Relations"
"The Question From Jacksonville"
"ALBANY"
Xerox of "Integration in the Armed Services"

Memorial Hall
Box M25
Indiana University
Bloomington, Indiana

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sirs:

I am a graduate student in the Department of Government at Indiana University. I have received a grant for dissertation research during the 1966-67 academic year. I am interested in studying the military and desegregation. Currently, I am weighing the merits of two different types of studies.

One tentative proposal would involve investigating two base-community situations, one characterized by successful efforts in achieving desegregation and the other by unsuccessful efforts. By comparing the two situations, I would hope to discover what are the significant variables in determining desegregation progress.

The other tentative proposal would involve studying the attitudes of host community civilians toward the military, the Negro, and the Negro serviceman. A major interest in this study would be to ascertain how those who have a positive evaluation of the military uniform and a negative evaluation of the Negro "iron out" the cognitive dissonance produced by the Negro in uniform.

I am writing to inquire if you know of any previous research in these two areas. I would also be very grateful for any comments or suggestions concerning this problem area or the suggested studies that you might be able to offer.

Sincerely,

David Sutton

David Sutton

October 18, 1966

Miss Nancy Rittenbush
Research Assistant
City Planning Commission
2 Lafayette Street
New York, New York 10007

Dear Miss Rittenbush:

Under separate cover, I am sending you a copy of, "The Price We Pay for Discrimination," and our new publications list.

Thank you for writing us, and if we can be of assistance to you in the future, please let us know.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Doris Reed
Research Assistant

jcs

THE CITY OF NEW YORK
DEPARTMENT OF CITY PLANNING

CITY PLANNING COMMISSION

2 LAFAYETTE STREET, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10007

16 September, 1966

Southern Regional Conference
Forsyth Street
Atlanta. Georgia

Gentlemen:

I am conducting research on the social and economic costs of segregation in New York City and the nation. I have been advised that the Conference has conducted surveys on this subject and has published the results.

Would you please send me a list of material that has been published under the aegis of the Conference. If such a listing is not available, would you be able to suggest alternate sources of relevant information.

Thank you for your help.

Yours truly,

Nancy Ritterbush

Nancy Ritterbush
Research Assistant
Community Renewal Program
Department of City Planning

CHAIRMAN: WILLIAM F. R. BALLARD/VICE-CHAIRMAN: FRANCIS J. BLOUSTEIN
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SECRETARY: JOHN A. VITERITTI/EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR: RICHARD K. BERNSTEIN

October 18, 1966

Mr. Roger D. Little
421 Emerson
Houston, Texas 77006

Dear Mr. Little:

Under separate cover, I am sending you the names and addresses of our State Councils on Human Relations. For the other information you requested, I suggest you write directly to the councils.

We do not have a mailing list for the Statistical Summary. You may write directly to the Southern Education Reporting Service, P. O. Box 6156, Acklen Station, Nashville 12, Tennessee.

Thank you for writing us. If we can be of further service, please let us know.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Doris Reed
Research Assistant

jcs

421 Emerson
Houston, Texas 77006
Sept. 1, 1966

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Att'n: Miss Glenda Bartley

Dear Miss Bartley;

Thank you for the information concerning teachers who have been dismissed due to school desegregation. I appreciate your help.

In your letter you said that a list of names and addresses of state councils on human relations and state executive secretaries of the American Teachers Association would be included in the package of material. These were not included and, since I feel they would be helpful, I would appreciate your sending them. Also, I have last year's Statistical Summary and find it extremely useful. Are other copies available? Could you put me on the mailing list so that I would receive this year's edition as soon as it is published?

Sincerely,

Roger D. Little

Roger D. Little

Oct. 18, 1966

Mr. Monty Davis
New York University Law Review
40 Washington Square South
New York, N. Y. 10003

Dear Mr. Davis:

The National Office of Economic Opportunity, Southeast Regional Office, has referred your request for information on legal services to the poor to our office.

To obtain information on this topic, I suggest the following sources:

U. S. Dept. of Health, Edcation, and Welfare, Office of Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Development, Washington, D. C. - Conference Proceedings "The Extension of Legal Services to the POOR", Nov. 1964.

Report of the Attorney General's Committee on Poverty and the Adminstration of Federal Criminal Justice; For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office Washington, D. C. 20402. Price 55 cents.

Address by Frank K. Sloan, Regional Director, Office of Economic Opportunity, Southeast Region, to the Southeast Regional Conference on Legal Services to the Poor, July 1966.

Lawyers Constitutional Defense Committee of the American Civil Liberties Union, 156 Fifth Ave. New York, N. Y. 10010.

I hope you will find these suggestions of some value.

Sincerely,

Susan Friedman
Research Dept.

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY LAW REVIEW

VANDERBILT HALL
40 WASHINGTON SQUARE SOUTH, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10003
AREA 212 777-7560

September 6, 1966

National Office of Economic Opportunity
Southeast Regional Office
101 Marietta Street
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Gentlemen:

The New York University Law Review is planning a law note on the topic of civil legal services to the poor. The note will discuss the particular legal problems of the poor and methods of coping with these legal problems through legal services agencies.

In order to properly describe and evaluate the legal services agencies serving the poor, it is imperative that we obtain statistical, and other data pertaining to this topic. We would greatly appreciate it if your organization would supply us with any material which might be of use to the Review in this project.

May we thank you in advance for your assistance.

Yours truly,

Monty Davis

Monty Davis
Staff Member
New York University Law Review

Oct. 20, 1966

Brother Samuel Byrne
Holy Trinity Mission Seminary
Box 446
Winchester, Virginia 22601

Dear Mr. Byrne:

I have enclosed materials on both Dr. Martin Luther King's civil rights activities in Chicago and the Mississippi Freedom March of this past summer.

Since these particular topics are so broad, I have selected representative newspaper clippings which cover the material adequately.

I hope you will find this information of some value.

Sincerely,

Susan Friedman
Research Dept.

Enc - Xerox clippings

HOLY TRINITY MISSION SEMINARY
BOX 446
WINCHESTER, VIRGINIA 22601
PHONE: 703-667-3320

Dear Sir,

I would like to receive any available information or material on Martin Luther King's civil rights activities and programs in Chicago.

Also I would be interested in information on the Mississippi Freedom March of this past summer.

Your help and information will be greatly appreciated and of great use to me.

Thank you for any help you can offer me.

Sincerely,
Bro. Samuel Byrne

October 20, 1966

N. W. Ayer & Son, Inc.
West Washington Square,
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Gentlemen:

Please send us one copy of your book, N. W. Ayer & Son's DIRECTORY Newspapers and Periodicals 1966 Edition.

Please bill us for this publication.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Bernice Morrison
Research Department

BM/km

October 20, 1966

Superintendent of Documents
Government Printing Office
Washington, D. C. 20402

Dear Sir:

Please send us one copy of your book, "Statistical Abstract of the United States 1966 edition."

Enclosed is our check for $3.75 to cover this cost.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Bernice Morrison
Research Department

BM/km
Enc.

Your Catalog No. C 3.134:966

October 20, 1966

EDITOR AND PUBLISHER
850 3rd Avenue
New York, New York

Gentlemen:

Please send us your most recent edition of your publication "Editor and Publisher - The Fourth Estate."

Please bill us for this publication.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Bernice Morrison

BM/km

October 26, 1966

Mrs. Morris Abram
10 Larchmont Avenue
Larchment, N. Y.

Dear Mrs. Abram:

At Leslie Dunbar's request, we are sending you, under separate cover, Race and Reason, by Edgar and Alma Macy Thompson. We have other copies of this book, so you may keep this.

A small personal aside - I was looking forward to knowing you and your husband better, as it was always fun to see you here and there, but not too long after we met you, the Elysian fields won. You must find your new place even more stimulating, and I hope the baby is marvelous.

Our regards -

Sincerely yours,

Bernice S. Morrison (Mrs.)
Research Department

Oct. 27, 1966

Mr. Kevin T. Byrne
30 E. 95th St.
Apt. 2E
New York, N. Y. 10028

Dear Mr Byrne:

I am mailing under separate cover several pamphlets on the Appalachia Region.

For more complete information, I suggest you consult the following sources:

"Appalachia- A Report by the President's Appalachian Regional Commission 1964". For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office Washington, D. C. 20402 - price 50 cents.

The Council of the Southern Mountains, Inc.
College Box 2307 - Berea, Kentucky 40403.

"The Appalachian Review", West Virginia University, 307 Armstrong Hall, Morgantown, W. Va. 26506.

I hope you will find this material helpful.

Sincerely,

Susan Friedman
Research Dept.

Mailed separately:
Xerox from "Appalachian Review"
Xerox of "Appalachia-Rebirth of a Region"
Xerox from "This Is War?"

30 E. 95th St.
Apt. 2E
N.Y., N.Y. 10028

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Anti Poverty
P1
10-26-66

Dear Sir,

I am a graduate student presently engaging in research on Appalachia.

I would sincerely appreciate any materials you may have on this subject.

I shall be happy to send you the cost of the materials + the postage necessary.

I would be most grateful to hear from you at your earliest convenience.

Sincerely,
Kevin F. Byrne

December 24, 1966

Dear Susan Friedman,

This is a long-overdue letter to thank you for all the material which you forwarded to me in October. I won't go into specifics, but I can assure you that the information you sent was a great help.

It is not often that a request for help is answered with such a real interest & willingness to help. I think that if everyone would be attentive to the calls of our neighbors, our world would be a happier one.

Again, thanks so much.

Sincerely,

Kevin T. Byrne

Oct. 26, 1966

Mrs. P. Q. Yancey
1740 Simpson Rd. N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Yancey:

Margaret Long has suggested that I send you available information on the Ku Klux Klan. Since your topic is so broad, I am mailing under separate cover several representative articles and pamphlets. I have also included materials published by the Klan.

For a more complete study, I recommend the following books:

HOODED AMERICANISM by David Chalmers; Doubleday & Co. Garden City N. Y. 1965.
THE KU KLUX KLAN by William Pierce; Chilton Books, Philadelphia and New York, 1965.
~~THE KLU~~

The Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith has done a great deal of research in this area. You might write them at 315 Lexington Ave. New York, N. Y. 10016. Two especially good studies are "Report on the Ku Klux Klan by Arnold Forster and Benjamin R. Epstein and FACTS May 1965, Vol. 16, No. 3 entitled "The K K K - 1965."

I hope you will find our information helpful.

Sincerely,

Susan Friedman
Research Dept.

Mailed separately:
Xerox copies of Klan material

October 26, 1966

Miss Jean McGinnis
47 Brington Road, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Miss McGinnis:

Since you have mentioned to me your interest in finding out facts about Rogers Wilkins, you may like to know that Mr. Wilkins will be speaking at the Hungry Club in the main dining room of the Butler Street YMCA at 12:30 p. m. November 2, 1966.

I trust the materials mailed to you on September 26 proved helpful to you.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Doris Reed
Research Assistant

jcs

Nov. 1, 1966

Mr. Tony Komac
Box 499
Emory at Oxford
Oxford, Georgia 30267

Dear Mr. Komac:

After speaking to your father yesterday, Mrs. Bartley has suggested that I send you available material on the Civil Rights Bill of 1966. Un fortunately our publications do not include material on this topic - especially Title IV as you requested.

I am enclosing information, however, which we have received from other sources including the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights (which was very much in favor of this proposed legislation) and national publications.

Mrs. Bartley suggested to your father that you come to Atlanta and look through our files. We have a great deal of information , especially news clippings, on Title IV which you are welcome to use.

Feel free to contact us, if we can be of any further service.

Sincerely,

(Miss) Susan Friedman

Enc -
Xerox from"U. S. News and World Report"
Xerox from Leadership Conference Reports

4705 - Powers Ferry Rd

Tony Komac
Box 499
Emory at Oxford
Ga 30267

Housing

Nov. 1, 1966

Mr. Roger L. Hart
11 Dickinson St.
Princeton, N. J. 08540

Dear Mr. Hart:

I recommend the following sources for information on the migration of the Negro to Chicago during the First World War and living conditions in the South during that period:

THE NEGRO FAMILY IN CHICAGO by E. Franklin Frazier; University of Chicago Press, Chicago, Illinois;1932.

NEGRO MIGRATION by Thomas Jackson Woofter,Jr., W. D. Gray, 106 Seventh Ave., New York, N. Y., 1920.

You might also consult the NEGRO YEAR BOOK for the years in question.

I hope you will find these suggestions helpful.

Sincerely,

(Miss) Susan Friedman

11 Dickinson St.
Princeton, N.J. 08540
Oct. 28, 1966

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsythe St. NW
Atlanta, Ga. 30303

Dear Sirs:

I am doing graduate research on the migration of Negroes to Chicago during the First World War. Please let me know if you have any information relating to living conditions of Negroes in the South during that war, the reasons for the migration, or anything else concerning this problem.

Thank you for your help.

Sincerely,

Roger L. Hart

Roger L. Hart

November 11, 1966

Mr. Robert G. Anderson
P. O. Box 786
St. Andrews Presbyterian
College
Laurinburg, North Carolina 28352

Dear Mr. Anderson:

Mr. Watters has referred your recent letter to our research department.

In answer to your inquiry, some members of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee have said that the newspapers have made Black Power everything it is not. Black Power is not supposed to be racism. To quote SNCC:

> "The cry of Black Power is extreme only because it brings out the moral bankruptcy of the white community. The white community is suffering from its own moral weakness and again is attempting to put the blame on the Negro for the terrible conditions under which he exists.
>
> "To Negroes below the national income level, Black Power means getting quality education, even in the ghettos; organizing politically so that they can participate in making decisions which govern their lives; making a decent salary; gaining self respect in a society where everything black is negative; beginning to realize the worth of black by becoming familiar with his long cut off heritage. Black Power means that the black man no longer has to stand alone, naked and ashamed on a 'sand dune' of ignorance with only slavery as a reference point."

The slogan Black Power was really taken serious during the James Meridith march in Mississippi last summer. However, even before then, it was in the making.

Mr. Stokely Carmichael, along with members of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, organized the Lowndes County Freedom Organization in December, 1965. The name "Black Panther" was later given the party by the news media because the organization uses a black panther as its emblem. The name has not been officially changed.

The party is composed of Negro businessmen and politicians. Its main purpose is to solve the immediate problems in the Black Belt counties of Alabama, and to help Negroes gain political power. They are determined that any Negro they elect will be responsive to them and their needs, and feel this can only be done by supporting people like themselves from their own ranks for political offices.

Lowndes was one of the first counties where federal voter registrars were sent under provisions of the new voter registration law. Lowndes is particularly significant in Negro voting power, since it has about 82 per cent Negroes. On December 12, 1965, there were about 3,000 Negroes registered to vote compared to about 1,900 eligible whites. Other counties in the Black Belt, where there is a Negro majority, will show increased registration under the federal voter examiners.

White backlash entered the American vocabulary in 1964 as a euphemism for racial prejudice in the North. It was then used to explain the political appeal of such figures as Barry Goldwater and George Wallace. The best evidence available indicates that white backlash was a palatable issue in no more than five percent of the house races this year; in only two gubernatorial contests outside the Deep South, and in fewer than a half-dozen senate contests. As late as October 31, 1966, polls in the South showed resentment among whites but even stronger was the determination to have law and order.

The white backlash, where whites vote in a bloc to elect a segregationist, came about because of the riots and disturbances and the many civil rights bills that had been passed during the last few years, as well as the new cry for Black Power.

Under separate cover, I am mailing you some xerox copies of newspaper articles on Black Power and white backlash. For additional information, I suggest you read "Black and White," a major survey of U. S. social attitudes today in the August 22, 1966 issue of Newsweek.

Thank you for writing us. If we can be of further assistance, please let us know.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Doris Reed
Research Assistant

jcs

DR
Ret to JS

ST. ANDREWS

PRESBYTERIAN COLLEGE

STUDENT ASSOCIATION

LAURINBURG, NORTH CAROLINA

November 5, 1966

Rec'd 11/8/66

Mr. Pat Waters
Director of Information
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Waters,

My name is Bob Anderson and I am a senior at St. Andrews Presbyterian College in Laurinburg, N. C. This semester I am taking a seminar course in political science which requires intensive research in a field of interest in contemporary politics. I am concerned with the problem of race relations and the expressions these problems are taking in the political arena. Lately, the terms "black power" and "white backlash" have flashed across newspapers and magazines throughout the nation. I am interested in finding out how these terms are being defined and applied, either directly or indirectly, by the leaders of these social movements and men who follow these movements closely. By doing this, I hope to obtain a clearer perspective from which to view, understand and evaluate the events and political actions which have brought these terms to life.

I would deeply appreciate your help in my endeavor to bring together some primary information in this area. Any comments or suggestions which you could make would be very helpful, for the resources of reliable information are few and far between. This information would be used only for the purpose of delivering a short lecture before the seminar class and would neither be published nor discussed before any large audience.

The lecture is scheduled for December 6 and I would appreciate a reply before the middle of November if possible. Thank you very much.

Sincerely yours,

Robert G. Anderson

Robert G. Anderson
P. O. Box 786
St. Andrews Presbyterian College
Laurinburg, North Carolina 28352

Nov. 11, 1966

Mr. Richard Preiser
5101 8th Road South
Arlington, Virginia

Dear Mr. Preiser:

I am mailing under separate cover several publications of the Southern Regional Council dealing with the position of the Negro in the labor force as regards equal opportunity.

I suggest the following sources for additional information on this topic:

U. S. Department of Labor News Digest published on a weekly basis.

The United States Commission on Civil Rights, Washington, D. C. 20425 - " Equal Employment Opportunity Under Federal Law."

The National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice, 1307 South Wabash Ave. Chicago, Ill. 60605 for information on "Project Equality."

I hope you will find our information and suggestions of some value.

Sincerely,

(Miss) Susan Friedman
Research Dept.

Mailed Separately:
"The Negro and Employment Opportunities in the South" (3)
"The Negro in Our Economy"
"Equal Opportunity in Farm Programs"

"Plans For Progress"

5101 8th Road South
Arlington, Virginia
October 23, 1966

Dear Sir:

I am a graduate student at American University in Washington, D.C., majoring in Industrial Relations and Personnel Management.

I am currently engaged in writing a position paper regarding the equal opportunity of the Negro as a member of the labor force. I would greatly appreciate any information you could send me that would in any way be related to this topic. If there is any charge for materials or handling please bill me and I will be only to happy to reimburse your organization for the costs incurred.

Eco. Sta.
P/P
Lee, H. C
10-26-66

Thank you very much for your kind consdieration.

Sincerely,

Richard Preiser

Richard Preiser

RP/jp

JOHN H. WHEELER, PRESIDENT
JOSEPHINE WILKINS, VICE-PRESIDENT
RUFUS E. CLEMENT, VICE-PRESIDENT
STEPHEN J. WRIGHT, VICE-PRESIDENT
PAUL R. CHRISTOPHER, VICE-PRESIDENT
RAYMOND M. WHEELER, CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
JOSEPH HAAS, COUNSEL
PAUL ANTHONY, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303
JAckson 2-8764

November 11, 1966

Mr. Carl Akins
Department of Political
Science
University of Houston
Houston, Texas 77004

Dear Mr. Akins:

Mr. Watters has asked me to send you the books and pamphlets you requested. They are being mailed to you under separate cover along with our new Publications List. We are also adding your name to our mailing list.

It was a pleasure having you visit with us, and if we can be of further service at any time, please do not hesitate to let us know.

Very truly yours,

(Mrs.) Doris Reed
Research Assistant

jcs

JOHN H. WHEELER, PRESIDENT
JOSEPHINE WILKINS, VICE-PRESIDENT
RUFUS E. CLEMENT, VICE-PRESIDENT
STEPHEN J. WRIGHT, VICE-PRESIDENT
PAUL R. CHRISTOPHER, VICE-PRESIDENT
RAYMOND M. WHEELER, CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
JOSEPH HAAS, COUNSEL
PAUL ANTHONY, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303
JAckson 2-8764

November 11, 1966

Mr. J. Keene Fleck
Supervisor, Order Division
Princeton University Library
Princeton, New Jersey 08540

Dear Mr. Fleck:

Under separate cover, I am mailing you the supply of books and pamphlets you requested. I hope the material will be helpful to you.

Please remit $9.67 upon receipt of the materials.

Thank you.

Very truly yours,

(Mrs.) Doris Reed
Research Assistant

jcs

Nov. 14, 1966

Mr. W. Clark Roof
214B Branson Street
Chapel Hill, N. C.

Dear Mr. Roof:

Unfortunately our information on the effect of urbanization upon the Negro class structure in the South is limited.

I recommend the books Black Bourgeoisie by E. Franklin Frazier and The Urban South by Rupert Vance and Nicholas J. Demerath for information on this topic.

You might also consult the National Urban League, 55 E. 52nd St., New York, N. Y. The local office of the National Urban League is located at 239½ Auburn Ave. N. E. here in Atlanta.

I am sorry that we are not able to supply you with more definite information. Feel free to contact us if we can be of any further service.

Sincerely,

(Miss) Susan Friedman
Research Dept.

214B Branson Street
Chapel Hill, N.C.
October 23, 1966

Research Department
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Sir:

I am a Graduate Student in Sociology at the University of North Carolina and presently engaged in research on the effect of urbanization upon Negro class structure in the South.

If you have research data on Southern urbanization and/or Negro class structure and can send it out, I would appreciate whatever you have. Also, if you have any mailing lists other than the New South quarterly which I already receive, please put me on it.

I would appreciate hearing from you.

Sincerely,

W. Clark Roof

W. Clark Roof

Atl, Houston, Chatt., PF P. 10-25-66 : 5

Rec. - 2 forms
send pub. list

2 articles on Negro class structure within urban framework - unfortunately not southern

Black Bourgeoisie - Frazier
Nat'l Urban League

55 E. 52nd St
NYC

239 1/2 Auburn Ave NE

Auburn

Nov. 21, 1966

Mrs. Harry Wiersema
Tennessee Council on Human Relations
1207 18th Avenue South
Nashville, Tenn. 37212

Dear Jerry,

I have enclosed the publications list that we discussed Friday afternoon. We are in the process of revising the list to include a catagorical arrangement of the materials. As soon as we "set up house" (we've been doing a little remodeling and publications are spread out all over the office) and complete the new list, we'll tackle the problem of distribution.

It was good seeing you at the annual meeting. Feel free to contact us if we can be of any help.

Yours truly,

Susan Friedman
Research Dept.

Enc - publications list

Jerry Wiersema
Tenn. Council on Human Relations
1207 18th Ave. South
Nashville, Tenn. 37212

November 21, 1966

Mr. G. P. Turner
Security Mutual Casualty
Company
Globe Security Insurance
Company
Suite 417
1380 West Peachtree St., N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30309

Dear Mr. Turner:

In addition to the material you obtained from our office, as I promised, I am mailing you under separate cover information on the Vine City Council.

If you still want to get that personal contact with various members of the organization, I suggest you contact Mrs. Dorothy Clark or Mrs. Helen Howard at 560 Magnolia Street, N. W. These women are working for the Council and are in constant touch with the community.

It was a pleasure having you visit us, and if we can be of further service at any time, please do not hesitate to let us know.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Doris K. Reed

jcs

Nov. 21, 1966

Mr. August H. Vanden Bosche
Florida Council on Human Relations
6241 N. W. 17th Ave.
Miami, Florida 33147

Dear Mr. Vanden Bosche:

I have enclosed a list of all books received in 1965 as well as those received thus far this year.

I also recommend the following sources from which we receive bibliographies in our office:

The American Jewish Committee
Institute of Human Relations
165 East 56 Street
New York, N. Y. 10022

Lazrus Library of Intergroup Relations
National Conference of Christians and Jews
43 West 57th St.
New York, N. Y. 10019

San Francisco Human Rights Commission
1254 Market Street
Suite 305
San Francisco, Calif. 94102

U. S. Dept. Health, Education, and Welfare
Office of Education
Materials and Research Branch
(Equal Educational Opportunities Program)
Washington, D. C.

We also try to keep up with new publications by checking the newspapers and magazines to which we
su

subscribe, particularly the New York Times.

I have also enclosed a list of SRC publications for your convience.

I hope you will find our suggestions of some value and will feel free to call on us if we can be of any further service.

n

Very truly yours,

(Miss) Susan Friedman
Research Dept.

Nov. 22, 1966

Mr. August H. Vanden Bosche
Florida Council on Human Relations
6241 N. W. 17th Ave.
Miami, Fla. 33147

Dear Mr. Vanden Bosche:

In my letter of November 21st I neglected to mention the bibliography published by the Anti - Defamation League of B'nai B'rith. This group also publishes a " Research Annual on Intergroup Relations ." The Anti-Defamation League is located at 315 Lexington Ave. New York, N. Y. 10016.

The United States Commission on Civil Rights also publishes a catalog of its own materials which includes reports of its state advisory committees. This catalog can be obtained by writing the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights, Washington, D. C. 20425.

I hope these "extra" suggestions will be of some value. Good luck with your bibliography.

Very truly yours,

(Miss) Susan Friedman
Research Dept.

list of 66 books
and of 66 books

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observation (diurnal
mag. & dy from
mass. field - last
source

~~Books and 66~~ = 66

Bib. source

November 28, 1966

Mr. Donald G. Myers
109 Upperclass Dormitory
Washington and Jefferson College
Washington, Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. Myers:

Under separate cover, I am mailing you information on the Civil Rights Bill of 1966 and its defeat.

We have received a letter from Mr. Keith Bendis who is also a student at Washington and Jefferson College requesting similar information. I have tried not to duplicate the material sent to either of you, and I suggest you work along with him on your paper. His address is 440 East Chestnut Street, Washington, Pennsylvania.

May I suggest you also read the following:

But Not Next Door - Howard and David Rosen

Stride Toward Freedom - Martin Luther King, Jr.

Why We Can't Wait - Martin Luther King, Jr.

A Century of Civil Rights - Milton R. Konvitz

Minority Problems - Arnold M. Rosi and Caroline B. Rosi.

I hope the materials will be helpful to you.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Doris K. Reed
Research Assistant

cc:
Mr. Keith Bendis

Dear Sir,

I am preparing a paper for my college political science course. I would appreciate any information that you might have available concerning the Civil Rights Bill in the last session of Congress - This is House Bill 14765 & Senate Bill 3296

Thank you,

Keith D. Bendis

109 Upperclass Dormitory
Washington & Jefferson College
Washington, Pennsylvania
November 10, 1966

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Sirs:

I am interested in the legislative history of the Civil Rights Bill that was introduced into the 89th Congress. I am also interested in the pressure that interest groups created and the road blocks that the bill had to cross before it was finally defeated.

Will you please send to me all of the available information that you are able to provide?

Sincerely yours,

Donald G. Myers

Donald G. Myers

Nov. 30, 1966

Miss Margaret Riel
1877Lxndon Road
San Diego, Calif. 92103

Dear Miss Riel:

The work and research conducted by the Southern Regional Council centers on race relations within the past few decades. Our information on the slavery question as a cause of the Civil War is therefore extremely limited.

We do have the following books in our library however, which you might find helpful in your research:

THE NEGRO'S CIVIL WAR, Pantheon Books, New York, 1965.
THE STRUGGLE FOR EQUALITY, Princeton University Press, 1964.

Both books are by James M. McPherson who is an authority on this topic.

I hope you will find our information helpful.

Sincerely,

(Miss) Susan Friedman
Research Dept.

Margaret Riel
1877 Lyndon Rd.
San Diego, Calif
- 92103

November 19, 1966

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave, Northeast
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sirs:

I'm am doing research on the causes of the Civil War. I am especially interested in the problem of slavery in the southern states, any information you could send to me I would appreciated. I will be happy to pay postage and any small charges. Thank-you for your trouble.

Sincerely yours,

Margaret Riel

Dec. 2, 1966

Miss Yvette McCurdy
96 Monroe Street
Santa Clara, Calif.

Dear Miss McCurdy:

I have read your letter carefully and feel that since your topic is so broad and covers such an extended period of time, a selection of materials from our publications list might be the best course of action.

I have enclosed the list for your convenience. If you will choose the publications that you feel will be most beneficial to you in your research, I will be happy to send them to you.

Sincerely,

(Miss) Susan Friedman
Research Dept.

enc- publications list

November 20, 1966

Sirs,

I have to write a research paper on the state of Georgia on the period since the 1954 Brown decision. I would appreciate any information on legislation concerning the use of police powers to prevent the admission of negroes to white public schools; the placing of schools under the control of the governor or the state legislature; the financing of litigation opposing desegregation; investigation of pro-integration and pro-segregation activities; commissions to publicize the 'Southern point of view'; the closing of public schools to prevent desegregation; aid and encouragement for private schools; compulsory school-attendance laws; enactments to hamper or frustrate the NAACP; pupil-assignment or pupil placement laws; the more prominent sit-ins and voter registration troubles.

Thank you,

Miss Yvette McCurdy
96 Monroe Street
Santa Clara
California

God's Word for a New Age

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY

Robert T. Taylor
Laton E. Holmgren
General Secretaries

Charles W. Baas
Treasurer

National Distribution Department
Arthur P. Whitney
Dale C. Recker
Moses A. Knott, Jr.

December 5, 1966

Mrs. H. H. Morrison
Research Department
Seventh Regional Council Inc.
5 Forsyth Street N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Morrison:

Many kind thanks for your letter of December 1, and the enclosed list of predominately Negro High Schools in Georgia.

I am also deeply appreciative for the addresses of the organizations in Alabama and Mississippi. I shall certainly write to them and hope they will be as cooperative and efficient as you have been.

I am sending you, under separate cover, a copy of the New Testament which we hope to use in the distribution program. This amazing little book which is the Good News in Today's English reaches to about the fifth grade level. It sells for 25¢ and has been well received not only in this country but overseas too.

Again thank you for your kind help.

Sincerely yours,

Moses A. Knott, Jr.

Moses A. Knott, Jr.

MAK/kj

150th Anniversary 1816-1966

American Bible Society, 1865 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10023 Cable address: Biblehouse, NewYork 212-581-7400

December 1, 1966

Mr. Moses A. Knott
American Bible Society
1865 Broadway
New York City

Dear Mr. Knott:

After receiving your long-distance telephone call, we asked the Georgia Teachers' Education Association for a list of predominantly Negro High Schools in Georgia, which you will find enclosed herein.

They suggested that you write to the following organizations for information on the other two states, Alabama and Mississippi.

Glad to be of some help.

Yours very truly,

Bernice S. Morrison (Mrs.H.H.)
Research Department

BSM

Alabama State Teachers' Asso., 853 Thurman St., Montgomery, Ala.

Mississippi Teachers' Asso., 1328 Lynch St., Jackson, Miss.

God's Word for a New A

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY

Robert T. Taylor
Laton E. Holmgren
General Secretaries

Charles W. Baas
Treasurer

National Distribution Department
Arthur P. Whitney
Dale C. Recker
Moses A. Knott, Jr.

December 1, 1966

Mrs. Bernice Morrison
Research Department
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Morrison:

You were most kind during our telephone conversation of the other day. Especially do I appreciate your invitation to write you.

I am seeking information concerning those High Schools in Alabama, Georgia and Mississippi where the student body is predominately Negro. I need the name and address of each school. If your organization does not have this data, perhaps you would be kind enough to tell me where I might secure it.

Thank you for your interest and any help you will give.

Sincerely yours,

Moses A. Knott, Jr.

MAK/kj

Moses A. Knott, Jr.

American Bible Society, 1865 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10023 Cable address: Biblehouse, NewYork 212-581-7400

December 6, 1966

Miss Bernice Turner
1215 Arkwright Pl., S.E.
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Bernice:

I wish I had gotten off this note to you before you came in on Friday to remind you that we still have you charged with the Negro Politician, Edward Clayton.

If my records are correct, we would appreciate getting the book back into our library soon, and come back and say "hello", anyhow.

Cordially yours,

Bernice S. Morrison (Mrs.H.H.)
Librarian

VIA AIR MAIL

December 8, 1966

Mr. H. L. Mitchell
Box 9159
Metairie, Louisiana 70005

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Mr. Jac Wasserman of the National Sharecropper's Fund informed me that you may be able to supply me with the following information on the Sugar Cane Workers in Louisiana in June, 1956, and after. I am mainly interested in:

Organization
Strike(s)
Dispute with state AFL-CIO
Right-to-work law

I would appreciate your supplying me with this at your earliest convenience.

Very truly yours,

(Mrs.) Doris Reed
Research Assistant

jcs

December 12, 1966

Mrs. Norman Kilpatrick
51-East Ridge Road
Green Belt, Maryland 20770

Dear Mrs. Kilpatrick:

Miss Maggie Long has referred your request to our research department.

In answer to your inquiry, I am sending you under separate cover, injunctions against demonstrations in Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia, and North Carolina.

For further information, I suggest you read through Race Relations and Law Reporter published by the Vanderbilt University School of Law. These books give a complete impartial presentation of basic materials, including the ones you are interested in.

Thank you for calling us. If we can be of further assistance, please let us know.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Doris Reed
Research Assistant

jcs

December 12, 1966

Mr. Benjamin Muse
Heron House
Reston, Virginia 22070

Dear Mr. Muse:

Your letter to Pat Watters has been referred to our research department.

We do not have any records of legal actions taken to prosecute white men for the murder of Negroes or civil rights workers other than the ones you mentioned.

We do have a publication, The Continuing Crisis, which should answer most of your questions. Under separate cover, I am sending you a copy.

Thanks for writing us, and if we can be of further service, please let us know.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Doris Reed
Research Assistant

jcs

December 12, 1966

Mr. Michael Murphy
88-27 Eldert Lane
Woodhaven, New York 11421

Dear Mr. Murphy:

Under separate cover, I am sending you a copy of The Economic Status of Negroes: In the Nation and in the South, and a copy of our publications list. I am sure this is the book you were referring to.

If we can be of further service, please let us know.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Doris Reed
Research Assistant

jcs

88-27 Eldert Lane
Woodhaven, N.Y. 11421
November 12, 1966

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsythe Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sir:

I am currently studying at the Baruch School of Business and Public Administration and I am preparing a dissertation on the topic of Negroes in managerial positions. I have recently learned about the "Employment Studies in Southern Cities" that have been compiled by your organization and I would appreciate it if you would send me copies of these reports and/or any other information that you may have regarding Negroes in managerial positions. If there is any cost involved, please bill me and I will remit the desired amount promptly. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Michael Murphy

Michael Murphy

December 12, 1966

Mr. John Seigenthaler
Editor
The Nashville Tennessean
11 Broad Street
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Seigenthaler:

On October 19, 1966, you asked me to let you know when we reprinted The Economic Status of Negroes: In the Nation and in the South. Copies of the pamphlet are now available if you wish to place an order.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Doris Reed
Research Assistant

jcs

December 12, 1966

Mr. John Sliganthalen
Editor
Nashville Tennesean
11 Broad Street
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Sliganthalen:

On October 19, 1966, you asked me to let you know when we reprinted The Economic Status of Negroes: In the Nation and in the South. Copies of the pamphlet are now available if you wish to place an order.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Doris Reed
Research Assistant

jms

December 13, 1966

Mr. Donald Feldman
137-50 227 Street
Jamaica
New York 11413

Dear Mr. Feldman:

Under separate cover I am mailing you a copy of our quarterly, New South. The articleentitled "Enforcement," by Robert E. Anderson, Jr. which appears on page 103 is the Southern Regional Council's most recent tabulation of the degree of compliance with Title II of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. You may obtain the number of public accommodations cited for non-compliance by writing to the Justice Department in Washington.

Sincerely,

Glenda Bartley
Research Department

Mailed separately:
New South, Winter, 1966

137-50 227 Street
Jamaica, New York 11413

Southern Regional Council Inc.
5 Forsyth Ave., N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sir:

I am a senior majoring in Political Science at Hofstra University in Hempstead, New York. I am currently taking a course in constitutional law. I am doing a term paper for this course, and one of the things I am trying to find out is the degree of compliance in the South to the public accommodations section of the 1964 Civil Rights Act. I am trying to establish whether or not the Act and the subsequent ruling of the Supreme Court in the Heart of Atlanta case (ratifying the Act) had any effect in opening up restaurants and motels in the South to non-whites. I have been advised by the NAACP Legal Defense Fund in New York that you might be able to provide me with some information on this subject. I understand that the South is a large area and that reaction to the Act has probably varied from place to place. However, any information regarding the number of restaurants, motels, and hotels which de-segregated as a result of the Act would be deeply appreciated. Thank you.

Respectfully,

Donald Feldman

Donald Feldman

December 14, 1966

Mr. Cy Rosenthal
6515 Wydown Boulevard
Box 4191
Clayton, Missouri 63105

Dear Mr. Rosenthal:

It is my belief that the Lowndes County Freedom Party (alias the "Black Panther" Party), did not fail in their efforts to elect Negroes. Five Negroes were elected to office in Blact Belt counties.

Our Voter Education Project has just released a report on "What Happened in the South." I am sure all the information you asked for is in this report. I am mailing this to you under separate cover.

If I can be of further service, please let me know.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Doris Reed
Research Assistant

jcs

December 11, 1966

Dear Mrs. Reed, Rec'd 12/14/66

I wrote you earlier this year asking for information about the Lowndes County Freedom Organization. That was before the election of November 8th. Now that the Lowndes County Freedom Party's have lost, I was wondering if the Southern Regional Council had any materials or information on why the candidates lost.

Thank you very much. The sooner you can answer, the greater I will be indebted to you.

Sincerely yours,

Cy Rosenthal
6515 Wydown Blvd.
Box 4791
Clayton, Mo. 63105

December 15, 1966

Mr. H. L. Mitchell
General Organizer
Box 9159
Metairie, Louisiana 70005

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Thank you for sending the information on the sugar cane workers of Louisiana. I am sure it will be most helpful to Mr. Emory Via and his labor project here at the Council.

Sincerely yours,

Doris Reed

(Mrs.) Doris Reed
Research Assistant

jcs

December 15, 1966

Miss Margaret Leonard
Information Office
U. S. Commission on Civil Rights
801 19th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20425

Dear Sissy:

Maggie asked me to send you some information on violence in the South.

Under separate cover, I am mailing you some newspaper clips along with our issue of The Continuing Crisis.

I was also asked to send you our NEW SOUTH spring, summer, and winter issues.

Your Mother said hello.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Doris Reed
Research Assistant

jcs

Dec. 16, 1966

Mr. L. Howard Bennett
Director for Civil Rights
Office of the Asst. Secretary of Defense
Washington, D.C. 20301

Dear Mr. Bennett:

In response to your request, we are attaching a Bibliography of reading and reference works for the use of your personnel who are directly concerned with policies in the civil rights field.

You will also find a copy of our Publications list, and should you wish to order anything from this, we shall be glad to accommodate you.

Yours very truly,

Bernice S. Morrison, (Mrs.H.H.)
Librarian

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20301

12 December 1966

MANPOWER

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Gentlemen:

As you know the Department of Defense has long been developing programs and procedures in the field of equal opportunity pursuant to its non-discrimination policy. The Office of Civil Rights within the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Manpower directs much of the continuing activity in this field.

In connection with one of our present projects we are trying to develop a bibliography of reading and reference works for the use of military commanders and other personnel within the Department of Defense and the Military Departments who are directly concerned with and responsible for the implementation of policies in this field. The object behind this effort is to furnish pertinent materials which provide background and understanding of the problems and methods with which to accomplish policy objectives.

We are requesting that you make available to us a list of works (books, articles, pahphlets, etc.) which you would recommend as among the best available. Enclosed is an outline of those catagories in which we are interested. Of course, we do not want a complete list, rather, we would like about ten or twenty items and the reasons you select them. Our outline should not prevent you from exercising your best judgment as to materials outside the perimeters of the outline.

Any help you could give us would be most helpful and we would appreciate hearing from you not later than 28 December 1966.

Sincerely,

L. Howard Bennett
Director for Civil Rights

Enclosure a/s

CATEGORIES

I. General Background

- A. Group and Human Relations
- B. Race
- C. Prejudice and Discrimination
- D. Minorities (racial and ethnic): Their Patterns, Relations, and Conflicts

II. Background on Negroes in America

- A. Negro History
- B. The Negro in America
- C. The Negro Revolt and the Civil Rights Movement
- D. The Negro in the Armed Forces

III. Background on Other Minorities in America

IV. Specific Problem Areas

- A. Public Accommodations and Transportation
- B. Career Development, Education, Training
- C. Employment
- D. Housing
- E. Voting
- F. Community Relations

V. Prepared Bibliographies

Dec. 20, 1966

Sister M. Charmond, OSF
615 East Oakwood
Chicago, Illinois 60653

Dear Sister Charmond:

I have enclosed a survey on the desegregation of the Mississippi public school system. As you will note from these figures, approximately two percent of the Negroes eligible to attend public schools are in formerly all white schools.

For further information on this topic I suggest you write Mr. Kenneth Dean, Mississippi Council on Human Relations, 306 First Federal Bldg. Capitol at State Street, Jackson, Mississippi.

I hope you will find our information of some value.

Sincerely,

(Miss) Susan Friedman
Research Assistant

615 E. Oakwood
Chicago, Illinois 60653
December 8, 1966

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St., N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Gentlemen:

I will very shortly be engaged in an evaluative study of the school systems, both public and parochial, of Mississippi. Some of the areas of concern in this study will be integration within the system, implementation to reach the disadvantaged, future programs, community and school relations, community development, and the affiliation of other agencies with the school.

I would appreciate any information you could supply in this area, such as statistical studies as well as any other information which might be pertinent. I would also be very grateful for any further information you could supply about agencies or people I might contact with respect to this study.

Thank you for your kind attention to this matter.

Very sincerely,

Sister M. Charmond, ~~OSF~~

Sister M. Charmond, OSF

12-14-66 js
L-45
1965 ach decs
PL

Bob, do you have Bill Minor's report?

December 21, 1966

Mrs. Lynanne Warren
1365 Colonial Drive
Saint Paul
Minnesota

Dear Mrs. Warren:

Under separate cover I am returning your thesis. Please forgive the long delay. I have been away from the office a good bit recently and have got far behind in my correspondence. Our whole research staff appreciates your letting us use your thesis.

Should you need information in the future, please do not hesitate to call on us. Again, apologies and thanks.

Sincerely,

Glenda Bartley
Research

Mailed separately:
An Overview of the Results of the Move Toward Desegregation of Public School Teaching Faculties

Glenda Bartley

September 27, 1966

Mrs. Lynanne Warren
1365 Colonial Drive
Saint Paul
Minnesota

Dear Mrs. Warren:

Please accept my deepest apologies for the delay in acknowledging receipt of your thesis. We appreciate your sending it and will copy what we need and return it to you.

Again I apologize.

Sincerely,

Glenda Bartley

1365 Colonial Drive
Saint Paul, Minn
Sept. 22, 1966

Dear Miss Bartley,

I'm writing to make sure you received my thesis about the hiring of Negro teachers in the United States since the 1954 Supreme Court Decision.

The thesis was mailed as a registered article Aug. 22, 1966.

Please feel free to keep it as long as you need to copy the material, if it will be of use. I merely wanted to make sure you now have it.

Sincerely
Lynnanne Perrin Warren

December 21, 1966

Mr. Robert K. Sharp, Director
Equal Educational Opportunities Program
114 Cordell Hull Building
Nashville, Tennessee 37219

Dear Mr. Sharpe:

Under separate cover I am mailing you a copy the Southern Regional Council's 1966 school desegregation report and a list of other Council publications.

We will be happy to add your name to our mailing list, if you wish us to do so.

Sincerely,

Glenda Bartley
Research Assistant

Mailed separately:
School Desegregation 1966
Publications list

STATE OF TENNESSEE
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
EQUAL EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES PROGRAM
114 CORDELL HULL BUILDING
NASHVILLE 37219

TELEPHONE 741-3481

December 20, 1966

Mrs. Glenda Bartley
Research Department
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsythe Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Bartley:

A news article in yesterday's local paper mentioned the recent issue of a report on school desegregation published by the Southern Regional Council. I would like very much to get a copy of this report and would appreciate your sending one to me. If there is a charge, I shall be glad to forward a check for it.

Thank you.

Sincerely yours,

Robert K. Sharp

Robert K. Sharp
Director

RKS/mj

Dec. 22, 1966

Miss Joy Fenston
3201 W. Broadway
Louisville, Ky. 40211

Dear Miss Fenston:

Mr. Thad Olive has referred your request for information on voter registration and school desegregation to our research department.

I am mailing under separate cover several publications of the Council with information on these topics.

I hope you will find our studies of some value in preparing your "round-up." Feel free to contact us if we can be of any further service.

Sincerely,

(Miss) Susan Friedman
Research Dept.

Mailed separately:
School Desegregation 1966
What Happened In The South 1966
The Effects of Federal Examiners..
Voter Registration in the Souhh Summer 1966

Dear Mr. Olive,

I wonder if you could pass this on to someone in the SRC research department.

I am doing research on conditions in Alabama in the fields of: voter registration; the Beach vote Nov 8, and the effect it had; the stage of school desegregation; ~~[illegible]~~ hospital compliance with federal guidelines; etc for a round-up in the Southern Patriot.

Would the SRC have any reports with statistics on any of the above? If so, could I obtain a copy?

My address is:
Joy Fenston
3210 W. Broadway
Louisville, Ky 40211.

Thank you very much for your help.

Joy Fenston.

Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc.

GENERAL OFFICES
3210 WEST BROADWAY, LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY 40211 • Area Code 502 774-3331

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December 21, 1966

Research Department,
Southern Regional Council,
5 Forsythe Street SW
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Sir,

I wonder if it would be possible for us to have copies of two of your reports published recently--the study of school desegregation and the one on the effect of the Negro vote in the November elections.

In addition, have you published anything that might provide some statistics on the state of integration in other areas in Alabama? I am working on a round-up on affairs there for the next issue of the Southern Patriot, the monthly newspaper published by the Southern Conference Educational Fund. Anything you have would be much appreciated.

Thank you very much for your help.

Sincerely,

Joy Fenston.

Joy Fenston,
Assistant Editor.

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December 22, 1966

Marion J. Kent
8-C Read Street Apartments
Tuscaloosa
Alabama 35401

Dear Mr. Kent:

Under separate cover I am mailing you copies of the Southern Regional Council's 1965 and 1966 school desegregation reports. Both contain evaluations of the guidelines.

Sincerely,

Glenda Bartley
Research Assistant

Mailed separately:
September 1965 School Desegregation
School Desegregation 1966

~~Marion~~

~~Frank Albert~~

~~261-7310 - 4956~~

HEW guidelines →

Marion I. Kent
8-C Read St. Apt.
Tuscaloosa, Ala. —
35401

December 22, 1966

Mr. Allen W. Hausman
370 Central Park West
New York
New York 10025

Dear Mr. Hausman:

Under separate cover I am mailing you copies of the Southern Regional Council's 1965 and 1966 school desegregation reports. Both contain evaluations of the guidelines.

Sincerely,

Glenda Bartley
Research Assistant

Mailed separately:
September 1965 School Desegregation
School Desegregation 1966

ALLEN W. HAUSMAN
370 CENTRAL PARK WEST
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10025

749-5007

December 19, 1966

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sirs:

I read in today's issue of the NEW YORK TIMES that the Southern Regional Council has issued a report concerning the United States Office of Education's efforts in the area of school desegregation. I am a third-year student at the New York University School of Law and am currently writing a law note on "The Validity of the School Desegregation Guidelines." I would be grateful if a copy of the report would be sent to me.

Sincerely yours,

Allen W. Hausman

Allen W. Hausman

December 22, 1966

Mr. Robert L. Walker
122 Sherman Street
Cambridge,
Massachusetts

Dear Mr. Walker:

Under separate cover I am mailing you copies of the Southern Regional Council's 1965 and 1966 school desegregation reports. Both contain evaluations of the guidelines.

Sincerely,

Glenda Bardley
Research Assistant

Mailed separately:
September 1965 School Desegregation
School Desegregation 1966

December 8, 1966

Mr. Robert L. Walker
122 Sherman Street
Cambridge, Mass.

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St., N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Anthony:

I am a third year student at Harvard Law School. You may remember me from this past summer when I worked in Chuck Morgan's office.

I am currently working on a paper analyzing and evaluating the philosophy and work of the Office of Education in the area of school desegregation. One thing I am sorely lacking, however, are statistics on the percentage of Negroes attending school with whites throughout the South. I believe that last year your organization conducted a survey on this very topic, and I would be much indebted if you could send me the results. I would be interested in as detailed breakdown as you have and also the results of any previous or subsequent surveys which your organization has conducted. Infact, I could use almost anything of a statistical nature germane to this topic.

Thank you in advance for whatever you are able to send to me. I enjoyed meeting you this summer and listening to you at a couple of Chuck's late afternoon happy hours. Please convey my kindest regards to Tony Whitfield.

Sincerely,

Bob Walker

December 22, 1966

Mr. Harley M. Smith
14 Buswell #611
Boston
Massachusetts 02215

Dear Mr. Smith:

Under separ[illegible] cover we are mailing you a copy of the Southern Regional [illegible] 1966 school desegregation report. It contains a discussion [illegible] effectiveness of the guidelines.

Sincerely,

[redacted]
Research Assistant

Mailed separately:
School Desegregation 1966

1 December 1966

Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
Five Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sir:

I am a third year law student engaged in research on the HEW guidelines and their effectiveness in southern school desegregation. I am most interested in any information you could provide me on the effectiveness of the 1966 guidelines. I am also interested in any other information or comments you have on the program as a whole. Any help will be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

Harley M. Smith

Harley M. Smith
14 Buswell #611
Boston, Massachusetts 02215

Dec. 27, 1966

Mr. Richard M. Shapiro
Office of the Secretary
Office for Civil Rights
Dept. Health, Education and Welfare
330 Independence Ave. S. W.
Washington, D.C. 20201

Dear Mr. Shapiro:

Your office has requested that we send you twenty copies of "School Desegregation 1966 - The Slow Undoing" as soon as possible. I have made arrangements for these materials to be mailed to you immediately.

Feel free to contact us if we can be of any further service.

Sincerely,

(Miss) Susan Friedman
Research Dept.

December 28, 1966

Mr. Jerry Anker
1001 Connecticut Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Anker:

Mr. Watters has referred your request for information to our Research Department.

Under separate cover, I am sending you xerox copies of some acts of violence in Greenwood, Mississippi, including the shooting of Jimmy Travis in 1963.

I hope this information reaches you in time.

Good luck on your project, and if we can be of further assistance, please let us know.

Sincerely yours,

Doris Reed
Research Assistant

DR/km

Enc.

Dec. 30, 1966

Mr. James H. Williams
Southeastern Regional Office
National Education Association
International Office Plaza
1001 Virginia Ave., Suite 316
Hapeville, Ga. 30054

Dear Mr. Williams:

We were glad to have you here yesterday and to be able to help you in your quest for information on desegregation of professional groups.

Enclosed you will find 31 xeroxed sheets of newsclips relating to the subject, which are figured at ten cents a sheet, plus whatever we gave you yesterday.

Also, the Mailing Room will be given your name to be put on our mailing list.

Come back any time we can serve you.

Yours very truly,

Bernice S. Morrison (Mrs.H.H.)
Research Librarian

Enc.-31

UNITED CHURCH WOMEN OF GEORGIA have 30 community or district councils in the state. The following presidents are directing cooperative activities in their respective locality. If you are interested in learning how to set-up a local UCW council get in touch with the president in your general vacinity.

ACWORTH	Mrs. E. M. Bailey, 206 Dalton Street, Albany, Georgia
ALBANY	Mrs. Ray Puckett, 912 Pine Knoll Lane, Albany, Georgia
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AUGUSTA	Mrs. Henry Reins, 2157 Richmond Avenue, Augusta, Georgia
ATLANTA	Mrs. W. E. Letts, 1327 Peachtree Street, Atlanta 9, Georgia
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TRI-CITY	Mrs. Scott Walters, 506 N. Semmes, East Point, Georgia
WARNER ROBINS. . .	Mrs. A. W. Ferguson, P.O. Box 548, Warner Robins, Georgia
WAYCROSS	Mrs. W. B. Smith, 1701 Denora Drive, Waycross, Georgia
WEST POINT	Mrs. C. O. Williams, West Point, Georgia

* * * *** * * *

DAY-A-PART, Thursday, April 9th.

The United Church Women of Georgia will hold a Day-A-Part on April 9th. This day will be given over to periods of worship, review of recent activities but more especially to drawing up plans for 1959. Mrs. John Patton, President and second Vice-President of the GCofCs will preside.

PLACE: The O. N. Ewing Farm, 4704 La Vista Rd., east of Atlanta City Limits.

TIME: 10:00 A.M. - 3:30 P.M.

Mi A.

SPECIAL REPORT

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

ORGANIZATIONS AND PERSONNEL

ENGAGED IN HUMAN RELATIONS ACTIVITIES IN THE SOUTH

September 11, 1959
SR/6r

National Offices	Southern Offices & Personnel
1. **Alabama Council on Human Relations** Room 1218, Comer Building Birmingham 3, Alabama The Rev. Robert E. Hughes, Dir. Telephone: ALpine 2-2722	Wade Mackie, Dir. Job Opportunities Program 1608 Government St. Baton Rouge, La. Dickens 2-2157 ~~Thelma Babbitt, Dir.~~ Community Relations Program in Little Rock 1618 Maryland Avenue Little Rock, Ark. Franklyn 4-7342
2. **American Civil Liberties Union** 156 ~~170~~ Fifth Avenue New York 10, New York Patrick M. Malin, Dir. Telephone: ORegon 5-5990	
3. **American Friends Ser. Committee** Locust 3-9372 ~~20 South 12th Street~~ 160 No. 15th St. Philadelphia 2, Pa. Miss Barbara Moffett, Secretary Community Relations Program Miss Jean Fairfax National Representative of Southern Programs John Young Bluth Att. Sept. 1, 1960 Telephone: ~~RIttenhouse 6-9372~~ LOcust 3-9372	Southeastern Regional Office P. O. Box 1307 High Point, North Carolina Telephone: 2-4025 Wilton Hartzler Southwestern Regional Office 1705 N. Congress Ave. Austin 1, Texas Garnet Guild, Dir. Greenwood 2-5522
4. **American Jewish Committee** Atty N.R.- 165 East 56th Street New York 22, New York Edwin Lukas, Director Dept. of National Affairs Telephone: PLaza 1-4000	Atlanta Area Office 41 Exchange Place, SE, Rm. 703 Atlanta, Georgia Charles Wittenstein, Dir. Telephone: JAckson 3-8451 Southeast Area Office 1208 Congress Building Miami, Florida Seymour Samet, Area Dir. Telephone: FRanklin 3-4749 Southwest Regional Office 523 Fidelity Building Dallas 2, Texas Gustave Falk, Area Dir. Telephone: PRospect 2830
5. **American Jewish Congress** Stephen Wise Congress House 15 East 84th Street New York 28, New York Will Maslow, Dir. Department of Public Affairs Telephone: TRafalgar 9-4500	Southeastern Region Congress Building 111 N. E. 2nd Ave., Rm. 906 Miami, Florida Haskell Lazere, Dir. Telephone: FRanklin 9-6195

National Offices

6. Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith
515 Madison Avenue
New York, New York
Alexander F. Miller, Dir.-
Community Service Division

Oscar Cohen, Director-
Program Division

Telephone: PLaza 1-1800

Southern Offices & Personnel

Southeastern Regional Office
(Ga., Ala., S.C., Tenn.)
41 Exchange Place, S.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia
Arthur J. Levin, Dir.
Telephone: JAckson 3-1618

Virginia-North Carolina Regional Office
216 North 2nd St., Rm. 306 1
Richmond, Virginia
Robert Kohler, Director
Telephone: 3-9143

Florida Regional Office
330 Seybold Building
Miami, Florida
Nathan Perlmutter, Dir.

Southcentral Regional Office
(La., Miss., Ark.)
606 Common Street
New Orleans, Louisiana
Irving Schulman, Dir.

Southwest Regional Office
(Texas, Oklahoma)
~~1101 Blodgett Street~~ 2405 San Jacinto St.
Houston 24, Texas
Theodore Freedman, Dir.

7. Arkansas Council on Human Relations
1220 W. Capitol
Little Rock, Arkansas
The Rev. Nathaniel Griswold
Executive Director

Telephone: FRanklin 4-4521

8. The Christian Life Commission of the Southern Baptist Convention
161 Eighth Avenue, North
Nashville, Tennessee
~~The Rev. A. C. Miller~~ Dr. Jay Valentine
Executive Secretary

Telephone: ALpine 4-1631

National Offices	Southern Offices & Personnel
9. Race Relations Department Board of Home Missions American Missionary Association Congregational Christian Churches ~~287 Fourth Avenue~~ Park Ave. South New York 10, New York The Rev. Galen Weaver Telephone: GRammercy 5-2121	Headquarters: Fisk University Nashville 8, Tennessee Telephone: CHapel 2-3396 Herman H. Long, Dir. John Hope, II Miss Anna Holden (Wise) Ed Brown, 41 Exchange Pl. Dorothy Hampton Ben Muse C H Parrish
10. United Christian Missionary Society Disciples of Christ 222 South Downey Avenue Indianapolis 7, Indiana Lewis Deer, National Director Social Education and Inter-Cultural Relations Telephone: FLeetwood 7-1166	
11. National Council of the Protestant Episcopal Church 281 Fourth Avenue New York 10, New York (Division of Christian Citizenship) Telephone: SPring 7-9100	The Rev. Cornelius Tarplee Associate Executive Sec'y P. O. Box 853 Lynchburg, Virginia Telephone: VIctor 5-8995 The Rev. John B. Morris ~~3502 Piedmont Rd., N. E.~~ Atlanta, 3 Georgia Telephone: CEdar 7-0414 Ga 5-2975
12. Florida Council on Human Relations ~~213 N. E. Second Avenue~~ 4241 S.W. 109 Ct. Miami, Florida The Rev. William K. Williams Executive Director Telephone: FRanklin 9-4145	The Epic Soc. for Cultural & Racial Unity Rm. 522, 50 Hall St. SW.
13. Georgia Council of Churches 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E. Atlanta 3, Georgia The Rev. Edward A. Driscoll Executive Secretary Telephone: JAckson 4-0941	
14. Georgia Council on Human Relations 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E. Atlanta 3, Georgia The Rev. Walter C. Cowart Executive Director Telephone: JAckson 5-4063	

National Offices	Southern Offices & Personnel
15. Jewish Labor Committee 25 East 78th Street New York, New York Emanuel Muravchik, Director Field Service Telephone: LEhigh 5-3700	
16. Kentucky Council on Human Relations c/o Rufus B. Atwood, Chairman Kentucky State College Frankfort, Kentucky	Knoxville Council on H.R. Galen a. Martin Rm. 701 ~~312~~ Empire Bldg. Knoxville, Tenn.
17. The Board of Social Missions of the United Lutheran Church in America 231 Madison Avenue New York 16, New York The Rev. Harold Haas Executive Secretary Telephone: LExington 2-3410	
18. The Board of Social and Economic Relations, The Methodist Church 740 Rush Street Chicago 11, Illinois The Rev. A. Dudley Ward Executive Secretary Telephone: MIchigan 2-3707	
19. The General Board of Education The Methodist Church, Division of the Local Church 1001 Nineteenth Avenue, South Nashville 2, Tennessee The Rev. Leon M. Adkins General Secretary	
20. Women's Division of Christian Service, Board of Missions, The Methodist Church ~~150 Fifth Avenue~~ 475 Park Av. New York 11, New York Miss Thelma Stevens Executive Secretary	Mrs. E. U. Robinson P. O. Box 140 Lebanon, Tennessee Mrs. H. B. Trimble 772 Houston Mill Road Atlanta, Georgia Mrs. Robert L. Wilcox 2205 Old Knoxville Highway Marysville, Tennessee Mrs. Ralph T. Wilson, Sr. 402 Forrest Drive Laurens, South Carolina

National Offices	Southern Offices & Personnel
21. National Association for the Advancement of Colored People 20 West Fortieth Street New York 18, New York Roy Wilkins, Exec. Sec'y. Telephone: ~~LOngacre 3-6890~~ Bryant 9-1400 Henry Moon Director of Public Relations Jesse Devore Public Relations Assistant	Southeastern Regional Office Mrs. Ruby Hurley, Director 859½ Hunter Street, N. W. Atlanta, Georgia Telephone: MUrray 8-8868
22. National Conference of Christians and Jews 43 West 57th Street New York 19, New York Dumont Kenny, Nat'l. Program Dir. Telephone: MUrray Hill 8-7530	Gordon W. Lovejoy, Ass't. Dir. Southeastern Division P. O. Box 8507 Guilford College, N. C. Telephone: 4561
23. National Council of Churches of Christ in the U.S.A. Division of Christian Life and Work Department of Racial and Cultural Relations 297 Fourth Avenue New York 10, New York The Rev. J. Oscar Lee, Dir. Telephone: ORegon 4-5000 Division of Home Missions 257 Fourth Avenue New York 10, New York Miss Edith Lowry, Exec. Sec'y. Telephone: ORegon 4-6407 General Dept. of United Church Women ~~175 Fifth Avenue~~ 475 Riverside Dr. New York ~~10,~~ New York 27 Mrs. W. Murdoch MacLeod, Gen. Dir. Miss Eleanor French, ~~Chairman~~ Director Christian Social Relations Telephone: ALgonquin 4-7110	The Rev. Will D. Campbell Associate Executive Director P. O. Box 1083 Nashville, Tennessee Telephone: ALpine 5-3842
24. National Council of Jewish Women 1 West 47th Street New York, New York Miss Hannah Stein, Exec. Dir. Telephone: CIrcle 6-3175	

National Offices	Southern Offices & Personnel
25. National Council of Negro Women 1318 Vermont Avenue, N. W. Washington, D. C. Miss Dorothy Height, Pres. Miss H. Elsie Austin, Dir. Telephone: COlumbia 5-4434	
26. National Labor Service 165 East 56th Street New York 22, New York Harry Fleischman, Dir. Telephone: PLaza 1-4000	Nat'l Student Assn Sum. Student Project 41 E chang Pl. Rm. 704 Connie Curry, dir.
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X 28. North Carolina Council on Human Relations 121 East Third St., Rm. 209 Charlotte, North Carolina The Rev. Harry S. Jones, Dir. Telephone: FRanklin 6-6833	Atl Urban League Bert. Thompson 259 Auburn Ave. NE 3 Ja 1-2355
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23. National Council of Churches of Christ in the U.S.A.
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24. National Council of Jewish Women
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25. National Council of Negro Women
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26. National Labor Service
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27. National Student Association
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29. North Carolina Council on Human Relations
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30. The Board of Christian Education
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39. Virginia Council on Human Relations
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42. <u>Penn Community Services</u>
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Mr. Courtney Siceloff
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43. <u>American Baptist Home Mission Societies</u>
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June, 1959

ALABAMA

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ALABAMA

I. BASIC STATISTICAL DATA:

A. Population

	Total	White	Non-white	Non-white as % of Total
1957 *	3,308,656	2,272,813	1,035,843	31.3
1950 **	3,061,743	2,079,591	982,152	32.1
Urban	1,340,937	886,717	454,220	33.9
Rural	1,720,806	1,192,874	527,932	30.7
Urban as % of Total	43.8	42.7	46.2	

* - Estimate
** - U. S. Census, 1950

B. Income (Median Income, 1949, persons over 14, U. S. Census)

	Total	White	Negro
Alabama	$1,102.	$1,455.	$616.
United States	1,917.	2,053.	952.

C. Education (Median School Years Completed by Persons over 25, U.S. Census, 1950.)

	White	Non-white
Alabama	8.8	5.4
United States	9.7	6.9

II. Forces Resistant to Desegregation

A. Statements of Public Officials:

U. S. Senator Lister Hill: "It is shocking that the court should now reverse the able judges of the past and over-rule their decisions" (in reaction to the U. S. Supreme Court's 1954 desegregation decision). In 1957 Senator Hill expressed his feeling that Court would change its decision, commenting, "I have seen the Supreme Court change its position before."

Governor John Patterson: "We will continue our fight with every power at our command, to preserve states' rights and maintain segregation of the races." (November, 1958), on election to the governorship.) During his campaign, documentary evidence forced Patterson to acknowledge the Grand Dragon of the Alabama K.K.K. as a friend and associate. He refused to repudiate Grand Dragon or Klan votes.

Senator Sam Engelhardt (Macon County): On the Supreme Court ruling of 1955: "No brick will ever be removed from our segregation walls." On Civil Rights Act of 1957: "If that civil rights commission comes down here and forces mass registration of unqualified Negroes, there'll be bloodshed. Why, we'd have niggers in office. Can you imagine being arrested by a nigger sheriff?"

Former Lt. Governor Guy Hardwick: "And I predict that they (white people) will refuse to employ, feed, clothe or otherwise aid or assist Negroes, if the latter insist in disrupting and upsetting our way of life in Alabama..." Mr. Hardwick spoke in regard to 1957 federal civil rights legislation. He predicted a total boycott of Negroes by whites if "Congress passes this outrageous civil rights bill and the Negroes attempt to avail themselves of its provisions." (July, 1957)

Circuit Judge George Wallace: "I shall forthwith invoke the full power and authority that I possess and shall issue an order for the arrest of every member of the F.B.I. or other Federal police so involved in such investigation (of Grand Jury practices in his circuit)..." Remarks were provoked by a Federal investigation of the method of selecting jurors in Cobb County, Ga. (February, 1956).

B. Major Official Action Designed to Preserve Segregation

1. Interposition: Senate adopted in May, 1957, without opposition, far-reaching resolution seeking to nullify certain Supreme Court decisions. Patterned after original interposition doctrine adopted in 1955, the 1957 Resolution sought to set aside school decision along with other Supreme Court rulings.

2. Schools: Major legislative enactments have been the "pupil placement law," which provides that local boards of education will assign students to specific schools on the basis of a number of factors other than race, and the "freedom of choice" plan, providing for: 1) "the grant or loan of public funds;" 2) "lease, sale or donation" of public school properties; and 3) the option that minors attend schools with their own race, if parents or guardians so elect. (The "freedom of choice" plan was in the form of a constitutional amendment, ratified by voters on August 28, 1956.)

3. N.A.A.C.P.: Although since 1956 the NAACP has been "outlawed," no new state-wide laws have been enacted with the intent of restricting its activities. The state has instead attacked through its courts. A lawsuit was initiated, Spring 1956, by then Attorney-General John Patterson, charging the NAACP with failure to register as an out-of-state corporation (as required by Alabama law) and contending further that the organization had stirred racial unrest and promoted lawsuits against segregation in the state. A temporary restraining order was issued in June, 1956 prohibiting NAACP from operating in Alabama, and a $100,000 contempt fine was levied against the organization for failure to produce membership lists and "certain other books, papers, and documents." On appeal, the U. S. Supreme Court set aside the $100,000 fine (1958) but left the temporary restraining order in effect pending final action by state courts. In February, 1959 the State Supreme Court reaffirmed the $100,000 fine, on the grounds that records other than membership were not made available in 1956 and that the NAACP is, therefore, still in contempt.

State legislature has enacted laws which would hamper NAACP operations in certain localities:

a. Wilcox County, 1955 - Any organization soliciting money within the county must pay a $200 license fee, $50 for each solicitor, and $5 for each person enrolled.

b. Marengo County, 1956 - Organizations collecting dues may not solicit members without registering with county officials.

4. Voting Rights

a. Tuskegee Gerrymander - In 1957 General Assembly redrew city limits of Tuskegee (Macon County, population in 1950 - whites, 1,315; Negroes, 5,397). The gerrymandered city was changed in shape from a square to a 26-sided area. Registered Negro voters within new city limits numbered 10; formerly 420. Sam Engelhardt, Macon County state senator, executive secretary of the White Citizens Councils of Alabama, and author of the bill changing Tuskegee's city limits, commented, "We gerrymandered those niggers right out of town." He indicated this was because of the new Civil Rights Act, which he called "our greatest danger."

In fall, 1957 the Macon County Abolition Commission was set up by referendum and vested with authority to recommend the abolition of the county if considered necessary to maintain white control. The Commission made its report in September, 1958; it did little beyond restate the conviction that the situation in Macon County was serious, that activities of the Federal Civil Rights Commission should be watched, and that a permanent Macon County Committee should be set up to watch developments. (Also see "Forces Favoring Desegregation, ~~Pg. 4~~ C, Pg. 11)

b. The 1959 legislature unanimously passed a bill permitting voter registration officials to throw away all registration records over thirty days old.

C. Private Organizations:

1. The Alabama Bar Association strongly condemned U. S. Supreme Court for the third straight year in a resolution passed almost unanimously. Resolution protested an "unjustified seizure of power reserved to the states." (July, 1957)

2. The Alabama Cattlemen's Association, in strongly worded resolution, went on record against any attempts to mix races and sharply criticized U. S. Supreme Court for desegregation decisions. (January, 1957)

3. The Birmingham Federation of Teachers voted to split from national organization, automatically severing itself from the A. F. of L. and affiliated bodies, in a dispute over admitting Negroes to Birmingham local. (January, 1956)

D. Groups Organized to Preserve Segregation

1. Alabama White Citizens' Council: State's first W.C.C. rally, 1954 at Selma, drew some 1,200. In August, 1955 State Senator Sam Engelhardt, Jr. claimed membership numbering 60,000; a 1956 report credited organization with some 80,000 members, largely drawn from central and southern portions of state. Although 1957 brought a substantial loss in membership, Senator Engelhardt (serving as executive secretary) reported an increase in interest in the organization following use of federal troops in Little Rock and most recent estimated membership is 100,000. (October, 1958) Among major leaders, in addition to Senator Engelhardt, were, in 1956: Walter C. Givhan of Safford, planter and state senator; Alston Keith of Selma, attorney; Luther Ingalls of Montgomery, attorney; and Albert Boutwell of Birmingham, then an attorney and state senator, now Lieutenant Governor.

Some activities of the WCC:

a. Prospective candidates for public office, in Alabama's May, 1958 Democratic primary election, were asked by the Citizens' Councils of Alabama to answer questionnaires dealing mainly with maintaining segregation. Similar questionnaires, forwarded during 1956 elections, asked, "Have you or will you solicit the Negro vote?"; "Do you here and now deny the Negro vote?" Answers of the candidates were made public. (1956; May, 1958)

b. Horace L. White, medical director of Tuscaloosa's Hale Memorial Hospital, resigned under fire from Citizens' Council and Ku Klux Klan officials for allowing white nurses at the state supported tuberculosis hospital to perform services for Negro patients. Threats, first directed at White, continued after his resignation. The temporary medical director reported a call to one of the nurses saying, "They knew there were five nurses on duty and they were going to beat them up when they got off." (April, 1959)

c. WCC pressure was applied to the end of removing Montgomery School Superintendent Clarence M. Dannelly. Mr. Dannelly was named vice-president of the Methodist Church's Judicial Council in a Minneapolis Conference. On his return to Montgomery he resigned because he would have to serve under a Negro president, J. Ernest Wilkins. Dannelly came under WCC attack because he did not refuse election or resign promptly after being named. (July, 1956)

d. "The Defiant Ones", Academy Award nominee, was cancelled by a Montgomery, Ala. theatre after a local White Citizens Council head protested its showing. (April, 1959)

e. Montgomery Citizens Council, in a full page Montgomery Advertiser advertisement, stated: "(1) No person who now enjoys success, leadership or acceptance in our communities will continue to enjoy success, leadership, or acceptance should he aid in making more difficult our mission of maintaining segregation. (2) We feel that an aroused and informed public will make it unprofitable and uncomfortable for any person to remain in our community if he is not willing to support the community in this matter." (April, 1959)

2. North Alabama White Citizens' Council: A splinter group, the NAWCC was expelled from the state organization because of its "extremist" approach. Its leader, Asa ("Ace") Carter, is also active in the KKK, an associate of John Kasper, and was one of the participants in the Clinton, Tenn., school disturbances.

3. Ku Klux Klans: At least five KKK groups have operated in recent years:

a. U. S. Klan, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan (Robert Marvin Shelton, Grand Dragon)

b. Alabama Knights of the KKK

c. Gulf Coast Klan (now defunct)

d. KKK of the Confederacy (now defunct)

e. A Florida Knights of the KKK

A 1958 estimate of 8,000 Alabama members of the Klan was said by Shelton to have been "way under" the real total, but other reports term the Klan groups ineffectual because of bitter factionalism. One small chapter at Mobile burned a few crosses in the past year and visited several small churches to make contributions. The Montgomery area Klan is believed to have gone underground since conviction of four members for the sex mutilation of a Negro, performed by Klan members to prove the worthiness for promotion of one of the accused. Examples of other Klan activity:

An Indiana foursome of psychologists visiting Tuscaloosa were arrested on charges of disorderly conduct and accused of throwing paint on a Ku Klux Klan "Welcome to Tuscaloosa" sign. The group flatly denied that they had thrown any paint on the sign and said arresting policemen ignored requests that their car be searched for paint. The four were released after property bonds were posted but they left Alabama immediately because of apprehension about their safety. (May, 1959)

III. FORCES SUPPORTING CIVIL RIGHTS, DESEGREGATION

A. Anti-KKK, Anti-violence Laws:

1. Dynamite Laws: Control over sale of explosives is vested in state fire marshal. In early 1958, explosive dealers were ordered by Fire Marshall J. V. Kitchens to keep a record for five years of all volatile substances purchased.

2. State has anti-mask law; city of Auburn has local anti-mask ordinance. Mobile and Birmingham have ordinances prohibiting cross-burning within city limits.

B. Organizations

1. Intergroup organizations

a. Private: Alabama Council on Human Relations
Montgomery Improvement Association
Southern Christian Leadership Conference

b. Municipal:

Wadley: Council on Human Relations, composed of 11 whites and 3 Negroes, formed in June, 1955. Mayor W. B. Fackler was named head. (Whether it continues to function is unknown.)

Mobile: A Mayor's Committee on race relations exists. (evaluated by a human relations professional as an organization "of sorts").

2. Clergymen, church organizations:

a. An unofficial body of religious leaders of both races functions.

b. A white minister of a Negro church, Robert Graetz, was among the leaders of the 1956 Montgomery protest movement and on the executive committee of the Montgomery Improvement Association.

c. Thirty-two white Mobile ministers have publicly supported the petition of 37 Negro ministers for repeal of city bus segregation ordinances.

d. Montgomery Ministerial Association, an all-white group, adopted a resolution disapproving "undisciplined and intolerant remarks and acts at public meetings at which different groups of our citizenry, including religious groups, are slanderously set upon as targets for hatred and violence." (October, 1956)

e. A number of white clergymen are outspoken advocates of moderate progress toward desegregation.

C. Community Action

Spontaneous boycott of Tuskegee's white-operated business establishments by Negro consumers (June, 1957), protesting the gerrymandering of city limits, has seriously endangered the business community. (1957-59) According to one observer, "the current situation will continue perhaps for an extended period until the failing resources of either group create the conditions for cooperation, compromise or adjustment." (Voting Rights and Economic Pressure: Jones, Lewis; and Smith, Stanley. p. 43)

IV. SEGREGATION-DESEGREGATION PRACTICES

A. Education

1. Private and Parochial Secondary Schools - None desegregated at any level.

2. Public Elementary and Secondary Schools

   a. None desegregated

   b. Applications from a total of nine Birmingham Negro children seeking entrance to white school (to both Phillips High School and a grade school) were filed in January, 1959. School Superintendent L. Frazier Banks said he found nothing to indicate that a transfer would be of special benefit to eight of the students involved; one application was rejected because the child was not of school age.

3. Desegregated Institutions of Higher Education (as of January, 1959)

   Spring Hill College, Mobile (Roman Catholic) has accepted Negro students since 1951. Had, in 1958 some 40 Negroes in a total of above 800 students.

   Talladega College, Talladega (formerly all Negro, American Missionary Association and Private) maintains a policy of enrollment without regard to race and white students have attended although none were enrolled during fall quarter, 1958.

4. University of Alabama Desegregation Attempt: On February 1, 1956 the University announced acceptance of a Negro student, Miss Autherine Lucy, following a December, 1955 U. S. Circuit Court affirmation of a lower court ruling that the University could not refuse to admit any student on the ground of color. After an unsuccessful appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court, Miss Lucy was registered by University, but denied dormitory accommodations. She attended her first class on February 3, 1956. Mob demonstrations protesting her enrollment occurred on February 3, 4 and 6, and university administration barred her from classes in what it termed a safety measure.

   A February 9th petition to U. S. District Court (by Miss Lucy) resulted in a court order that plaintiff be readmitted to the school; however, on March 1 the University Board of Trustees announced Miss Lucy was expelled for publicizing unfounded charges that school authorities had conspired against her. A subsequent request that the U. S. District Court over-rule the expulsion was refused on the grounds that Federal Courts should not interfere with administrative action of the University.

B. Elections and Appointments

1. Five Negroes were candidates in Democratic primaries in 1954 - three in Mobile, one in Montgomery, one in Jefferson. Two of the Mobile contestants were elected to county Democratic Committee posts.

2. The first Negro member of the Birmingham Community Council was appointed in May, 1954.

3. L. C. Jamar was defeated in his second bid for a seat on Prichard city council in 1956. Joshua A. Barney placed 16th in a field of 19 candidates seeking five posts on Huntsville city council, 1956.

4. Fairfield. There were two Negro candidates seeking election to the city council in the May Democratic primary - D. C. Newton and Vernard F. Thomas. (May, 1956)

C. Employment

1. Municipal

a. Negro policemen are employed in at least the following cities:

Mobile (first deputy sheriff employed June, 1955)
Tuscaloosa (several policewomen employed, 1955)
Dothan
Talladega
Montgomery

b. Birmingham Personnel Board requires Civil Service examinations to be administered to "white applicants only." Negro spokesmen say requirement is not a rule, merely an "agreement" between the City Commission and the Personnel Board. (October, 1956)

c. Mobile had employed a total of 7 Negro firemen by 1943; no additional information known.

2. Federal

Birmingham, Alabama's Post Office employs 56 Negro mail handlers, 40 Negro clerks, and 85 Negro carriers. Promotions above clerk and carrier classifications are given only to whites.

Birmingham's V.A. Hospital has Negro nurses aides and nurses, nursing supervisors in two wards, and an assistant chief and two supervisors in housekeeping department.

Birmingham's Internal Revenue Service, Labor Department, and Federal Housing Authority have no Negroes in non-traditional jobs.

D. Health and Medical Care

1. V. A. Hospitals, desegregated

2. A Negro doctor was admitted to the Jefferson County Medical Society, Fall, 1955.

E. Housing

1. "In the last decade by minimal count of Birmingham's white newspapers, there have already been 22 dynamite bombings and four arson burnings attributable to race tensions. Fountain Heights and North Smithfield, where Negroes, with a go-ahead from federal courts, began moving in nine years ago to break the city's segregated housing patterns, are now known as 'Dynamite Hill.' The $18,000 home of the Negro woman who had won the lawsuit was torn by a dynamite blast days after the court decision." (Time, December 15, 1958)

2. In 1957 Alabama ranked third among all states in nation in number of towns participating in low-rent public housing program, with 106 towns enrolled.

3. Complaint brought by group of Birmingham Negroes (contending that the Housing Authority has refused to consider their application for admission to certain housing units solely because they are Negroes) was dismissed by Federal Judge Seybourn H. Lynne. The Negroes live in an area being cleared for expansion of a Medical Center. (January, 1955)

4. Gadsden Negroes are contesting in federal court slum clearance program which would resettle Negroes now living in a servants-quarters area. Plaintiffs contend program has aim of maintaining segregation. (1958)

F. Jury:

A Negro served on the Pike County grand jury in May, 1959, the first of his race in the memory of court officials to serve on a jury in the county.

G. Law Enforcement:

1. The police chief of suburban Saraland (Mobile) arrested in connection with a cross-burning in September, 1958. Sheriff Ray D. Bridges said after the arrests: "We have evidence that the Saraland police headquarters was being used as a center for a good portion of the Ku Klux Klan activity in Mobile County."

2. Police Commissioner Eugene Connor in a prepared statement said he would refuse to cooperate with any civil rights investigation by federal authorities in Birmingham. "We don't need any of the Washington left-wing civil rights committee goons snooping around down here," Connor said. (September, 1958)

3. Mobile police were ordered by city commission to enforce city ordinances prohibiting cross-burning in wake of two cross-burnings stemming from the efforts of a white woman to have a Negro girl admitted to an all white public school. (September, 1956)

H. Organizations

Alabama-West Florida Methodists adopted two resolutions urging preservation of racial barriers in the church (May, 1959). The resolutions are to be sent to the denomination's general conference in April, 1960.

I. Public Accommodations

1. A downtown Birmingham office building abandoned its segregated elevator practice in November, 1956.

2. A cafeteria at Wilson Dam in north Alabama has been operated on a desegregated basis for more than two years in accordance with TVA fair employment practices policy, the Tennessee Valley Authority's Randolph Perry reported in June, 1957.

J. Recreation

1. An Associated Press story of November 14, 1955 states, "Some Mobile, Ala. neighborhood parks have always been used by both races." There is no specific reference to golf courses. A suit was filed in April, 1958 asking that the city's new golf course be desegregated.

2. A Montgomery city ordinance, adopted in 1957, prohibits interracial participation in sports or games of "cards, dice, dominoes, checkers, pool, billiards, softball, basketball, baseball, football, golf, track and at swimming pools, beaches, lakes or ponds..." City's nine white parks and four Negro recreational centers were closed "indefinitely" in January, 1959 after a desegregation suit was filed.

3. A Birmingham City Ordinance requires separation of races in use of seating, entrances, exits, standing in public or privately owned places of amusement. Specifically states that it is unlawful for a Negro and white person to play together or in company of each other in any game of cards or dice, dominoes or checkers.

   In 1954 the city commission sought amendment so that whites and Negroes might join in professional sports. A voters' initiative and referendum upheld the segregation requirement more than 2 to 1.

4. Huntsville city council adopted resolution providing for segregated use of municipal golf course, February 1956. Negroes are allowed to play on Mondays only.

5. An amendment, approved by state voters on August 28, 1956, permits c cities and counties to give away or sell public parks, playgrounds, swimming pools, golf courses, public housing projects, etc., to prevent desegregation, "upon the approval of a majority of the duly qualified electors (of the locality)..."

6. Spokesman for the Restoration and Amelioration Association said, "a representative group" of Negroes will ask the city of Montgomery to reopen its parks "on any kind of basis," including segregation. (April, 1959)

K. Suffrage

1. Negro registration in 1958 estimated by capitol newsmen and other observers to total 60,000, or 6.9 % of state electorate.

2. Cumulative poll tax requirement was abolished in 1953. Non-cumulative poll tax of $1.50 annually is still required.

3. Lieutenant Governor Guy Hardwick predicted in September, 1957 that 12 to 15 Alabama counties would try to turn election of their local officials over to the Legislature or to have the governor appoint them to escape possible federal civil rights action. A Black Belt legislator predicted that legislative reapportionment would be necessary in his section if the 1957 Civil Rights bill passed Congress, so Negroes would not control elections in those counties. (July, 1957) Neither action has been approved by state legislation.

4. A Civil Rights Commission investigation into charges of discrimination against Negro voters in six Alabama counties - Barbour, Bullock, Dallas, Lowndes, Macon and Wilcox - was initiated in December, 1958. County officials, however, refused to honor subpoenas for voting records, and the commission unanimously asked the Justice Department to seek a federal court order against Macon, Barbour and Bullock County registration officials who refused to testify or surrender voter records. Federal District Court orders were issued to Circuit Judge George C. Wallace, who had refused to appear at the hearings, and five registrars, three of whom then resigned. A compromise agreement was reached permitting Commission agents to examine registration records within the counties; however, Wallace "defied" the court by handing Barbour and Bullock County records over to hastily called court grand juries (who later allowed them to be examined). Contempt of court charges were brought against Wallace, then dismissed by U. S. District Judge Frank M. Johnson, Jr., on grounds that although he "attempted to give the impression that he was defying the court's order," Judge Wallace had, "through devious methods," actually helped the Commission get the records.

5. In February, 1959 the Justice Department filed suit charging the Macon County Board of Registrars with violation of Negro voting rights. District Judge Frank M. Johnson, Jr., ruled that the 1957 Civil Rights Act did not give the Federal Government authority to sue individual states and that the absence of any functioning registrars (two resigned in December; one died shortly before) left no one who could legally be sued. Decision was appealed May 1, 1959. (See Section II, B, Major Official Action Designed to Preserve Segregation, 4, for further information on voting rights in Macon County.)

119, more than 1/3 of the total number of voting complaints filed with the Federal Commission on Civil Rights, have come from Alabama. (May, 1959)

L. Transportation

1. Intra-city

a. City bus lines are desegregated in Montgomery (by court order; see "d" below) and in the Florence-Sheffield-Andalusia system only.

b. National City Lines, Mobile's intra-city transportation company, voluntarily abandoned segregated bus seating in 1956. A city ordinance requiring segregation on buses remains in effect, however.

Two Negro citizens filed suit in Federal Court asking desegregation of city buses, required by Mobile city code. (May 2, 1959)

c. The Birmingham City Commission abolished the ordinance requiring segregated seating on city buses in 1958, but adopted another giving bus drivers authority to tell passengers where to sit, and making it a breach of the peace to disobey them. Suit was filed in U. S. District Court in November, 1958 by 13 Negroes, asking that the ordinance be declared unconstitutional.

d. The Montgomery bus segregation protest movement stemmed from the arrest of a Negro bus rider, Mrs. Rosa Parks, on December 1, 1955, for her refusal to give up her seat to a white man. Negro citizens, in protest, decided to stop riding the buses until they were assured by the bus company of: 1) more courteous treatment; 2) seating on a first come, first serve basis, within the segregated seating pattern; 3) the employment of Negro bus drivers on predominately Negro runs. The Montgomery Improvement Association was formed to serve as guide and spokesman for the protesters.

Negro citizens were unable to obtain satisfactory consideration of their demands by bus and city officials and the boycott continued until December, 1956. During the year of protest, numerous acts of intimidation and violence were directed against Negro citizens, including bombings of the homes of several M.I.A. leaders. On December 20, 1956 a direct order from the U. S. Supreme Court, requiring that bus segregation be ended, reached Montgomery (the order resulted from litigation initiated in early 1956). Negro citizens began using the city transportation facilities, and, after several minor acts of violence, desegregated seating on buses caused no further major incident in Montgomery.

2. Interstate, Intrastate Waiting Rooms

a. Anniston, Mobile, Tuscaloosa, Tuskegee — Bus and Train waiting rooms remain segregated in their facilities for both interstate and intrastate passengers. Occasional usage of white facilities by Negro passengers (reported in Mobile) is met with discouragement ("inquiry" and "angry looks") from white employees.

Air line terminals in Anniston and Mobile maintain separate waiting rooms and facilities, although Mobile reports frequent use of white waiting room by Negroes. Tuscaloosa reports desegregated airport facilities, with only rare boarding of planes by Negroes from that point. There is no airport in Tuskegee.

Montgomery: Negro train passengers may use either a general waiting room marked "Inter-state" or a "Colored Intra-state" room. Separate lunch rooms are maintained. The usual "Negro" and "White" waiting rooms and lunch facilities remain in the bus station, while the airport segregates waiting passengers by means of a small section in the general waiting room marked "For Negroes". New airport facilities are being built, entirely segregated. (1958) A Negro interstate passenger was arrested on a disorderly conduct charge when he refused to move from a "white" waiting room at the municipal airport. (September, 1957)

b. In January of 1956, president of the state Public Service Commission informed all carriers that state laws requiring segregation in waiting room facilities remain in effect for all bus and railroad lines "not parties to" the complaint cases precipitating 1955 I.C.C. desegregation rulings.

c. Birmingham: A mob of rock-throwing whites, yelling threats, attacked a white integration leader who had just left the Terminal Railroad station waiting room where a Negro couple had tested the segregation policy. Lamar Weaver, the victim, was convicted at a special hearing of running a red light and reckless driving as he drove his damaged car through the mob. (March, 1957)

M. Violence, Intimidation, Reprisal

1. Bombings and Bombing Attempts, January 1956-November 1958

a. Montgomery. At least eight bombings and one bombing attempt have been directed against: the home of the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr.; the home of the Rev. Robert Graetz (white minister active in the Montgomery Improvement Association); four Negro churches and the home of another Negro minister; a home belonging to a Negro family.

b. Birmingham. Bombings have included: the home of the Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, Negro minister and leader of the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights (January, 1957); bombing attempt on Rev. Shuttlesworth's church, June 1958; four homes purchased by Negroes in the once all white section of Fountain Heights (November 2-December 7, 1957); two homes in the same area (July, 1958); East Birmingham home of a Negro family in a previously white neighborhood. (December, 1957)

The Temple Beth-El was target of a bombing attempt in April, 1958. Fifty-four sticks of dynamite, with enough power to demolish the synagogue, failed to go off when a fuse burned out.

c. Bessemer. A Negro church, with a congregation of 200 inside, and the home of a Negro civic leader were damaged in April, 1957. Home where seven Negro children were asleep damaged heavily in May, 1958.

d. Mobile. The fifth of a series of bombings was reported in March, 1957. This bomb was tossed at the home of a Negro in a racially mixed section.

2. A survey of violence, reprisal and intimidation in eleven Southern states between January 1, 1955 and May 1, 1958 included 64 entries reported from Alabama, a greater total than that from any other state.

   a. Twelve cases of crossburnings, and violent threats (with a series of incidents sometimes constituting one case).

   b. Nine cases of threats and reprisal, and sometimes involving an entire Negro community.

   c. Forty-three dynamitings, burnings, gunshots, beatings, horsewhippings and other malicious personal assaults.

3. Other forms of Violence and Intimidation

   a. Asbury Howard, a Negro civic leader of Bessemer, was fined $105 and sentenced to 180 days for having a poster made depicting a handcuffed Negro praying: "Lord, help all Americans to see that you intended human beings everywhere to have the same rights." The white signpainter who made the poster received the same fine and sentences. The poster was to be placed inside the headquarters of the Bessemer Voters League. Howard, while under arrest, was severely beaten by a group of about 40 white men in the presence of a number of policemen. (January, 1959)

Registration in Albany, Ga

	N	W	TOTAL
7-31-62	3668	13758	17426
Reg. during Aug.	543	567	
8-31-62	4211	14301	18512

VAP for Albany Ga.

N	W	TOTAL
10336	20081	30417

% VAP Registered

	N	W	TOTAL
7-31-62	35.5%	68.5%	57.3%
8-31-62	40.7%	71.2%	60.9%

$2.00
$2.50
74.50

Printers • Lithographers • Engravers • Virkotypers

October 8, 1962

Mr. Staige Blackford, Research Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Blackford:

I deeply appreciate the opportunity to have met with you to discuss your new publication on Albany, Georgia.

After carefully considering all elements of costs which you and Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar outlined to me, we quote as follows:

5,000 - 9x6 Lithographed booklets "Albany: A Study in National Responsibility"..$1,921.00
Cover: designed and lithographed in two colors on 65# White Beckett Text. Inside: approximately 60 pages, lithographed in one color on 60# White Consolith Opaque (semi-coated texture). Booklets will be saddle stitched and trimmed flush.

margins? space? extra pages? paper quality?

Complete delivery will be by October 31. In the meantime, we will provide layouts, style of composition, paper stock dummies and complete galley and page proofs for your careful study and approval.

Black & white cover?

We trust you will seriously consider our proposal and entrust us with the development and completion of this order.

Very sincerely,

Talmadge F. Dickson
Talmadge F. Dickson

TFD:eh

On-two color cover - Subtract 74.50

Should finished books equal less than 60 pages - $1.00 per page will be CREDIT given on final billing for "less" page.

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Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE N.E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA
AM 3-5764

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

INTEROFFICE MEMO

Date October 19, 1962

To: SB From: LWD

Subject: Albany publication

1. The page proofs look good. I have not attempted to proofread.

2. With the introduction, we may get by with 40 pages. If the introduction runs four pages long, I would suggest we direct Dixon to print on the inside back cover rather than go into 44 pages of paper. If the introduction is more than 4 pages long, I suppose we are stuck.

3. Can some mention be made of the arrest of the pickets in Albany last week? I would think it could appropriately be inserted on page 17 where there seems to be sufficient room.

4. Have Jack check the registration figures on page 17 to see if they can be up-dated and are accurate.

5. Should there be a question mark after the section title on page 28?

6. Has Dixon already ordered the cover stock? It seems heavier than needful to me. Is this what he specified?

7. Cover: lettering to read down instead of up
   grey or tan instead of green
   all other lettering together at bottom, e.g. McMillan pamphlet

8. As soon as the proofs go back and the introduction is typed, Maggie should be given a copy of the whole thing to begin work on a press release

October 22, 1962

Talmadge F. Dickson, President
Dickson's, Inc.
146 Marietta Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Dickson:

Please accept our order for 5,000 copies of ALBANY: A STUDY IN NATIONAL RESPONSIBILITY, to be printed in accordance with the enclosed corrected page proofs.

Under the terms of our agreement, you will, we understand, print 5,000 copies of this study in 9 x 6 lithographed booklets. The cover for the booklets will be designed and lithographed in two colors on 65# White Beckett text. The contents will run to approximately 45 pages, lithographed in one color on 60# Whith Consolith Opaque (semi-coated texture). The booklets will be saddle stitched and trimmed flush.

Complete delivery of these booklets will be made on or before November 5, 1962.

Payment of this order will be made following its completion.

We trust this agreement will be acceptable to you.

Yours sincerely,

Staige D. Blackford
Director of Research

SDB:bp
enclosure (ALBANY page proofs)

October 24, 1962

Talmadge F. Dixon Dickson, President
Dickson's Inc.
146 Marietta St., N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Dickson:

Please accept our order for 5,000 copies of ALBANY: A STUDY IN NATIONAL RESPONSIBILITY, to be printed in accordance with the enclosed corrected page proofs.

Under the terms of our agreement, you will, we understand, print 5,000 copies of this study in 9x6 lithographed booklets. The cover for the booklets will be designed and lithographed in two colors on 65# White Beckett text. The contents will run to approximately 45 pages, lithographed in one color on 60# White Consolith Opaque (semi-coated texture). The booklets will be saddle stiched and trimmed flush.

Complete delivery of these booklets will be made on or before November 5, 1962.

Payment of this order will be made following its completion.

We trust this agreement will be acceptable to you.

Yours Sincerely,

HOWARD ZINN'S SECOND ALBANY REPORT

(Draft #2)
Oct. 1962

In the summer of 1962, Albany, Georgia, which had burst into national attention in December 1961, and then gone through a six months period of intermittent skirmishing, erupted once again. The trials of the 700 Negroes arrested in the December demonstrations began, and the first group of defendants, headed by Martin Luther King, Jr., were imprisoned. Then followed a series of attempts by Negroes, mostly students, to desegregate lunch-counters, libraries, and city parks, and to picket downtown stores. These ended in arrests by city police. Prayer meetings at city hall, and walks in the direction of city hall, ended in more arrests, which now reached 300 - over 1000 since the start of trouble in December 1961.

Violence appeared: a pregnant Negro woman was knocked unconscious by county officers, a Negro lawyer was clubbed by a sheriff, and a white sympathizer had his jaw broken by a prison trusty. Twice, at mass gatherings, Negroes hurled rocks at police. By Labor Day, Albany was quieting, but violence continued in the form of church burnings and shooting attacks against Negro and white registration workers in nearby Lee and Terrell Counties. The Federal court in Albany began hearings on the desegregation of public facilities in the city, and on the propriety of Negro demonstrations.

Meanwhile, the principal parties behaved as follows:

City officials refused again and again to meet with Negro leaders of the Albany Movement to negotiate differences. These Negro leaders, not always clear on tactics, remained firm in their goal of equal rights. Negro citizens, thousands of whom had participated in one way or another in the movement - hundreds of them having spent time in jail - continued stubbornly to batter at walls which showed no sign of giving way. White citizens of Albany, irritated and confused by the sudden upsurge of the Negro population (which numbers 23,000 of the city's 56,000 people), and almost wholly dependent for information on strongly racist local newspapers, blamed "outside agitators" for disturbing the long period of peace and segregation. The

government of the state of Georgia declared itself squarely behind the unyielding position of the Albany City Commission. And Albany's chief of police kept the peace by putting into prison over 1000 Negro men, women, and children who, in one way or another, had protested segregation.

The national government in Washington reacted slowly, awkwardly, showing embarrassment rather than compassion, and timidity instead of vigorous leadership. Admittedly one of the most powerful nations in the world, the U.S. appeared by turns clumsy or impotent, in enforcing its own constitution in a tiny segment of the country. In Albany, Georgia, during the summer of 1962, on moral issues of national importance, the authority of the president of the United States seemed distant and feeble, the power of the chief of police immediate and absolute.

Albany, Georgia

"Many Georgians call it All-benny....This was slave plantation country, and Albany was its trading center, incorporated in 1841 to become the seat of Dougherty County ....At the turn of the century, blacks outnumbered whites five to one, and Albany was a placid little town, slavery gone and segregation firmly in its place. Today the city is a four-hour drive straight south from Atlanta, past scraggly cotton, clusters of Black Angus cattle, and beautiful fields of pecan trees....it is wide-avenued and clean, a commercial center for southwest Georgia, trading corn, cattle, and pecans, attracting tourists, new industry, and travelers heading towards Florida. 'Tenth fastest booming city in the USA!' the man at the Chamber of Commerce said proudly. 'There's the rating - in black and white.'"

Albany has always rated higher for whites than for blacks, who make up 40 per cent of its population and zero per cent of its political officials. The entire machinery of justice in the city and county is capable of instantaneous conversion into a machinery for repression where Negroes are involved -- for the judges, juries, prosecuting attorneys, sheriffs, deputies, city police, are all white.

The small number of Negro businessmen and professionals must confine their talents to the Negro community (Albany State College, for Negroes, the one institution of higher education in town, is a chief source of employment). The rest of the Negro population, regardless of ability, is limited to menial jobs: porters, maids, handymen, laborers. Clerical jobs in stores and offices, and other preferred positions, are for whites.

A Negro teen-ager, standing outside a church in Albany as a voter registration meeting was coming to a close, said: "I'm getting out of this town as fast as I can. No one I know wants to stay here. I sure ain't going to die in Albany." Other youngsters standing around nodded in agreement. For a young Negro with education and ambition, white-dominated, segregated Albany is a place of despair.

Note: Quoted material heading the various sections of this report is drawn from the author's first "Special Report" on Albany, published by the Southern Regional Council January 8, 1962.

An Albany Negro is born in a segregated hospital, grows up in a segregated neighborhood, goes to a segregated school, is buried in a segregated cemetary. Restaurants, hotels, parks, public libraries, playgrounds, taxicabs, theaters, filling station restrooms, water fountains - all possible aspects of life - are designated according to the color of one's ancestors. No Negro in Albany can grasp a doorhandle or cross a threshold without first thinking of his color. Even after the supposedly ironbound I.C.C. order went into effect November 1, 1961, Negroes were being arrested in Albany for using "white" terminal facilities. Today, after more than 1000 arrests in the city, it appears that the Trailways Bus Terminal on Broad Street is finally desegregated, but observance of the terminal by city police has been so fitful that a Negro walking into that restaurant today is still not completely sure that he willnnot be arrested.

Whatever"progress" made for Negro living conditions in Albany - whether in new schools, or libraries, or playgrounds - has been made inside the system of segregation - and while it is difficult for many white people to understand this - such "progress" is not sufficient for Negroes who are imbued with twentieth century visions of racial equality.

Prevented by segregation barriers and a hostile local newspaper from communicating their old hurt and their new expectations to Albany whites, ignored by the City's Board of Commissioners, Albany's Negroes began to express their feelings dramatically, powerfully, in the mass demonstrations of December 1961.

The December Demonstrations

"In a market where social goods are unevenly distributed, peace must always be paid for. The price, paid in the South by blacks, and received by whites, has begun in recent years to seem not quite right....The white South has been notably unequipped with the kind of social seismograph that would detect the first faint tremors of unrest. In Albany, deep in the Black Belt, the shock of the pre-Christmas protest was particularly great. Slowly developing anger and publicized dignified protest by Negro adults - a dramatic outburst of Negro students to bring the issues to public attention - and then a new synthesis of adult-student leadership marshaling the forces of the entire Negro community: this has been the developmental pattern in a number of southern protest movements these past few years, and so it was in Albany."

Early in 1961, the century-long quiescence of Albany Negroes began to break, perhaps stimulated by the sit-ins, freedom rides, and boycotts which had been successful elsewhere in the Deep South, perhaps vaguely stirred by the rise of colored peoples in Africa and other parts of the world, or more likely, by a combination of factors far too complex for easy categorization. At Albany State College students began to speak out. A group of adult Negro leaders presented a petition to the city commissioners requesting desegregation of certain city facilities. In October, a decisive event occurred; the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee sent two of its field workers, Charles Sherrod and Cordell Reagan, both youthful veterans of southern prisons, to set up a voter registration office in Albany. They were joined by Charles Jones, who had also been jailed many times for student demonstrations, and the three, working from a rundown little building two blocks from the Shiloh Baptist Church, fired the already-stirring Albany Negro Community to an enthusiasm never before seen in that Black Belt city.

On November 1, 1961, the day the I.C.C. ruling prohibiting terminal segregation went into effect, S.N.C.C. (known as SNICK) planned a test of the Trailways Terminal in Albany, and a white college girl from Memphis named Salynn McCollum served as witness when a group of Negro students walked into the white waiting room and were ordered out by the police. On

November 22, five Albany State students tried to use the restaurant in the Trailways Terminal and were arrested by Albany Chief of Police Laurie Pritchett. Five days earlier, on November 17, the Albany Movement had been formed, by a coalition of the colored ministerial alliance, SNCC, the NAACP, and other Negro organizations. Local osteopath, Dr. W. G. Anderson was named president; Slater King, real-estate man, vice-president; and retired railroad man, Marion Page, secretary. "The kids were going to do it anyway," one of the leaders of the Movement said later. "We didn't want them to have to do it alone."

On Sunday, December 10, the I.C.C. ruling failed of enforcement in Albany for the third time in a row. That day, an integrated SNCC group of eight rode from Atlanta to Albany, sitting together in the "white" car. They entered the white waiting room at the Union Railway Terminal in Albany, were ordered out by Chief Pritchett, and then were arrested as they were getting into automobiles, charged with obstructing traffic, disorderly conduct, and failure to obey an officer (a list of offenses which became the standard charge against integrationist demonstrators in Albany). A. C. Searles, editor of the Negro weekly <u>Southwest Georgian</u> watched the scene and reported: "There was no traffic, no disturbance, no one moving. The students had made the trip to Albany desegregated without incident. Things had gone so smoothly I think it infuriated the chief."

The newly-formed Albany Movement now responded. During the next seven days, a series of huge meetings in Negro churches, and marches downtown by more than 100 Albany Negroes, singing and praying and asking freedom for the arrested students, ended in mass arrests ordered by Chief Pritchett. It was on the fifth day that Martin Luther King, Jr. and the Rev. Ralph Abernathy invited by the Albany Movement, arrived from Atlanta to speak to a thousand at the Shiloh Baptist Church and to lead another march downtown, ending in the arrest of hundreds more. The total arrested now stood at 737,

and Chief Pritchett represented the city in negotiations with attorney Donald L. Hollowell of Atlanta, local attorney C. B. King, and Marion Page. Verbal agreements was reached on the calling off of demonstrations, the release of jailed demonstrators on the signing of simple property bonds, and a hearing for Negro demands at an early business meeting of the new city commission.

Negro men, women, and youngsters, pouring out of the jails in nearby counties where they had been sent - "Bad Baker" County, "Terrible Terrell," and others - told stories ranging from mere miserable discomfort ("We were 88 in one room with 20 steel bunks and no mattresses") to worse ("I don't want to hear nothing about freedom," Sheriff Mathews of Terrell County told Charles Sherrod as he struck him in the face). It was not the wretchedness of jail conditions that rankled the insides of those Negroes who were arrested, but the reason for it all. "I didn't expect to go to jail for kneeling and praying at City Hall," a young mother said.

With people out of jail on bond and the promise of a hearing before the city commission, mass demonstrations ended, and an uneasy truce settled over Albany.

The Truce Falls Apart

"...no long-term assessment of the Albany actions can be based on what was or was not conceded at the moment of settlement. This is a Deep South city, with a hundred-year history of Negro silence and white complacency which has now been shattered for all time. Anyone who sat in the Shiloh Baptist Church at the prayer meeting following the settlement knows that expectations have been raised which will not be stilled without a change in the social patterns of the city. 'Albany will never be the same,' attorney Hollowell told the crowd that night, and he was right."

On Friday, January 12, 1962, an eighteen-year-old Negro girl named Ola Mae Quarterman, a former student at Albany State College, sat down in a front seat of an Albany city bus. The driver left his seat, put his finger near her face, and the conversation went something like this: He said: "Don't you know where you're supposed to sit?" Her reply: "I paid my damn 20 cents, and I can sit where I want." He called a policeman, she was arrested and jailed for using "vulgar language."

"I used the word'damn' in regard to my 20 cents, not to the driver," Miss Quarterman later told a federal court hearing. The city attorney at that hearing tried to establish that she was arrested for using vulgar language rather than for sitting in front of the bus. It was all part of an elaborate judicial game now being plaed in southern courtrooms in which everyone pretends that the race of the arrested person was the farthest thing from the policeman's mind, and tries to invent interesting new charges for the arrest. But Ola Mae Quarterman did not want to play. "You weren't tried for sitting where you were sitting, were you?" the city attorney asked her. "That's what they said," she replied quietly, and then repeated more loudly for the benefit of the court, "That's what they said."

Ola Mae Quarterman was found guilty in city court of using "obscene" language, and a boycott by Negroes of the city bus system, already fitfully under way, was intensified. In less than three weeks the company, dependent for much of its revenue on Negro customers, halted operations. White business-

men, fearful of the effect of this on their trade, met with representatives of the Albany Movement and with people from the bus company to get the buses back into operation, and reached what was probably the first important desegregation agreement in Albany history: that the buses would resume on an integrated basis and would accept applications from Negroes seeking jobs as bus drivers.

But obstinacy on both sides got in the way. The city commission, with Mayor Kelley the lone dissenter among its seven members, refused written assurance that it would not interfere with bus integration (there is a municipal ordinance requiring bus segregation). And then the Albany Movement decided not to accept an agreement on the buses without some sort of assurance on other requests. The bus company tried to run again, but finally closed up shop for good and disposed of its equipment. The city has been without bus transportation since March.

Two days before the Ola Mae Quarterman incident, in January, several groups of Negro students trying to get cards at the white Carnegie Library had been turned away, directed to the Negro library, and questioned by police. One week after the arrest of Miss Quarterman, SNCC workers Charles Jones and Charles Sherrod, sitting in the lunchroom of the Trailways, were arrested by city policemen for "loitering." Again, the color of their skin was neatly avoided. "We don't allow people to go in there and just make it their home," Chief Pritchett said.

Everybody had been waiting for Tuesday, January 23, when, by the verbal agreement of December, the city commission would hear out spokesmen for the Albany Movement. That evening Anderson and Page presented to the commission a petition with requests for the desegregation of various city facilities, and were told to await a reply. One week later the commission issued a statement denying all the requests of the petition, saying: "The demand for privileges will scarcely be heard, wherever and whenever voiced, unless...arrogance, lawlessness,

and irresponsibility subside." Negro leaders could "earn acceptance for their people," the statement said, "by encouraging the improvement of their moral and ethical standards."

Mayor Asa D. Kelley, supported by Mayor pro-tem Bufford Collins, dissented from the commission response approved by the other five members, saying that it evaded the basic issue. "In my judgement the city of Albany has got to recognize that it has a problem and cannot solve that problem by sticking its head in the sand and ignoring that problem. No solution can be reached unless there are lines of communication."

A month later, with little left now of the December truce agreement, the city decided to begin trials for the more than 700 people arrested during the pre-Christmas demonstrations and, oddly enough, in view of the often-expressed desire to keep Martin Luther King, Jr. out of Albany, city officials decided to begin with Dr. King himself. On February 27, a three hour trial took place in Recorder's Court (the city court of Albany) with King, Ralph Abernathy, and two Albany Negroes who had been involved in the mass march of December 16 toward City Hall. They were charged with parading without a permit, obstructing the sidewalk, and disorderly conduct.

The defense said the arrests were based on the desire to maintain segregation, and that they violated First Amendment rights of freedom of speech and assembly, as well as the Fourteenth Amendment right to equal protection of the laws. The city denied that race had been an issue in the arrests, and said it was merely enforcing a statute requiring a permit for parades. When defense attorney Donald L. Hollowell asked Chief Pritchett how a "parade" was defined, the chief answered that there was no definition. "Then it's anything you want to ~~xxxxxxxxxxxx~~ make it?" Hollowell asked. "In my opinion, yes," was the reply.

A month later, with decision in the King-Abernathy trial still pending, the beginning of a similar trial in Albany

Superior Court (the county court) was disrupted by official violence. The SNCC group of young white and Negro people, who had come down on the train from Atlanta December 10, 1961, and been arrested outside the terminal, were being charged with disorderly conduct, obstructing traffic, and refusal to obey an officer. As the trial began Monday, March 26, SNCC worker Charles Sherrod walked toward the front of the courtroom, traditionally reserved for whites, to take a seat. Chief Deputy Lamar Stewart knocked him to the floor and dragged him to the rear. When defendants Bob Zellner, a SNCC field secretary, Tom Hayden, a writer, Sandra Hayden, his wife, and Per Laursen, a Danish journalist -- all white -- sat down with Sherrod in the rear, all were dragged by deputies out of the courtroom and through a revolving door. One deputy pulled Mrs. Hayden over a row of seats and then pushed her through the door. The only comment of presiding judge Carl E. Crow, watching all of this, was: "The officers were enforcing a rule of the court."

In April, more trouble took place. Dr. Anderson, Slater King, Emanuel Jackson, and Elijah Harris, four leaders of the Albany Movement, were found guilty of "disorderly conduct." They had been picketing a downtown store as part of the general Negro boycott of stores which did not hire Negro employees. Also, Charles Jones, Cordell Reagan, and two teen-age Negroes were sentenced to 60 days on public works gangs for refusing to leave a drugstore lunch-counter where they sat requesting service. And 26 more people were arrested in lunch-counter sit-ins.

About the same time, a Negro in Albany named Walter Harris was shot to death by a policeman who claimed the man attacked him with a knife while resisting arrest. Perhaps there was a need to make up for the silence that had followed previous slayings of Negroes by police officers for "resisting arrest." Perhaps there was a recollection of the killing last fall of a Negro man by a sheriff in Baker County under similar circumstances. Or perhaps the Negro community was still conscious of

the imprisonment since July 1960 of Charles Ware, who was shot twice through the neck by officers of Baker County for "resisting arrest." At any rate, 29 adults and teenagers appeared in front of city hall on April 21 to protest what they considered the needless death of Harris. Refusing to disperse, they were arrested, and when some youngsters lay down on the sidewalk they were picked up and carried into police headquarters.

In May, the first and only arrest of segregationist whites in the entire period occurred when four boys were arrested and convicted for throwing eggs and tomatoes in the Negro section. In June, nine more young Negroes were arrested for picketing stores downtown. A police captain admitted to a reporter that there was no evidence of violence, but said the youths had "talked to" older people. Atlanta Journal writer Walter Rugaber noted: "The anti-buying campaign started five months ago and was sharply effective for a time. But police considered two picketing efforts a danger, and broke them up with disorderly conduct arrests."

The Long Hot Summer

"The Negro porter on the steps of an Albany church said, 'No, we're just beginning. Just beginning.' And a woman on the Executive Committee of the Albany Movement declared, '...anybody who thinks this town is going to settle back and be the same as it was, has got to be deaf, blind, and dumb.'"

When King and Abernathy were found guilty and sentenced by Recorders Court in Albany on July 10, 1962, to 45 days or $178 for leading the December 16 demonstrations, defense attorney Hollowell asked Judge Durden for legal citations on which his decision was based. The judge said he did not have any, that it was based on "general research of the law." When the defendants chose to go to jail, excitement rose to a high pitch not only in Albany but throughout the nation. Senator Joseph Clark of Pennsylvania told the Senate that the convictions were evidence "that there are still, unfortunately, areas of our country in which the Constitution of the United States, as represented by the 14th Amendment, is not in effect." That evening, when police cars showed up near the two Negro churches where mass rallies were taking place, bricks and rocks were thrown at them, and Chief Pritchett put his whole force on a standby alert.

The following day, Wednesday, 12 men, nine women, and 11 teenagers -- 32 Negroes in all -- began walking downtown. They were led by Dr. C. K. Steele, a Tallahassee minister who had headed desegregation battles there, and the Rev. Robert Alfred, an Albany minister. Two blocks away from the downtown area they were stopped by Police Chief Pritchett and arrested. They marched to the city jail, with two squads of police behind them, singing "We Shall Overcome" while curious whites watched quietly. That night, with hundreds of Negroes gathered outside the Shiloh Baptish church, bricks and bottles were thrown at police across the street.

The jailing of King, as no other event in the history of Albany troubles, sent Washington officialdom into a flurry of activity. President Kennedy asked Attorney General Kennedy

for a report on the Albany situation. Robert Kennedy and Burke Marshall, head of the Civil Rights Division of the Department of Justice, made a number of phone calls to Albany. Marshall phoned Mrs. King in Atlanta and said that the Department of Justice (according to the New York Times) "would use whatever influence it could to obtain his release."

The next morning, King and Abernethy were released. How this happened has never been clear. According to Chief Pritchett's report, an unidentified, well-dressed Negro man showed up at City Hall, paid the fines, and the two ministers, who were anxious to stay in jail as a sign of the sacrifice required of those in the struggle, reluctantly left. Dr. Abernathy told a mass meeting that night, "I've been thrown out of lots of places in my day, but never before have I been thrown out of jail."

Dr. King attempted to open negotiations with the city commission. Personal conferences with the police chief had been fruitless, and a wire was sent on Sunday, July 15, asking for an audience. The commission, is a closed meeting on Monday, said that it refused to deal with "law violators." On Tuesday, the Albany Movement sent a wire to the city commission urging that it reconsider its refusal to meet. In a page and a half "position paper" it outlined its grievances connected with segregation, requested the right of peaceful protest under the First Amendment, and asked that a bi-racial commission be established to set a timetable on the desegregation of lunch-counters, library, schools, parks, swimming pools, and other facilities. Again the commission refused.

Now, with a battery of high-power legal minds in Albany discussing judicial action against segregation -- William Kunstler, Clarence Jones, and Constance Motley from New York, Donald Hollowell of Atlanta, and C. B. King of Albany -- the Albany Movement began a series of moves to lay the ground work for court cases. On Tuesday, July 17, 25 Negro students showed up at the Carnegie Library to ask for library cards and books, and were turned away. The next day, 40 teenagers staged sit-ins,

in teams of eight, at five different lunch-counters downtown, which were immediately closed. Reporter Fred Powledge reported in the Atlanta Journal that in at least two cases the students were asked to leave not by managers, but by police. At the Trailways Bus Station, a 15-year-old Negro boy tried to enter the restaurant.and was refused. "I asked him why," the boy related. "He said it was because were Negro - he didn't say Negro though. He said nigger...you know."

That Wednesday afternoon, 80 young Negroes tried to use the athletic facilities of Tift Park and were ordered to leave by Detective Captain Ed Friend, and a group of other officers. On Thursday, seven Negro youngsters were jailed in a lunch-counter sit-in, and 50 others were turned away from the white picnic area of Tift Park. On Friday, more groups were turned away at lunch-counters and ordered away from a swimming pool by the assistant chief of police.

With a mass prayer scheduled by the Albany Movement for City Hall on Saturday afternoon, Albany's city attorney Henry Rawls and Mayor Kelley flew to Atlanta to confer with Governor Vandiver's legal staff, then to Columbus to see federal District Judge J. Robert Elliott. Elliott, longtime associate of the Talmadges in Georgia politics as a public supporter of segregation, had just been appointed to his post by President Kennedy. At midnight on Friday, July 20, Elliott issued an omnibus injunction, barring "unlawful picketing, congregating or marching in the streets...participating in any boycott in restraint of trade" and, in fact, "any act designed to provoke breaches of the peace." The injunction was to be in effect until July 30 when a hearing on a similar permanent order would take place.

With the temporary restraining order in effect, the planned Saturday afternoon demonstration did not take place, but in the evening a group of 160 persons, young and old, began walking from Shiloh Church toward City Hall, and were arrested under orders of Chief Pritchett. The Trailways lunchroom was also closed that day when Negroes tried to enter. But reported the Atlanta Journal: "The same attendant was seen admitting white

people to the lunchroom."

More than 100 of the Saturday marchers were under 18, many of them 13 and 14 years old, and they were sent to Camilla in nearby Mitchell County. "They call it a juvenile detention place," one youngster said. "But it's just an old jailhouse." Sixty-four were put in a cell designed for 12 children, 52 others in a cell designed for eight.

On Monday, July 23, about 5:30 p.m., Mrs. Slater King, wife of the Albany Movement's vice-president, and in her sixth month of pregnancy, drove to Camilla with a group of other Negro women to take food to the daughter of a friend. She had her three children along, and was carrying one of them, a three-year old. Two deputies ordered the group away from the outer fence around the jail. "All you niggers get away from the fence," one of them demanded. The women began to move away, Mrs. King walking slowly toward her car. One of the deputies pointed her out, cursed her, and said if she did not hurry, she would be arrested. She turned and said, "If you want to arrest, go ahead." The next thing she knew she was kicked and knocked to the ground. An officer hit her twice on the side of her head and she lost consciousness. She revived in about ten minutes, and since no one else in her car could drive, managed to drive back to Albany.

That evening, after a rally at the Mt. Zion Baptist Church, a group of seven led by Mennonite minister Vincent Harding, a Negro, and troubled by the beating of Mrs. Slater King, stopped in front of City Hall to pray. When they refused to obey Chief Pritchett's order to move on, they were arrested. The next night, when 40 more were arrested in a march toward City Hall, what had started as a non-violent parade, reported Atlanta Constitution correspondent Bill Shipp, "degenerated into an angry, cat-calling crowd" and an estimated 2,000 Negro youngsters gathered at the edge of the Negro area. Dozens of rocks and pop bottles flew out of the crowd at the police, injuring one state trooper.

Earlier that day, Tuesday, July 24, Judge Elbert P.

Tuttle, of the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals, had set aside Judge Elliott's temporary restraining order. He pointed to a fatal flaw in its constitutional argument: the 14th Amendment provision on "equal protection of the laws" was not designed to protect the state against individuals, as the temporary injunction suggested, but was intended to protect individuals against state action. In other legal moves that day, the battery of lawyers for the Albany Movement -- Donald Hollowell, William Kunstler, Constance Motley, C. B. King, Clarence Jones -- filed two suits against the city of Albany: one to desegregate the city's public facilities, the other to prevent the police from interfering with peaceful demonstrations.

That evening, in the face of a request by Negro leaders to appear at its regular Tuesday meeting, the city commission postponed the meeting. A newspaperman pointed out: "The City Commission XXX steadfastly refused to confer with any Negro leaders about racial problems during a seven-month intermission in mass racial demonstrations."

Wednesday was quiet, having been declared a "day of penance" by Dr. King and Dr. Anderson for the violence of the previous evening. Thursday was uneventful, too, but on Friday at 2:15 p.m., King and Abernathy led a group of ten to City Hall to try once again to talk with the city commission. Chief Pritchett asked them to leave, pointed to a nearby group of newspapermen and photographers and said, "You can see you're causing a disturbance." As Abernathy began to pray, Pritchett ordered the group arrested. Two hours later, a group of 18 youngsters left Shiloh Church for City Hall. They knelt on the sidewalk to pray, refused to move when the chief ordered them to do so, and were arrested.

One of the young people arrested was a white SNCC field worker from Cincinnati named William Hansen, who was promptly put into the white section of Dougherty County jail. As Hansen sat on the cell floor reading a newspaper, a prison trusty attacked him and beat him into unconsciousness. His jaw was broken, his lip was split, and a number of ribs were broken.

He was then transferred to the city jail. Hansen said later that a deputy sheriff putting him into the cell, had told the trusty: "This is one of those guys who came down here to straighten us out," and the trustee replied, "Well, I'll straighten him out."

The very next day, Saturday, July 28, attorney C. B. King, 36-year-old first and only Negro to ever practice law in the city of Albany, and the legal backbone of the Albany Movement from its inception, visited Sheriff Cull Campbell of Dougherty County. He wanted to check on the condition of William Hansen, who at that moment was sitting 100 yards away behind the barbed wire fence and steel mesh windows that enclose the county jail. A few minutes later attorney King came staggering out of Sheriff Campbell's office, blood streaming from a wound in his head and splattering his clothing and shoes.

The Rev. James C. Harris, whom King had asked to meet him at the sheriff's office, later reported: "When I entered the sheriff's office at about 4:45 p.m., Mr. King was standing and two men, presumably deputies, were seated. As I walked in, the Sheriff, Mr. "Cull" Campbell, walked in and said to Mr. King: 'Nigger, haven't I told you to wait out there?' or words to that effect. As Mr. King was about to reply, Mr. Campbell picked a walking stick out of a basket containing several, and hit Mr. King viciously over the head, breaking the cane. Mr. King escaped from the office, and I did as well."

New York Times reporter Claude Sitton reported Campbell as saying, "He didn't get out so Goddammit, I put him out." Police Chief Pritchett, across the street in his office had King taken to a hospital. Sitton noted in his story that: "Chief Pritchett had more than 160 city, county and state law enforcement officers standing by to prevent violence." Pritchett, who had just arrested 28 Negroes for praying and singing for 15 minutes in front of City Hall, called the beating of King "very regrettable."

Sheriff Campbell told me in his office: "Yeh, I knocked hell out of him, and I'll do it again. I let him know he's a damn nigger. I'm a white man and he's a damn nigger."

During the week of ~~XMXY~~ Monday, July 30, 16 persons, including one white woman from New York, were arrested in a prayer service in front of City Hall, 14 were arrested praying at City Hall, and an integrated group of five trying to get service at the Holiday Inn restaurant. The total of arrests since the start of the December demonstrations now passed 1,100.

All that week and into the middle of the next, the city and the Albany Movement argued before Judge Elliott in federal District Court on the city's petition for a permanent restraining order on demonstrations. At the hearing, Police Chief Pritchett, to support the request for such an order, said (according to a UPI dispatch in the Washington Post) that "racial tensions have reached a boiling point." Two days before that testimony, he had said (according to a UPI dispatch in the Atlanta Constitution), "People go about their normal business. This city is nowhere close to an explosive point."

At the close of the hearing, Tuesday, ugust 7, the Justice Department, which had received dozens of telegrams, and a number of delegations, all asking action on behalf of Albany Negroes, filed a friend-of-the-court brief in support of the Albany Movement's request to deny the injunction against demonstrations, noting that the city, because of its failure to desegregate public facilities, did not come into court "with clean hands." Judge Elliott reserved decision in the case. At a press conference on August 1, President Kennedy, responding to a question on Albany, said that he found it "wholly inexplicable why the city council of Albany will not sit down with the citizens of Albany, who may be Negroes, and attempt to secure them, in a peaceful way, their rights."

As King, Abernathy, Anderson, and Slater King were released after two weeks in jail on Friday, August 10, the Albany Movement was waiting for Judge Elliott's decision on the city request for an injunction, and for ~~KM~~ him to set hearing dates on its own suits asking desegregation and the right of peaceful protest. But it did not let up its other forms of activity. It stepped up its registration campaign, hoping to effect the

election of two new city commissioners in the fall.

On Saturday, individuals tried to enter library and parks, which were immediately padlocked. Negroes tried to attend services at white churches on Sunday, August 12, were admitted to a Catholic and an Episcopal church, were turned away from a Baptist and a Methodist church. On Tuesday, two persons were arrested for picketing a Negro theater whose white owner refused to admit two white persons, other Negroes were turned away from the snack bar at Phoebe Putney Hospital, and a white couple and six Negroes were arrested attempting to use a bowling alley.

Among the youngsters at the bowling alley was 16-year-old Shirley Gaines, who had spent time in jail in Camilla back in April when she protested the killing by police of Walter Harris. Arrested at the bowling alley, she sat on the steps waiting for the paddy wagon to park nearby. As she waited, she later told me, two policemen threw her dress over her head, held her by the legs, dragged her down the stone steps to the bottom, and left her lying there. A man came along and kicked her in the side, and when she cried out a policeman standing nearby said, "Nigger, you can holler louder than that," then dragged her into the paddy wagon. With her back hurt, she lay on the floor inside City Hall. A man kept opening a swinging door near her, hitting her head each time. As she kept crying out, a policeman dashed water in her face to quiet her, and another called, "Holler, nigger."

A policeman then carried her, meanwhile kicking her with his knee, into the paddy wagon again, pushed her on the floor, and took her to Putney Hospital. But when she wouldn't rise, her back still hurting, she was taken to a city doctor. The doctor shone a light on her back, announced he found no injury, and said: "There ain't nothing wrong with that nigger. She got a good kickin'." She spent a day in city jail, then was examined by Dr. Anderson, who found her back bruised and scarred.

On Wednesday, August 15, the city commission finally met a Negro committee face to face. Secretary Page of the Albany Movement read a petition asking four questions of the city:

1) would it abide by the ICC ruling on bus and train terminals; 2) would it refund cash bonds on those arrested and accept tax receipts; 3) would it refrain from interfering with desegregation in city buses if they would operate again; and 4) would it desist from interfering with peaceful protest? Mayor Kelley responded by saying that these matters were under consideration in federal court, that the decision of the court would be obeyed, and the meeting adjourned.

After the meeting, the mayor told newsmen (according to a dispatch in the Atlanta Journal) that"he did not believe the city would take any action on the Negro requests." A mass meeting of 1000 Negroes that evening heard Martin Luther King, Jr. and Page denounce the commission's refusal to negotiate, and Anderson tell the crowd voter registration and the downtown boycott would continue, as well as other activities designed to budge the rigid stance of the city officials.

As Labor Day approached, 75 Protestant ministers, Catholic laymen, and Jewish rabbis from the north drove down to Albany to register their support for Albany Negroes. Praying in front of City Hall, they were arrested by Chief Pritchett, and sent off to various county jails, where they stayed for periods of two days to a week, a number of them fasting the whole period. Before arresting them, Pritchett said, "You have come to aid and abet the law violators of this city and county. If you come as law violators, you will be treated as such. Go back to your homes. Clear you own cities of sin and lawlessness."

In Federal court, Judge Elliott began hearings on three cases which he ruled were to be consolidated: the city request for an injunction against demonstrations, the Movement's request for the desegregation of city facilities, and the Movement's petition for non-interference with peaceful protests. The trial was to be continued in late September.

Meanwhile, the Albany Movement had turned from mass demonstrations to an increased emphasis on voter registration. In the month of August, more than 500 Albany Negroes were added to the lists of eligible voters, bringing the total of Negro registrants in the city to 4,211 by August 31, with the

white total 14,301 on that date. During August, the percentage of Negro registrants increased from 35.5 per cent of those eligible to 40.7 per cent, which the increase among whites was smaller, from 68.5 per cent to 71.2 per cent.

Another activity which received increased attention was the boycott against white residents downtown. Indications were that the boycott was less effective than Negro leaders claimed, but more effective than white merchants were willing to admit.

Black and White in Albany

"There is a basic hurt to being an American Negro - both North and South - which cannot be conveyed by any cold list of specific grievances. In Albany there has been no way for fairminded ~~MMMX~~ white people to know these things. There has been ~~M~~ contact, but it has been superficial. There has been exchange of words, but not of feelings... Modern science...radio...television...air travel...national newspapers and magazines... Air Force or Marine Corps units in the area...college.....All of these influences have acted on Albany Negroes and created expectations far beyond the crawling progress and kindly tolerance which Albany's white leaders thought - and think---sufficient. The white community somehow has not faced the idea that Albany cannot escape the general upheaval shaking the South today. Something was necessary to shake the white community into the first pang of such awareness. So....the Albany Movement was born."

Despite the customary romanticization of the past -- both by leading whites and a few Negroes -- there has never been real communication between whites and Negroes in Albany. The demonstrations of the past year have been an attempt to vault the old barriers and shock the white community into listening.

The first reaction to this unsettling intrusion was resentment and hardening of the lines. Albany's city commission has behaved as if its job were to represent only that 60 per cent of the population which is white. Its consistent refusal to negotiate grievances with the Negro community has been opposed on several occasions by one of its members -- Mayor Asa D. Kelley -- but so far it shows no signs of relenting.

A simple mythology supporting the idea that Albany can remain untouched and unchanged is perpetuated by the city's only daily newspaper, the Albany Herald. The Herald's publisher, James D. Gray, a transplanted New Englander,* is chairman of the State Democratic Committee, and a power in Georgia politics. Mild and affable in person, he is a fierce segregationist in print. The news coverage and editorial writing in the Herald are the main sources of fact and opinion

* But as the Rev. Abernathy has said: "In America there is no such things as an 'outsider.'"

for Albany's white citizens, and the newspaper scrupulously attempts to shield its readers from those realities of the contemporary world which journalists like Ralph McGill and Eugene Patterson of the Atlanta Constitution have made quite apparent to resident's of Georgia's capitol city.

On July 31, 1962, in its Peoples Forum section, the Albany Herald printed three letters, which represent that mutual magnification of hate which has long taken place between the Albany newspaper and its readers. The three letters took up the entire space of the section. The first, a long one, said, among other things: "For a century, the white race has lent considerations and provided assistance to the Negroes in overcoming the savage and uncivilized background from which they so recently emerged." The second spoke of the "pistol-toting, razor-toting, and ice-pick-toting and liquor drinking Negro." The third began: "Mr. Gray, thank God for you... Don't we all know a Negro is a Negro even if they do try to grease their hair straight and bleach their skin white so as to mix with the white?" When the Georgia Council on Human Relations tried to place an ad in the Herald suggesting that the city should negotiate with the Albany Movement, the paper refused to print it.

The failure of the city's white leadership is crucial in the Albany situation, because there is evidence that the white population would respond to a leadership which moderately and quietly arranged for compromise agreements with the Negro population. Through all of the mass demonstrations and national publicity which have upset the city since last December, whites have shown no signs of rash or violent action. In the many dozens of Negro actions, white citizens hav shown curiosity, even antagonism, but no desire to throw the city into turmoil.

A number of businessmen have shown a willingness to negotiate differences(and were censured by a majority of city commissioners for the attempt.) White ministers have met with Negroes and attempted to lay the basis for continued bi-racial discussion on an even wider basis. When three Negroes were

arrested trying to attend services at the First Baptist Church on Sunday, August 19, the church's pastor, the Rev. Brooks Ramsey, said: "This is Christ's church and I ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ can't build any walls around it that Christ did not build. And Christ did not build any racial walls." His Board of Deacons unanimously upheld his right to hold his own views.

Rev. Ramsey's retention by his deacons is not evidence of a strong liberal sentiment among whites in Albany, but it does indicate that it is possible for a bold man of stature in the community to differ with prevailing opinion without suffering immediate intimidation. This may seem like very little, but in the Albany context it is important in suggesting that if a group of respected persons in the white community were to take at least a moderate stand in the racial crisis, they would stand a good chance of being sustained by their fellow citizens.

That risk is involved, and courage required for such leadership is shown by another happening of last summer. Mrs. Frances Pauley, an Atlanta housewife of long experience in Georgia race problems and executive director of the Georgia Council on Human Relations, decided on a novel move: she sent 10,000 letters to the white community of Albany, one for virtually every family in the city (with an equal number distributed among Albany Negroes), pointing out that other Georgia communities had solved similar problems by reasonable negotiation and that this course should be urged upon city officials by Albany citizens. Of the 250 responses received from the white community, all but two were critical of the letter, and some were filled with obscene denunciation.

On the positive side are several other developments: the birth of a small but earnest chapter of the Georgia Council on Human Relations, with ten or so white citizens meeting with a simalar group of Negroes to discuss betterment of the Albany situation. And in the September primary elections for governor of Georgia, Dougherty County of which Albany is the seat, was

the only county in that part of Georgia to vote for the moderate Carl Sanders, against the viciously racist candidate Marvin Griffin.

Despite the cries about "outsiders" which have beset the Albany movements from its inception, the facts are quite clear: a movement of protest was started by Albany's citizens even before SNCC workers arrived; it has received mass support by thousands of people in the Negro community, with perhaps the greatest active participation seen in any Negro community in the South in recent years; Martin Luther King, Jr. and Ralph Abernathy came to Albany last December to lead demonstrations only after the mass action was under way; in the furor of this past summer, it was the city of Albany which brought King there to stand trial. He did not come of his own volition.

There has been no consistent, clear-cut plan of action for the Albany Movement, despite a number of assertions in the press about how Albany was "selected" as a point of concentration. Like so many other developments in the Deep South in recent years, certain specific streams of action were deliberate, but the confluence of these streams was a matter of chance. The original "Freedom Riders," whose arrest on December 10, 1961, at the Albany railroad station provoked a whole series of mass demonstrations, did not plan to be arrested. Martin Luther King, Jr. did not plan to go to trial in the summer of 1962. Today, the movement continues with a kind of haphazard organization sustained only by that flood of common determination which has marked the Negro militants.

While there are advantages to such fluidity, there are also drawbacks. Sometimes there has been a tendency simply to repeat old actions under new circumstances, to delay legal action, for instance, which might have initiated last winter, and continue to depend wholly on demonstrative action, instead of linking the two. There has been a failure to create and handle skillfully a set of differentiated tactics for different situations. The problem of desegregating Albany facilities

involves various parties: some situations call for action by the city commission; some for decision by the federal courts; some for agreement with private businessmen. Moreover, there are advantages to singling out a particular good and concentrating on it. This is an approach not only tactically sound for Negro protest but also creates a climate favorable to a negotiated solution. The community is presented with a specific, concrete demand rather than a quilt of grievances and demands which smother the always limited ability of societies to think rationally about their faults.

Such a possibility existed, for instance, in the desegregation of Albany buses, which was on the verge of accomplishment, after a successful boycott; some leaders of the Albany Movement felt, however, that such a victory would not be meaningful if other concessions were not won with it. A massive and undifferentiated assault is powerful, but if continued too long it creates a massive and undifferentiated opposition.

It is, of course, easy for observers to criticize the tactics of the Albany Movement. There was a rush of unanticipated events, and if the response was not one of perfectly coordinated tactical efficiency, it was one of courage, passion, and sacrifice, and it brought forth on American soil -- too often hard and cold in recent years -- some of the noblest qualities that human beings have shown anywhere.

The Chief of Police

"...the pattern of all these arrests is quite clear: the police kept a peace which had not been broken and with no signs that it was about to be broken by putting into prison over 700 men, women, and children who were exercising basic American rights to assemble peacefully and to petition the government for a redress of grievances."

The pattern started on November 1, 1961 -- the day that the I.C.C. order against discrimination in terminals took effect -- when the Albany police ordered two Negroes out of the bus station in a situation where there was no crowd, no threat, no indication of either violence or tension. Three weeks later, November 22, 1961, again with no sign of disturbance, three Negroes were sitting quietly in the Trailways Terminal restaurant waiting to get the food they had ordered, when the police ordered them out and arrested them on their return. The same afternoon, two more students were arrested for using the white waiting room. On December 10, the eight Freedom Riders were arrested - again no signs of imminent trouble, as they were entering automobiles about to leave the scene. The mass demonstrations that followed resulted in the arrest of more than 700 people for walking downtown to the vicinity of City Hall, singing and praying, with whites standing nearby doing nothing but staring in curiosity. In the midst of the marches, an Associated Press newspaperman reported from Albany: "White residents of this city have shown little close-range interest in the incidents."

Here is how the pattern continued through the first eight months of 1962.

Students asking for library cards: questioned by police.

Girl sitting in front of the bus: arrested.

Two young men in the Trailways restaurant: arested.

Four men picketing a store downtown: arrested.

Thirty young people tring to get service at lunch-counters: arrested.

Twenty-nine people praying in front of City Hall: arrested.

Ten people picketing stores: arrested.
Five people picketing: arrested.
Thirty-two people on way to City Hall: arrested.
One white and two Negroes in front of City Hall: arrested.
Group trying to use Tift Park: ordered out by police.
Students trying to get service at drug stores: ordered out by police.
Seven sittingaat lunch counter: arrested.
Eight students tring to use swimming pool: ordered away.
One hundred and fifty people on way to City Hall: arrested.
Seven people praying in front of City Hall: arrested.
Ten people praying at City Hall: arrested.
Eighteen praying at City Hall: arrested.
Sixteen praying at City Hall: arrested.
Fourteen praying at Carnegie library: arrested.
Six singing at City Hall: arrested.
Nineteen praying at City Hall: arrested.
Five asking service at Holiday Inn restaurant: arrested.
Eight trying to use bowling alley: arrested.
Two students picketing theater: arrested.
Three Negroes seeking to attend church service: arrested.
Seventy-five ministers praying at City Hall: arrested.

Even accepting a restrictive view of the right of free speech and assembly, there needs to be a balancing between those rights and the police powers of the state. There was no balancing in Albany. There was no consideration of imminent disturbance, or impending violence, not the least concern with what is the prevailing judicial rule for determining the limits of free speech -- the existence of a "clear and present danger."

Police Chief Pritchett has earned the plaudits of newspapers throughout the nation for what the executive director of the Georgia Municipal Association has called "the number one job of law enforcement in recent Georgia history." He has done this by simply putting into prison every man, woman, or child who cared protest in any way the infringement of rights guaranteed to them by the Constitution.

The standards for freedom in the United States have been pushed to the ground when a police force meets its requirements merely by not torturing or blackjacking its citizens. (But it should be noted that Chief Pritchett, who has arrested more than

1000 people for praying, singing, marching, or picketing, did not make a single move toward arrest when Sheriff Campbell, just across the street, bludgeoned C. B. King and the attorney staggered, still bleeding, into Pritchett's office.) Pritchett has run the city of Albany in the silent, sure manner of an efficient police state.

A report of the Georgia Council on Human Relations noted: "The City Commission of Albany has officially given to the Chief of Police the power to be its spokesman in dealings with the Negroes. The Judge constantly refers to X 'The Chief.' 'The Chief and I decided'...'The Chief told me'...'The Chief will set the date.' So not only does the influence of 'The Chief' extend over the City Fathers, but it also permeates the Court itself. As long as this condition remains, there can be no healthy, democratic government in Albany. There may be no large-scale violence, but there is little chance for the growth of justice and truth."

Police brutality is evil. Chief Pritchett should be commended for not engaging in it. But it is also an evil thing for a policeman to deprive an entire community of human beings of their liberties. In an incident reported last summer by New York Post columnist Murray Kempton, a tiny boy showed up in the line of Negroes being booked at Albany's City Hall after a protest parade. "How old are you?" Chief Pritchett asked.

"Nine," the boy replied.

"What is your name?" the chief queried.

"Freedom, freedom," was the response.

The chief patted him on the head and said: "Go home, freedom."

Terrible Terrell

"This is a feudalistic system. But I don't know if, or how it will be changed," once remarked to a Civil Rights Commission investigator James Griggs Raines, former Mayor of Dawson in Terrell County.

Surrounding Dougherty County, in which Albany is situated, lie several old Black Belt counties where the smell of slavery still lingers. Just to the north are Terrell County ("Terrible Terrell"), of which Dawson is the county seat, and Lee County, of which Leesburg is the seat. To the south are Baker ("Bad Baker") and Mitchell Counties. In was in Baker County, in 1943, that a young Negro mechanic named Bobby Hall was beaten to death with a metal blackjack while handcuffed, by Sheriff Claude M. Screws and two other officers. Federal prosecution of Screws (which would have resulted in one year in jail) failed on a point of law. In 1958 Screws was elected to the General Assembly of Georgia.

Terrell County XXX has a long history of brutality against Negroes. In 1958, a young Negro named James Brazier was beaten to death by local police under circumstances described in the Civil Rights Commission's 1961 volume, Justice. A local grand jury failed to indict. A year after this incident, Brazier's widow was told by Terrell County's Sheriff Zeke T. Mathews: "I ought to slap your damn brains out. A nigger like you I feel like slapping them out....I'm gonna carry the South's orders out like it oughta be done." Former Mayor James Griggs Raines of Dawson told Civil Rights Commission investigators: "In my opinion the Sheriff, Mathews, is unfit and has violated the Civil Rights Acts. I've seen him beat a pregnant Negro woman. He's unfit to hold office. You can quote me." Mathews himself has observed to a Washington Post reporter: "You know, Capt...there's nothing like fear to keep niggers in line."

Sheriff Mathews is still sheriff of Terrell County; he was the law officer who struck SNCC worker Charles Sherrod when Sherrod was jailed in the December 1961 Albany demonstra-

tions. And he was the law officer who told his prisoners: "There'll be no damn singin' and no damn prayin' in my jail."

Negroes comprise a majority of the population of Terrell County, but for a Negroe to dare to vote there has always involved an act of supreme courage. As of 1960, out of a population of 8,209 Negroes, 51 were registered voters, while of 4,533 whites, 2,894 were registered. The first suit filed by the Justice Department under the Civil Rights Act of 1957 was against the Board of Registrars in Terrell County, charging systematic discrimination. This resulted in a 1960 injunction forbidding discrimination. When this proved ineffective, the stronger Civil Rights Act of 1960 was expected to help. But the most powerful factors operating against Negro registration still exist in Terrell County: the threat of economic reprisals, and an atmosphere of intimidation and repression, against a history of brutality. These keep the Negro from even entering the registration office where, according to the Civil Rights Act, he is entitled to equal treatment.

In November 1961, just before the first wave of demonstrations in Albany, SNCC workers Charles Sherrod and Cordell Reagan began a campaign to register Negro voters in Terrell County. They stayed at the home of Mrs. Carolyn Daniel, a young Negro woman who operates a beauty parlor in Dawson. Early in January 1962, police cars began prowling around the Daniel home. The following month, Sherrod, visiting another SNCC worker who had been jailed on a traffic violation, was put into jail for "disorderly conduct." In March, Sherrod sent out a news release from the SNCC office in Atlanta criticizing "the slow progress of the U.S. Justice Department in following through on complaints of brutality, intimidation, and harassment aimed at Terrell County Negroes." In April, Sherrod again pointed to intimidation in Terrell County, asking action from the Department of Justice.

At the start of the summer, the tiny SNCC group registering voters in Terrell County was joined by Ralph Allen, a white student from Trinity College, Connecticut. On July 4, he and

Joseph Pitts, an Albany students reported that they were attacked by a white man while they were talking to Dawson Negroes about voter registration. The man had struck Pitts on the head with a cane and slapped Allen. Complaining to the sheriff, they were referred to Chief of Police W. B. Cherry of Dawson. Cherry referred them to the sheriff. Wanting to swear out a warrant against their assailant to prevent future attacks, they went to the home of Justice of the Peace Daniel English, who ran out and shouted to Pitts: "Get off my porch, nigger." The Atlanta SNCC office again asked the Justice Department to act.

On Saturday, July 21, Ralph Allen was walking down Railroad Street in Dawson when a truck tried to run him down. The driver jumped out and said: "You came here to show our niggers how to vote. I should kill you." Allen put his hands behind his back in the customary SNCC posture of non-violent response. The man hit him on the side of the head. He put his hands behind his back again. The man knocked him to the ground and began kicking him. Two others came along, one putting his foot on Allen's throat, the other kicking him in the side. One drew a knife and said: "Should we kill him now?" They finally let him go. The F.B.I. in Albany was notified of the incident.

The following Wednesday, July 25, a remarkable voter registration meeting took place at the Mount Olive Baptist Church in Sasser, a rural hamlet on the road between Albany and Dawson, in Terrell County. The meeting was reported vividly to the nation by Claude Sitton of the New York Times, Pat Watters of the Atlanta Journal, and Bill Shipp of the Atlanta Constitution. The 40 persons at the meeting consisted mostly of Negroes from the area. Also attending were SNCC workers Charles Sherrod, Charles Jones, Ralph Allen, and Penelope Patch, a 19-year-old Swarthmore college student. As Sherrod was reading from the scriptures, 13 white men, led by Sheriff Mathews and including the sheriff of nearby Sumter

County, entered the church. Sheriff Mathews began questioning people, took names, warned Allen to leave the county, told the group it would not be to their interest to continue the meeting, and said to reporters: "We are a little fed up with this voter registration business...we want our colored people to live like they've been living for the last hundred years - peaceful and happy." When the meeting was over, a deputy sheriff said to one Negro leaving the church: "I know you. We're going to get some of you." Before going to the Sasser meeting, one of the newsmen had invited the F.B.I. along, but the invitation was declined.

On Sunday, July 29, Ralph Allen and Charles Sherrod were arrested by Sheriff Zeke Mathews while accompanying Negroes to the voter registration office and spent five days in jail before being released on bond. When Allen asked what was the charge against them he was told: "Investigation, vagrancy, and all that crap." Reporter Bill Shipp of the Atlanta Constitution wrote: "Terrell County Sheriff Zeke T. Mathews refused to let reporters see the warrant on which Sherrod and Allen were arrested. He also refused to show them the docket where the cases had been booked."

Perhaps spurred by the July 25 incident at Sasses, the Justice Department, on August 13, asked the U.S. District Court to prohibit law enforcement officials from intimidating prospective voters in Terrell County and to halt prosecution of Sherrod and Allen for their recent arrest. Judge Elliott refused to grant an immediate temporary injunction, saying there was no evidence of immediate danger to the civil rights of those involved.

Two days later, a church used as a voter registration center in neighboring Lee County burned to the ground. Two weeks later, the homes of four Negro families active in voter registration were riddled by bullets, which narrowly missed taking the lives of sleeping children. On September 5, a SNCC registration worker was wounded by a shotgun blast in Dawson. And on Sunday, September 9, the same Mount Olive Church in

Sasser which had been the scene of Sheriff Mathews' invasion in July was burned to the ground. As of the writing of this report, Judge Elliott has still not issued an injunction.

Where Was the Federal Government?

"Over 700 Negroes in Albany, and a few sympathetic whites, spent time in prison in December of 1961, as a mass substitute for federal action to compel recognition of a legal right."

Of all the forces involved in Albany, the national goverment is the only one whose actions do not match its expressed convictions. The Negroes of Albany have strained to the limits of their capacity to endure pain and rebuff. The white community has behaved in accord with the customs of the majority of southern whites in resisting attempts to change the status quo. The chief of police has acted like a chief of police. But the federal government has not operated according to its pretensions.

The national government has failed to protect the liberties of its citizens in the city of Albany. From the feebleness of its actions, a detached observer might almost conclude that the federal government is still operating under the Constitution of the United States as once expounded by Chief Justice Taft.

The First Amendment to the Constitution of the United States says: "Congress shall make no law...abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances." Supreme Court decisions in the early part of this century made it clear beyond question that these rights of free speech, petition, and assembly, are also guaranteed against state or local action by the words of the Fourteenth Amendment, that no state shall "deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, with due process of law." In Albany, hundreds of Negroes were locked up in some of the most miserable jails in the country for attempting to petition peacefully the government for a redress of grievances. Is the national government powerless to protect the right of petition?

Section 242 of the U.S. Criminal Code, which comes from the Civil Rights Act of 1866 and the Enforcement Act of 1870, creates a legal basis for federal prosecution of: "Whoever, under color of any law...wilfully subjects...any inhabitant of any State...to the deprivation of any rights, privileges, or immunities secured or protected by the Constitution and laws of the United States...." Three times in succession in November and December, 1961, the police of the city of Albany, by arresting Negroes and whites in connection with their use of the terminal facilities in that city, violated a right which has been made clear beyond a shadow of a doubt in the courts, and nailed down tight by a ruling of the Interstate Commerce Commission. Yet, the federal government took no action.

When a sheriff, in the presence of witnesses, slapped a young Negro for asking the right to sing and pray in prison, the federal government was silent. Throughout the December troubles, there were phone calls from the Justice Department to Governor Vandiver and Mayor Kelley, conversations between the Department and leaders of the Albany Movement. The F.B.I. dutifully sat in its office in Albany and took dozens upon dozens of affidavits from Negro citizens complaining that their constitutional rights had been violated by city and county officials. But eight months later, there was not a sign of action on these charges.

In the spring and summer of 1962, hundreds of Negroes, and some whites, were again deprived of their constitutional rights by city and county officials. They were put into jail again and again for taking actions supposedly protected by the First and Fourteenth Amendments. A pregnant woman was beaten, a lawyer was caned, a white youth had his jaw and ribs broken, three young people were forcibly dragged from a courtroom under they eyes of a county judge. Still no action. Eighteen year old Cordell Reagan, a veteran SNCC worker, emerged from Dougherty County jail in late August, after 16 days of confinement for "contributing to the delinquency of

a minor" (which, translated, meant that Reagan had been sitting on the fender of a nearby car while two students were picketing a theater) and made this comment to me about the Department of Justice and local police: "They're letting them get away with murder."

In December,1961, in the midst of hundreds of jailings in the Albany demonstrations, the New York Times reported from Albany: "The Justice Department was watching developments here closely." In September 1962, after shotgun blasts ripped into a home in Terrell County were Negro and white registration workers were staying, a Justice Department spokesman said in Washington: "We are watching the situation very, very closely."

In June 1962, six months after several flaggrant violations of the I.C.C. ruling, the Atlanta Journal's Washington correspondent reported: "The U.S. Justice Department has launched an investigation of alleged bus station segregation in Albany." In July, several Justice Department lawyers were sent to Albany. On the 26th of that month, according to an Atlanta Constitution report, Albany's Mayor Kelley conferred in Washington with Attorney General Kennedy. The Constitution said: "Kelley said he told Kennedy that Albany's racial problems are dealt with by local people. Kelley said Kennedy agreed with him."

Atlanta Journal Washington correspondent Douglas Kiker reported in July: "Justice Department officials described the Albany trouble Monday as 'a tense situation' but added that Mayor Asa Kelley and Chief of Police Lauries Pritchett 'have certainly indicated a strong desire to maintain order.' They said they had received no evidence that Albany police are not furnishing adequate law protection." This was immediately after attorney C. B. King, with hundreds of city and county police nearby, had received his bloody beating at the hands of the Dougherty County sheriff. Kiker disclosed that the Department of Justice was "investigating" the beating of King. But if there was ever a case where one hour of investigation would

be sufficient to establish grounds for federal action, this was it.

Near the end of the summer, after receiving dozens of angry telegrams, after the picketing of the White House by citizens from both North and South, and fater face-to-face pleas from Roy Wilkins of the NAACP and William Kunstler of the American Civil Liberties Union, the Justice Department made two legal moves: 1) it entered a friend-of-the-court brief to support the Albany Movement's request that an injunction against further demonstrations be denied; and 2) it asked for an injunction (after a violation of voting rights in Terrell County so outrageous that usually calm reporters on the scene were upset) to prevent certain officials in southeast Georgia from interfering with registration activities.

The available administrative machinery for enforcing federal law should be outlined: the Department of Justice has the duty to enforce laws passed by Congress and provisions of the U.S. Constitution. In the Department there is a Civil Rights Division, headed by an Assistant Attorney General, which handles the bulk of the legal work of the Department dealing with civil rights cases. The Division depends for its information on another branch of the Justice Department, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, which has offices in cities all over the country. F.B.I. agents undertake investigations on orders from the Department, to determine if federal law has been violated. The F.B.I. can make arrests, usually on orders from the Department, sometimes on its own in situations of urgency. After investigation, in civil rights cases, it is up to the Civil Rights Division to decide whether prosecution should be initiated. If so, this is usually done through the United States Attorney in that judicial district, who prosecutes the case in federal district court, after indictment by a grand jury or the filing of information. Also upon the Department's advice or order, the U.S. Attorney may file civil suits (although this may also be done by a Civil Rights Division lawyer from Washington) asking that the federal court issue injunctions

forbidding certain parties to engage in specified practices which may deprive individuals of their rights under the Constitution. Attached to the federal district court are U.S. marshals, who serve subpoenas, give notice of injunctive action, and otherwise carry out the orders of the court or the Attorney General. From federal District Court, there is the right of appeal to the Court of Appeals, and then, in certain cases, to the United States Supreme Court.

The Department of Justice has on occasion defended its restraint in the Albany situation and in other crises by the following arguments, which deserve examination and reply:

1. Aggument: Prosecutions in the Deep South stand little chance of succeeding, since juries are white and prejudiced.

   Reply: Even if acquittal results, prosecution may act as a deterrent. Right now, southern police officers, knowing the government's reluctance to prosecute, feel ~~XXXXXXXX~~ free to do as they wish with Negro citizens, and Albany has demonstrated this. If nothing else, a series of prosecutions would exert a powerful educational and moral force in a situation where Negroes feel deserted by the national government and southern whites are not clear where the government stands.

2. Argument: The Supreme Court decision in the Screws case of 1945 interpreted section 242 in such a way as to make convictions difficult, because of the need to show "intent" on the part of the accused, with "intent" interpreted very narrowly.

   Reply: The only way to get new interpretations of the law is to bring new cases before the Court.

3. Argument: The Department of Justice needs specific legislative sanction from Congress - as it has in the Civil Rights Acts of 1957 and 1960 regarding voting - to take injunctive action against local officials in situations involving civil rights and civil liberties.

   Reply: In the Debs case of 1895 there was no specific legislative sanction for an

injunction; yet the Supreme Court ruled that the federal government could get one, saying: "Every government...has a right to apply to its own courts" in matters which the Constitution has entrusted to the care of the national government. The Court said: "The entire strength of the nation may be used to enforce in any part of the land the full and free exercise of all national powers and the security of all rights entrusted by the Constitution to its care."

The government may choose to interpret its own powers narrowly, or it may interpret them broadly. The degree of its compassion may dictate the choice. When you combine the present reluctance of the Department of Justice with the unhesitant exercise of power by local police, the result is to blind the First and Fourteenth Amendments with the first flash of a police officer's badge.

Moreover, Albany has implications for American freedom beyond the question of equal rights for Negroes. Can American citizens, anywhere in the land, have freedom of speech and assembly in the face of a determined police force and an uncertain national government?

4. Argument: Our federal arrangement requires that the national government should interfere as little as possible with "local" situations.

Reply: It was precisely the purpose of the Fourteenth Amendment to take the enforcement of racial equality out of the hands of local governments, which had proved the most flagrant violators, and put ultimate authority in the hands of the national government. Local governments may do anything they want in the field of ordinary crime. They may punish people for disorderly conduct, for blocking sidewalks, for disobeying police officers. But the moment such offenses are applied to one race in a way that they are not applied to another, the Fourteenth Amendment is violated, and the federal government, with all the power at its command, has proper constitutional jurisdiction. To take the view that the arrests of Negro citizens, for reasons obviously connected with their race, are purely "local" matters, is to take a pre-Civil War view of the American federal system.

5. Argument: There is no need for fedezal interference so long as large-scale violence does not break out, so long as local police maintain order.

Reply: If the government's only requirement is the maintenance of "order," even without the existence of freedom, then we have moved close to the ideology of the totalitarian state.

Something needs to be said about the role of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and then about the influence of the President of the United States.

There is a considerable amount of distrust among Albany Negroes for local members of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. They're a bunch of racists," a young Negro told me bitterly. Whether true or not, this is the feeling of many Negroes who have had contact with the F.B.I.; and, even if distorted, it is a general reflection of the efficacy of the F.B.I.'s role in the area of civil rights. F.B.I. men appear to Albany Negroes as vaguely-interested observers of injustice, who diffidently write down complaints and do no more. With all the clear violations by local police of constitutional rights, with undisputed evidence of beatings by sheriffs and deputy sheriffs, the F.B.I. has not made a single arrest on behalf of Negro citizens. The one arrest made by the F.B.I. in connections with the Albany situation came in early September, and this when an F.B.I. man himself was attacked by a white man near the site of a burned church.

In its 1961 volume, Justice, the Commission on Civil Rights implied that the F.B.I. may be fundamentally incapable of enforcing the civil rights of American citizens. This is because of its natural attachments to local police on whom it is dependent for the solution of ordinary crimes, and because it is these same local police who are the most frequent violators of the rights of Negroes in the South. The Commission suggested the possibility of "a new administrative arrangement within the Department of Justice to ease the problem of F.B.I. agents having to investigate police officers with whom they work daily on other cases."

One solution might be the creation of a special corps of

federal agents - similar to the T-men used by the Treasury Department - for the sole purpose of enforcing federally-guaranteed constitutional rights in many parts of the country where they are consistently violated. Such agents need not be "outsiders," for there is a whole new generation of young Southerners - Negro and white - who are intelligent, courageous, capable, and genuinely concerned about civil rights, and from whom such agents could be selected. The F.B.I. is most effective as an agency for the solution of ordinary crimes, and perhaps it should stick to that.

As for the President of the United States, he could play, but so far has not played, a key role in crises such as Albany. The Commission on Civil Rights last year called for "the exertion of leadership by the President and others in the National Government....These recommendations are based on the belief that the Presidency, and indeed the whole Federal establishment, is preeminently a place for moral leadership. The Commission has been impressed with the influence which those in responsible positions can exert on the civil rights climate of the Nation. By using the instruments for education and persuasion which are available to them they can stir the conscience of the country."

President Kennedy's first substantive public statement came after eight months of trouble in Albany when, responding to a question at his August 1, 1962, press conference, he called the situation "unsatisfactory," declared he could not understand why Albany city officials would not negotiate with Negroes, and said: "We are going to attempt as we have in the past to try to provide a satisfactory solution for the protection of the constitutional rights of the people of Albany, and we will continue to do so." The trouble with this latter statement was that "in the past" the national government had done extremely little, and if its future attempts were to be of the same magnitude, this was a puny promise indeed.

In another press conference on Thursday, September 14, 1962, again in response to a question, President Kennedy

strongly denounced the burning of the Negro churches in Lee and Terrell Counties, calling the actions "cowardly as well as outrageous." This was commendable. But it also indicates the level of tolerance at which our national leaders - and perhaps most white Americans - operate. They will be aroused by open violence, particularly against places of worship (Governor Vandiver of Georgia, hardly a friend of the Albany Movement, offered a $250 reward for the apprehension of the arsonists). But they will not be made sufficiently indignant by mass jailings, by the deprivation of free speech and assembly, by beatings and intimidation, by the perpetuation of segregation. The nation as a whole - not only the President - needs to sensitize its point of outrage.

Only once in the Albany troubles did the national administration show a real burst of energy; that was when Martin Luther King, Jr. was jailed on July 10. The President asked for a report; the Attorney General got busy, the Assistant Attorney General in charge of civil rights made phone calls, and the next day King was out of jail. But there was no such deep concern for the hundreds of ordinary citizens in Albany who went to jail about the same time for basically the same reason. Special favors to distinguished invidividuals are too easy a substitute for genuine assistance to troubled groups. Jackie Robinson, who last summer received elaborate greetings from the President on the occasion of his election to the Baseball Hall of Fame, noted the Albany situation and wrote: "I'd rather have freedom than flowers."

The President's general silence,(except for the two instances noted above) and the feebleness with which the Justice Department has acted are often attributed to the practical realities of national politics, which require, it is said, that the President woo the support of Southerners in Congress for other laudable national goals. But there are some means so morally hurtful that they corrupt the ends. Besides, there is serious reason to doubt that the Administration gains substantial advantage from such tactics. The Senators

from the state of Georgia had an opportunity, in1961, to vote on 12 key issues important to the Administration: they both voted with the Administration in only two of the 12 instances, and these were farm bills that they probably would have supported in any event. In a third case, on the Housing Bill, Talmadge supported the President and Russell did not.

Finally, it can be argued that the President's concern for civil rights and his concern for political advantage are both demonstrated by his choice of federal judges, knowing clearly that those appointed in the South will have tremendous authority over the progress of race relations, and will have it for many years. Certain judicial appointments of this Administration have profoundly disturbed defenders of civil rights.

The federal government, if it wants to, can take the folowing actions in Albany:

1. Begin immediate prosecutions under Section 242 of local officials who have deprived Negroes of their constitutional rights in the Albany area. Such trials, since they involve misdemeanors, do not even require grand jury indictments, but may be initiated on the presentation of an "information by the Department of Justice, and the Commission on Civil Rights has urged this procedure "in appropriate cases." The F.B.I. has in its hands piles of affidavits from Albany citizens - accumulated over a period of nine months - testifying to violations of federal law; but the Justice Department has not acted.

2. Station in the area a substantial number of federal agents to protect citizens from intimidation, beating, and false arrest. Such agents should not confine themselves to standing by and taking notes, which the F.B.I. has been doing on occasion in the Deep South in the midst of scenes of brutality, but should have the authority to make arrests on the spot.

3. Go into federal court and ask for injunctions to prevent local officials from a) enforcing segregation statutes,

and b) interfering with peaceful assembly, picketing and speech. Violations of such injunctions would then be subject to judicial punishment without trial. Both such legal actions have been initiated by the Albany Movement, buththey could have been started by the federal government last December, and should now be backed by it. The government, after prodding, did enter a friend-of-the-court brief in a defensive action against the city's attempt to make demonstrations punishable, but has not taken any steps to make peaceful assembly a positive right.

4. The President should address himself directly to the people of Albany, white and Negro, speaking forthrightly about racial discrimination, making it plain to Albany whites that they are entitled to express their views and hold their private beliefs, but that public law now entitles Negroes to equal use of all public facilities, and that the entire power of the federal government will stand behind this. The Southern Regional Council, in its report The Federal Executive and Civil Rights, said: "The South should be informed where the President stands....The millions of Southerners, white and Negro, who want to break loose from enfeebling customs, would respond with gratitude to Presidential leadership."

5. There is a procedure outlined in the U.S. Attorney's Manual, Title 10, Civil Rights Division, which says that where there is insufficient evidence for federal prosecution but "repetitive civil rights violations" exist, the U.S. Attorney may initiate a mediative conference "with responsible local officials." The manual says: "Situations in which such a conference may be useful include those involving enforced racial segregation and illegal police practices...." It says further: "Such a conference should serve the purpose of putting the officials on notice regarding the applicable federal laws and giving them an opportunity to remedy the situation...." It would be difficult indeed to think of a situation more badly in need of such a procedure than Albany, Georgia, this past year, but there is no indication that the Department of Justice

has used it.

6. The President should refuse to appoint segregationist federal judges. Judgeships left vacant are preferable to those filled for life by men who, on their public record, are opponents of racial equality.

7. The Commission on Civil Rights might well investigate the Albany situation and make appropriate recommendations. There are a hundred potential Albanys in the Deep South.

These proposed actions require boldness, imagination, vigorous initiative -- precisely those qualities that were promised by Kennedy in his campaign for the Presidency. As yet, however, no New Frontiers have been carved out in the social wilderness which surrounds Albany, Georgia. They will probably be carved, as elsewhere in the Deep South, by determined Negroes and farsighted whites, compelled by court rulings and smoothed by compromises, but with that intermittent conflict, and suffering, which accompany progress. What the government can do is help ease the pain.

Postscript

This report, based on time spent in Albany during the crises of December 1961 and the summer of 1962, owes a great deal to the courageous reporting of newspapermen, particularly: Claude Sitton of the NewYork Times; Pat Watters of the Atlanta Journal; Walter Rugaber of the Atlanta Journal; Fred Powledge of the Atlanta Journal; and Bill Shipp of the Atlanta Constitution. It owes much also to the many people, white and Negro, who spoke to me in Albany. If there is a quality of harshness about it, this may come from standing in the living room of James Mays, a powerfully built teacher and farmer, deep in the cotton and peanut land of Lee County, looking at the damage done by 30 bullets which came through doors and windows in the middle of the night and crashed into walls around the heads of sleeping children and their parents.

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INTRODUCTION

The wreckage of Oxford may have caused some Southerners, and more of their fellow-countrymen, to wonder if the South is a region capable of self-government. Oxford was unprecedented in drama and in its threat to constitutional government. It was, however, but the foreordained outcome of the ideology of "massive resistance," taught and applied since 1954 by chieftains of politics from Virginia to Texas. All but a few areas of the South have by now got well from this intellectual and political sickness; but Mississippi would not have acted as it did this autumn, had not the legislatures and governors and Congressmen of the other southern states acted as they did earlier.

The power of state or local law enforcement was first used to thwart federal authority in Mansfield (Texas) in 1956. This happened again, with immense consequences, in Little Rock in 1957. There can be no confidence, even after Oxford, that there will not be other similar rebellions.

Howard Zinn's report is about another kind of southern response to social and legal change. He writes about Albany, Georgia, where since November 1961 Negroes have worked hard and suffered much to have their humanity recognized. If the country must be prepared for the possibility of other Oxfords, it needs to be prepared for the likelihood - almost the certainty - of other Albanys.

Albany has also been a scene of mass disorder. The notorious riots in the South over desegregation have been of several types. Some have been more or less spontaneous, as were, for example, the Chattanooga riots during the sit-ins of 1960; these have not been, however, the deep-wounding variety. Some have been deliberately incited by conspirators, as were the Clinton (Tennessee) riots over school desegregation in 1956; there is at least persuasive evidence that the University of Georgia riot of early 1961 also was the handiwork of an organized few. Of much greater importance have

been those mob actions tacitly but knowingly invited by public officials and permitted by the police: the mobs of Anniston, Birmingham, and Montgomery during the 1961 Freedom Ride were of this kind, and so too was that of Oxford. It is worth noting that there has been only one important instance when a white mob formed, knowing that the police would probably be uncooperative, and deliberately challenged the police. That was in Little Rock in 1959, and the mob was easily dispersed.

The disorders of Albany have been basically different. They have been like those of others since early 1960, in Orangeburg (S.C.), Tallahassee (Fla.), McComb (Miss.), Baton Rouge (La.), Talledega (Ala.), and elsewhere. They have been caused by Negro demonstrations, not by a white mob.

Professor Zinn describes the Albany events with clarity. He shows how there has interacted in that city forces, institutions, ideas, and personalities in unique patterns of profound seriousness. The Southern Regional Council publishes his study because we believe the country urgently requires an understanding of what is and has been at issue. We think that, for two reasons, Albany has an importance even deeper than that of Oxford.

First, as the civil rights movement penetrates the Deep South, and into smaller cities and rural areas, there will be other localities, and perhaps many, where a similar pattern of events will occur. Albany has had, as was said above, its predecessors, so it will have its successors. This will be so because the twin forces which have produced the Albany crisis exist also in hundreds of southern places. These are, on the one hand, Negro determination and willingness to act; and, on the other, the willful or inert resistance of white persons and their institutions. Furthermore, the methods used are likely to be the same: peaceful though firm Negro protest, and firm, relatively quiet, police suppression.

Second, in a sense that the turmoil at the University

of Mississippi was not, Albany was a national responsibility. Oxford was a result of southern history. Given that history, there is no sure ground for believing that the crisis could have been prevented by any policy or action of the federal government. The whole nation is implicated in Albany. It is the price paid for eight years of inaction by Congress, of hesitancy by Presidents, of timidity by southern moderates in making good the promise of the decision of 1954. The Negro demonstrations, in the streets of Albany and Talladega and Orangeburg and dozens of other places, are the direct result of disillusion over the good faith and intentions of national and regional leadership.

* * * * *

There have been three principal actions in the Albany struggle: the municipal government, including its police; the federal government; and the Negro populace. A brief look at the policies of each, which Professor Zinn will examine in detail, may be instructive.

(1) In Albany, both Negro protests and white reactions have been characterized by non-violence. Not only has the ~~XXX~~ police force refrained from violence, but it has prevented white ~~XXXXXXXX~~ mobsters from gaining even momentary control. In these respects, the police methods used in Jackson (Miss.) for Freedom Riders have been copied. Because of their temporary success in both cities, their use will undoubtedly spread to other localities where Negro demonstrations may occur.

Good police practice means more than the prevention of violence. It means, also the protection of rights. There is legitimate grounds for saying that in Albany sophisticated police work has done the traditional - almost legendary - job of the mob, i.e., the suppression of Negro dissent and assertion of rights. The city government of Albany is still a white man's government, and the police is its instrument.

(2) The federal government, represented solely by the Department of Justice, has hovered about Albany from the

beginning. Incredibly, in this whole time, it has not acted. As we said some months ago:*

> The Department (of Justice) apparently decided not to exercise any enforcing power in Albany. It confined its efforts to attempted persuasion and mediation! . . .
>
> The Department can be extraordinarily helpful in resolving issues when it can, and intends to, act. When it does not intend to, as in Albany, its "presence" adds little, except possibly confusion. Where it has little authority to act, . . . there is still a role for the federal government to play. One can question, however, whether the Department of Justice is the best to carry it out, for it is a role of persuasion. By its nature, as an enforcing agency, the Department is not a good instrument of mediation and persuasion. The Administration has made it its principal, almost its only, spokesman and representative in the South. The Administration would do better by applying at congressional and state capital levels the influence which it possesses, and to insist in those quarters that southern officialdom give respect to Constitutional rights and ordinary decency.

The Department of Justice during the past two years has with vigor and skill brought voting suits under its Civil Rights Acts of 1957 and 1960. It has been equally decisive and even more successful in defending the integrity of federal courts in several situations, such as that of New Orleans during 1960 and 1961, in combatting bus and train terminal segregation; and in responding to utter breakdowns of law and order, as in Alabama during the Freedom Ride and in Oxford. It seemingly has not know what to do in an Albany-type situation.

We do not necessarily endorse all of Howard Zinn's analysis of federal powers or his recommendations for their use.** We do point out that the record of the federal government in Albany says as clearly as would a public announcement that the federal government will not act unless there is uncontrolled

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* Executive Support of Civil Rights, March 13, 1962, page 18.

**See pages , below.

violence. There has been no acknowledgment of a federal duty to protect federal rights, the rights of speech and peaceable assembly and equal protection of the laws.

Is the South helpless to handle its own problems? No. In fact, the overlooked but primary responsibility for the deterioration in Albany rests on the state of Georgia, and the federal government should always give a state the opportunity to act. (The federal government, through its months of discussions with local officials and relatively scant intercourse with state authorities, has done little to encourage the state to see its responsibilities.) But federal rights of individual citizens must be protected, and, when local and state governments fail, there is a federal obligation.

(3) This is not the time to ask whether Negroes are wise and justified in carrying on public demonstrations, as in Albany. The time for that question will be after the first important racial reform anywhere by the white South without Negro pressure.

In a recent telecast, the director of the Citizens Council of Mississippi said, with admirable candor, that he and his organization oppose Negro equality because of their "vested interest" in a system of inequality. There is as much, if not more, truth to this than to the usual belief that Southerners are more racially prejudiced than other Americans. In areas such as Albany all the institutions of government and society are organized to defend segregation, and on the premise that Negroes are not entitled to the full and free use of community benefits. Against these entrenched systems, Negroes resort to unconventional pressures can hardly be condemned.

8 * * * * *

The South is still engaged grimly in internal social and political combat, but the present is a time of optimism as well as of anxiety. In most of the South's large cities, and in some other areas as well, there now exists an unbreak-

able momentum behind the extension of civil rights. Indeed, the very fact that the civil rights movement has finally reached into the Black Belt, producing the eruptions of Albany and Oxford, is the surest mark of the progress made in the South. At the same time, it means the civil rights movement is approaching its climax, and that the days ahead may well be the severest yet.

The South is, as traditionalists often say, being subjected to a second Reconstruction. There is no reason for friends of civil rights to deny that this is so. What is different, however, is that the leadership in this Reconstruction comes from the South itself - from the millions of Negro Southerners who have supplied the initiative and the will for this change. By their effort, they have made the South a better place to live, freer than it has ever been of emotional torments and political leadstones.

But the need now is for initiative to pass out of Negro hands. Racial relations in the United States is not merely the Negroes' problem, is not merely a Negro problem. It is a problem of the health of our democracy, the strength of our economy, and the integrity of our minds. What the country critically wants is governmental assumption, at both the state and national levels, of responsibility and initiative for the reform of racial relations, and for the uplifting of the economic and educational levels of the bottom tenth of our population.

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council

Tuesday

Dear Staige,

Since you ask me, I think Zinn's piece is great. It says, more clearly than I've seen it said before, just what the federal government owes in protection to each of us, and just what horrors can befall obscure heroes and a whole community when that proper protection is withheld. It also makes the tremendously important point that police "law and order" in a place like Albany is oppressively fascist and "unAmerican."

This seems to me a vivid elaboration of points in Federal Executive and Civil Rights, where SRC charges the government with the duty of acting for individual rights and demands more action of the Justice Department.

I think the piece is highly perceptive about this community and southern personalities and attitudes and is best of all "objective" in getting at the realities of American rights and Southern resistence. The general chronology, selection of incidents and complete comprehension of this bit of history seems excellent to me. Howard articulates what SRC stands for handsomely and movingly, and we should be proud to put it out. It is a literary presentation of important facts, feelings and principles.

Maggie

Higgins McArthur 6x9

16 pages

July - Aug. 1960

6,200 # 81.20

Racial Violence -
Law Enforcement

6x9

2,000 - 32 page

1961

376.29

The Case for Integration

5,000 - 12 pages Oct 1961

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July - aug New South

6,200. 1961

6 x 9

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"The unequal Badge"
Negro policeman in the South
5,000.

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2/62

Chattanooga 5,000.
Employment
6 X 9 - 20 pages

707.60
Longino & Porter (yours)

Atlanta Employment
5,000.
6X9
24 pages 700.95

May, 1962

The Tullan - 10 000 - 1809.14

Price, Negro v Ballot - 10000 - 3100

Hall divided - 5 000 - 2207.36

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Sincerely yours

Harold E. Wynne - President

Letters sent to the attached list

July 16, 1963

Mr. John Morris
Executive Director
Episcopal Society for Cultural &
Racial Unity
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear John:

We are planning to publish a study titled "The Church and Race: A Report on the Role of Religion in Race Relations." The study was prepared by Mrs. Montez Albright of our research department.

Before publishing the study, however, we would like to have it fead by several outside authorities who are concerned with the subject of religion's role in race relations. I am, therefore, writing to inquire if you would be able to read over the manuscript for us.

We would like to have your comments and criticisms only on the contents and interpretations of the manuscript; you need not concern yourself with matters of editorial style.

We hope to run off some mimeographed copies of the manuscript within the very near future. If you can serve as an outside reader, we will mail you a copy as soon as it is available.

Needless to say, we will be most gratefuliif you can accept this assignment. With the help and advise of people such as yourself, we hope we can turn a good study into an even better one.

I look forward to hearing from you at your convenience.

Yours sincerely,

Staige D. Blackford
Research Director

SDB:nm

List of People to read Church & Race manuscript

LMM

1 Rev. Sam Williams, Atlanta ✓
2 Rev. Vincent Harding, " ✓
3 Rev. John Morris, " ✓
4 Mrs. Lilly - Office ✓
5 Henry Clark - " ✓
6 Rev. John Ginsblat, Atlanta ✓
Mr. Charles Wittenstein, Atlanta 4/11 Exchange file S.E.
Am. Jewish Committee, ✓

Mr. Ernest Lert, Jacksonville, Fla. (card file) ✓
7 Mr. Francis Harman, Nat'l Council of Churches New York -

8 Rev. Gary Miki (ex SB) - Dear Gary ✓
9 Rev. Will Campbell (ex Mid Miss) - Dear Will ✓

Ernest E.
Lent Jr.
124 East Forsyth St
Jax Fla

JAMES M. DABBS, PRESIDENT
ALBERT W. DENT, VICE PRESIDENT
MARION A. WRIGHT, VICE-PRESIDENT
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RUFUS E. CLEMENT, VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN H. WHEELER, CHAIRMAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
JOSEPH HAAS, COUNSEL
LESLIE W. DUNBAR, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA
JAckson 2-8764

A Council to attain the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South

July 16, 1963

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

I have put on her desk
MA

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

We are planning to publish a study titled "The Church and Race: A Report on the Role of Religion in Race Relations." The study was prepared by Montez Albright.

Before publishing the study, however, we would like to have it read by several authorities who are concerned with the subject of religion's role in race relations. I am, therefore, writing to inquire if you would be able to read over the manuscript for us.

We would like to have your comments and criticisms only on the contents and interpretations of the manuscript; you need not concern yourself with matters of editorial style.

We hope to run off some mimeographed copies of the manuscript within the very near future. If you can serve as a reader, we will give you a copy as soon as it is available.

Needless to say, we will be most grateful if you can accept this assignment. With the help and advice of people such as yourself, we hope we can turn a good study into an even better one.

I look forward to hearing from you at your convenience.

Sincerely,

Staige

Staige D. Blackford
Research Director

Mrs. MET O.K. She will

SDB:nm

UNITED CHURCH OF CHRIST
COUNCIL FOR CHRISTIAN SOCIAL ACTION

289 PARK AVENUE SOUTH, NEW YORK 10, NEW YORK · GR 5-2121

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July 17, 1963

Mr. Staige D. Blackford
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Staige:

I would be glad to read the study titled "The Church and Race: A Report on the Role of Religion in Race Relations."

There is a paucity of really good materials on this particular subject and the Council will be making another contribution. I do hope that the study will contain some report on the recent developments which I feel are most pertinent for such a study. I am enclosing a couple of documents which reflect some of the steps taken at our recent General Synod meeting.

With best personal wishes,

Sincerely,

S. Garry Oniki

SGO:mem
encls.
General Synod Action for Racial Justice Now
Report Committee, Council For Christian Social Action
The Fellowship of the Committed

FRANCIS STUART HARMON
464 RIVERSIDE DRIVE
NEW YORK 27

July 17, 1963

Mr. Staige D. Blackford
Research Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Blackford:

I have your important letter of July 16th. I will be delighted to read carefully the splendid report prepared by Mrs. Albright. I spent more than an hour thumbing through it during my recent visit to your headquarters in Atlanta. Please mail a copy to me at my vacation address (Mohonk Lake Mountain House, Lake Mohonk, Ulster County, New York). I will be glad to send you my comments and criticisms promptly. May I suggest that you send a copy also to Dr. J. Oscar Lee, Department of Racial and Cultural Relations, National Council of Churches, 475 Riverside Drive, New York 27.

Lee said no.

Under separate cover I am mailing to you and Mrs. Albright a copy of the confidential report which I prepared after visiting Atlanta and four other southern cities on a fact finding tour for the officers of the National Council of Churches and its Emergency Commission on Religion & Race. You will note on pages 21-22 that I mention in this manuscript your Research Department and the importance of the material which SERS mails weekly.

Also, in Attachment VII I gave the Regional Council credit for a number of paragraphs pertaining to the progress of desegregation in the North Carolina cities identified by a star.

May I thank you and Mrs. Albright and your other associates for your cordial welcome and very great assistance during my recent visit.

Sincerely yours,

Francis Harmon

Francis Stuart Harmon

Quaker House 1384 FAIRVIEW ROAD, N.E., ATLANTA 6, GEORGIA, DRAKE 3-7986
ATLANTA MEETING OF THE RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

July 23, 1963

Dear Staige Blackford,

Thank you for your letter of July 16th., asking if I would be willing to look over a manuscript which has been prepared by Mrs. Montez Albright, of your research deaprtment. I shall be happy to do so. Until August 1st. I shall be here, then the address will be simply Bat Cave, North Carolina. I shall review the manuscript along the lines you indicate, commenting only on the content and interpretations.

I shall be looking forward to hearing from you.

Faithfully yours,

John Gunglbert

department of racial and cultural relations

national council of the churches of christ in the u.s.a.

475 riverside drive, new york 27, n. y. riverside 9-2200

j. irwin miller, president rev. roy g. ross, general secretary

john w. thomas
chairman
j. oscar lee
executive director

Southern Project
P.O. Box 1083
July 31, 1963

Mr. Staige D. Blackford
Research Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Staige:

I have your letter of July 16. I regret the delay in replying but have just today returned to my desk after a month away.

For the coming three weeks I will be involved in a conference and would have little time to read the study you describe. Following that time I will be more than glad to do so. If a quick reading during that period would be acceptable I will do that also.

Let me know.

Cordially yours,

Will

Will D. Cambpell
Director Southern Office

WDC/blg

Dictated by Mr. Campbell but signed by secretary in his absence.

galen r. weaver, vice chairman • theressa hoover, recording secretary • will d. campbell, assoc. executive director
alfred s. kramer, staff consultant • elbert jean, field director, southern project
a unit of the division of christian life and work

Friendship Baptist Church

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ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

THE REVEREND SAMUEL W. WILLIAMS
PASTOR

RESIDENCE: PLAZA 5-2352 CHURCH OFFICE: MURRAY 8-0206

August 1, 1963

Mr. Staige D. Blackford
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia-30303

Dear Mr. Blackford:

I shall be very glad to read the manuscript. As soon as you have it completed, you may send it to me.

Perhaps you should know, that I shall be out of the city for two weeks beginning August 10.

If it is possible to send the paper before the 10th, I shall be glad to work on it; or if it is more convenient, you may send it the last week in August. I shall be glad to read it.

Very sincerely yours,

Samuel W. Williams (r)

Samuel W. Williams

SWW:r

SAME LETTER SENT TO:

W. Campbell, V. Harding, C. Wittenstein, Henry Clark, Francis Harmon, Garry Oniki, J. Yungblut, and S. Williams, Elbert Jean

September 23, 1963

Mr. John Morris
Executive Director
Episcopal Society for Cultural &
Racial Unity
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear John:

We are very grateful to you for agreeing to read the draft of our study on "The Church and Race: A Report on the Role of Religion in Race Relations."

We encountered some unexpected delays in getting this draft completed and copies of it mimeographed. But it is now ready, and I am enclosing a copy for your consideration.

As explained in my letter of July 16, we would like to have you critique this manuscript only for matters of interpretation and substance; you need not concern yourself with matters of editorial style. At the moment, this draft is too long for publication and we are planning to cut it somewhat.

We will look forward to receiving your critique in the very near future. We would appreciate hearing from you before too much time has elapsed, because we would like to publish this study before the fast-moving pace of events in the civil rights field has out-dated it.

Once again, many thanks for agreeing to undertake this service for us.

Sincerely,

SDB:nm

ENC

Staige D. Blackford
Research Director

October 2, 1963

Mr. Francis Stuart Harmon
484 Riverside Drive
New York 27, New York

Dear Mr. Harmon:

I am very grateful to you for your penetrating and most helpful critique of the race and religion study. Your suggestions for reorganizing the material are, I think, excellent indeed. I also agree with you about cutting or rearranging Part III. I will certainly see that you get a copy of the final version, also, that your name is on our mailing list.

I was interested to learn that you are a 'fellow-Cavalier'. I am not a kinsman of Dr. John Staige Davis, but my name is taken from his, minus the John, and I am a Native of Charlottesville. You may be interested to know that Dr. John Staige Davis, Jr., is also a neighbor of yours in New York, and a very good doctor as well as a very fine guy. His father and mine were friends at UVA Medical School, and he was one of my best friends during my three years in New York.

It is my sincere hope that our paths will cross again, and once again, many thanks for your help and advice.

Sincerely yours,

Staige D. Blackford
Research Director

SDB:nm

FRANCIS STUART HARMON
464 RIVERSIDE DRIVE
NEW YORK 27

Sept.27,1963

Mr.Staige D.Blackford
Research Director,
Southern Regional Council,Inc.
5 Forsyth St.,N.W.,Atlanta,Ga.

Dear Mr.Blackford:-

I have no full time secretary.The young lady who was to help me today, telephoned her "regrets", hence you must charge off the mistakes in this letter and the MEMO to the vagaries of the "Hunt and Peck" system.

When people send me a document to criticise, the "old editor" in me.... with many of the attributes of "The Old Adam" my fundamentalist father inveighed against, takes the center of the stage. When he has finished his "dirty work", and the usually human and compassionate Harmon gets back in control, there is a struggle as to whether to discard the critique or send it along. I am sending it !

But I hasten to add that in last analysis one responsible person has to make the decisions and get the job to the printer, else nothing would ever be available to the expectant users of material. Certainly this applies now. When all comments,criticisms and constructive suggestions have been read, by all means go ahead as quickly as possible with a final revision. I'd be quite satisfied if you published the draft as sent me. I'll neither be disappointed nor offended, if all my suggestions should go "down the drain". It was easier to make some of them than it would be to carry them out if I had that task to perform.

I certainly want to be placed on your mailing list for any and all material you send out.I'll be glad to cover all costs and make a gift.

Dr.John Staige Davis was a leading member of the Medical Faculty at University of Virginia during my student days,1913-17. And his daughters were two of the prettiest women of their generation . I have an idea that you are a kinsman.Am I right ?

With renewed thanks for the helpfulness of your staff during my hectic June visit,and best wishes for the success of your important work,I am,

Cordially yours,

FSHarmon

Stencils begin pg. [illegible]

IV. ACTIONS AND ACTIVITIES OF THE CHURCH IN RACE RELATIONS

Beginning with the July 4, 1963 demonstrations of clergymen at Gwynn Oak Park in Maryland, the first time a group of influential church leaders of the three major faiths had participated together in direct action protests against discrimination, the church began to move from the conference table and pulpit into the firing line of racial tension, applying the tactics of direct ~~and to put into~~ action July and August to underscore its often-expressed statements condemning racial discrimination. ~~Recent~~ news items ~~and~~ ~~photographs~~ have noted: ~~shown~~ nuns walking picket lines in Chicago, clergy joining demonstrations in many northern cities, and the new Religion and Race Commission ~~National Council of Churches~~ leading the recruitment of 40,000 churchmen to join the August 28 March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom. The NCC also set up a volunteer operation in New York City which prepared 80,000 lunches (sold for 50¢ from refrigerated trucks in Washington) for the marchers.

insert A here

~~New the major~~ Catholic, Jewish, and major Protestant faiths are now planning local demonstration campaigns on a nation-wide basis, with religious leaders actively participating. Toward this end new interracial action groups have been formed in a number of Protestant denominations to plan programs and to coordinate efforts. The more recent ones are: The Commission on Religion and Race formed by the National Council of Churches (June 17, ~~1963~~); the Commission on Religion and Race named by the Unitarian Universalist Association (June 29); the American Baptist Convention's plan for Baptist Action for Racial Brotherhood (northern--June 24); and the United Church of Christ's committee (July 6). All these committees have as their announced purpose the spear-heading of a planned all-out attack on racial discrimination with more active participation by the clergy. The United Presbyterian Church's Commission on Religion and Race (May 19) will emphasize "creative action" with other faiths and removal of racial bars in Presbyterian congregations, institutions, and agencies. The Protestant Episcopal Church appointed an 18-member Advisory Committee on Intergroup Relations (June 28) to assist the Christian Social Relations Department in program plans for legislation, direct action, and speeding up desegregation within the church.

insert

There had been, ~~since 1960,~~ participation by clergy individually or in some small-scale forays, such as school desegregation, sit-ins, the Freedom Rides, the prayer groups, pilgrimages, and picket line demonstrations against discrimination.

While it should be noted that clergymen individually or in small groups had previously participated in sit-ins, Freedom Rides, and prayer pilgrimages (e.g., Albany 1962) to protest discrimination, the summer of 1963 marked the beginning of a nationally organized and nationally led religious campaign to eradicate racial inequality and intolerance in America.

Religious oriented action groups formed outside the organizational structure of the denomination include the new Presbyterian Interracial Council (June 16); and the older Catholic Interracial Council (after 25 years of local activity; organized nationally) (1960), the Lutheran Human Relations Association of America (1963), the ~~Espicopal~~ Episcopal Society for Cultural and Racial Unity (1959), the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, ~~and~~ the American Jewish Committee Institute of Human Relations, and the Congregational Christian's Race Relations Department (1942). In most of the above, membership is restricted to clergy and laymen of the denomination.

Interdenominational groups include the new Committee of Southern Churchmen, (absent, deleted) and the oldest group of all, the Fellowship of the Concerned. Organized in 1949 in Atlanta, Georgia to promote the spiritual approach to social issues, the Fellowship has been since its inception interfaith, interdenominational, and interracial. It is still active today.

insert:

~~the new National Committee for Civil Rights which was organized in Washington, D. C. (July 15) by 300 representatives of women's organizations (many of them religious) who met with President Kennedy at the White House.~~

omit

~~2A~~
3

Religious oriented action groups formed outside the organizational structure of the denomination include the new Presbyterian Interracial Council (June 16, 1963); and the older Catholic Interracial Council, the Lutheran Human Relations Association of America (1958), the Episcopal Society ~~of~~ for Cultural and Racial Unity, the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, and the American Jewish Committee Institute of Human Relations. In most of the above, membership is restricted to clergy and laymen of the denomination.

In the past, the influence of the church in race relations had been somewhat limited. All three of the major religious ~~groups~~ groups in the United States--Catholic, Jewish, and Protestant--had made some progress in improving race relations. But until quite recently the agencies of the church had represented a small percentage of church leaders and laymen. All agreed that too many local congregations were apathetic and skilled workers in race relations too few. There ~~seemed to be a~~ was an expressed fear among some leaders in church ~~affairs~~ affairs that initiative had passed beyond the control of religious men.

The <u>Christian Century</u>, in an editorial of October 10, 1962, "The Agony of the Church," discussed the contradiction between the American dream and American deed and said it resulted in a split national personality. The editorial continued:

> A must more tormenting struggle is now taking place within the soul of the white Christian church. What is merely a dilemma for the nation is an agony for the church. This is so because in the church the principles of human dignity and equality are accepted not merely as humanitarian ideals to strive for but as divine imperatives which God commands his children to obey. Yet it is in the white church that these commands, so far as the Negro is concerned, are most flagrantly disobeyed. ...

4

~~The~~ unwillingness of the church to lay upon its conscience the nation's primary domestic problem or to tolerate the ministers who do so is one measure of the church's shame. A deeper measure of infamy is its stubborn refusal to repent of its offense, on account of race, against the unity given it in Jesus Christ. It loves the cruel falsehood of racial exclusiveness more than it loves Christ. In its refusal to repent of the guilt of division within itself on account of race, in its perpetuation of differences caused solely by race, the church rejects the cross borne by its Lord. No wonder it prefers to hear pleasant ineptitudes instead of the gospel of Jesus Christ, sharper than a two-edged sword! ...

The racial struggle would put a dilemma for the church even if she had no conscience about the equal rights of the Negro as a child of God. Even for the most rigid racist in her fellowship, the clash between truth and prejudice is at least an annoyance. But the dilemma turns into an agony in the hearts of Christians who have a conscience about the way the white church treats the Negro. They know that God has commanded us to love one another. They know that this command includes the Negro. They know that fulfillment of this command brings the Negro into the white church and vice versa. They know that you cannot love a person innately inferior. They know that they are disobedient, and they know that they stand guilty before God. It will be a tragic day for the Christian church if anything other than repentant obedience to the will of Jesus Christ takes away that agony.

The National Conference on Religion and ~~Rxxdx~~ Race

What has been hailed by many religious leaders as a milestone in the development of religious involvement in race relations was the first National Conference on Religion and Race. It was held in Chicago last January, attended by some 800 religious leaders and race relations ~~experts~~ representatives, and convened by three religious bodies--the National Catholic Welfare Conference, the National Council of Churches, and the Synagogue Council of America. This is how Dennis Clark, executive secretary of the Catholic Interracial Council of New York, described the aims of the conference in an article for Ave Maria: "It was a driving attempt to match religious courage to religious conscience. It was an effort to pit theism against racism in the mind of the nation." Mr. Clark continued:

~~As the delegates moved through the patiently developed sessions analysing religious work for interracial justice,~~ It became clear that for the first time in this country there is a religious consensus about race relations that is achieving broad practical gains... ~~The stiffness is fading as the workers toil in the vineyard.~~...

8

This is the first time this kind of consensus ever really moved in the land. In the early part of the last century century there was a consensus among religions about race--a consensus of indifference. ~~Then came the wracking spasms of racial heresy, biblical distortion, sectional estrangement and moody hypocrisy. Now, the religious men have come to know one another and to know themselves more truly. They are excited by the common tasks they share in promoting human unity.~~

...The moral and social strength represented at this conference could only be brought to bear in a country as big and diverse as ours. If all the constructive force represented at this meeting really rolls against racism, the old dragon will surely fall.

In the words of Mathew Ahmann*, who served as executive secretary of the conference, "the Conveners hoped and planned for a Conference which would concretely examine the role of religious institutions in race relations, and then move on to propose and inspire renewed action, and interreligious projects to increase the leadership of religion in ending racial discrimination in the United States."

But J. Irwin Miller, president of the National Council of Churches, warned that merely ending racial discrimination was not enough: "We can abolish every system and practice and custom and regulation which now offends...if we do not at the same time work with equal vigor and determination to eliminate the spirit which embraces and supports all these, then we will find that little has been accomplished and that somehow all the new regulations and programs have become servants of the old spirit."

To this end, the workshops drew up recommendations for churches and synagogues to follow in launching specific projects at the local level. Here are some of the areas in which increased religious action was called for:

1. Total elimination of racial bars in church-related institutions and schools.
2. Diligent work under religious auspices to help Negro families find houses in restricted white neighborhoods.
3. Contract clauses in all religiously sponsored building projects that will demand nondiscrimination of contractors.
4. More backing for minority voter registration.

---

* Mr. Ahmann is the Executive Director of the National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice, and is the editor of The New Negro (1961).

5. Interreligious task forces in the inner-city and suburban areas to work for housing improvement and freedom of residence.

6. A service corps to aid in rural reconstruction.

7. More religious representation with respect to urban planning decisions.

8. Steady church and synagogue policy to fill the vacuum in civic life by developing community organizations where none exist now.

Start p. 40

9. Widespread home-visiting programs and other work to foster interracial association.

Among the roadblocks to progress noted by conference workers were these: the appalling apathy of local congregations, the need for persons skilled in promoting racial change, and the difficulty of getting religious groups to face up to the moral implications of racism. ~~Regarding the latter problem, Dennis Clark observed that "the tendency [of the delegates] appeared to be to consider social interpretations of the problems, rather than to dissect the spiritual nerves of the matter. The delegates were stronger on sociology than on the root processes of character building and the formation of conscience in these sessions."~~

An Appeal to the ~~American~~ Conscience of the American People

The Conference (which Dr. Kyle Haselden, editor of the Christian Century and author of The Racial Problem in Christian Perspective, declared "may prove to be epochal") concluded by issuing "An Appeal to the Conscience of the American People." The appeal denounced racism as "our most serious evil," called for "a renewed religious conscience on this basically moral evil," and urged the American people to seek: 1) "a reign ~~sign~~ of justice," 2) "a reign of love," 3) "a reign of courage," and 4) "a reign of prayer." "We call upon all the American people," the appeal concluded, "to work, to pray and to act courageously in the cause of human equality and dignity while there is still time, to eliminate racism permanently and decisively, to seize the historic opportunity...for healing an ancient rupture in the human family, to do this for the glory of God."

9

Follow-up Committees Formed

Provision was made for a follow-up committee and, temporarily, for a continuing secretariat to put the resources of the conference at the disposal of local groups which want to transform words, ideas, and plans into action. But this is not the sole action the delegates had in mind; it is merely the means to such action. More than ~~27~~ 40 interfaith local committees have been formed for regional action in target areas.

In his January 27 Report of the Committee on Follow-up, the Rev. Arthur E. Walmsley*, chairman, issued a statement which, in the light of recent developments, has proved to be ~~prophetic or under~~ an overly cautious estimate of the Conference's ~~influence~~ impact on religious groups. ~~He declared:~~ Mr. Walmsley stated:

> Why did we hold this meeting? Surely few of us have any illusions that we can transform the churches into the forefront of the civil rights struggle. To congratulate ourselves for doing today what common sense and conscience say should have been done by religious institutions generations ago would be the height of hypocrisy or worse, a radical misreading of the movement of contemporary events, and the ways by which God transacts His will in history. ...
>
> Much has been made in the lectures of the prophetic tradition of the ~~God~~ Old Testament. But the prophetic message is not only an exhortation to do justly and love mercy. It is also a stern declaration that God will not be mocked. It is clearly apparent that what God wills in our day is a massive transformation of human relations--internationally, interreligiously, interculturally, interracially. The prophetic message is that if the Israel of God--either the Old or the New--will not respond to his will, God will then choose new agents. Further, he will cast out a stiff-necked and rebellious people, driving them into a captivity in Babylon for their apostasy. The captivity into which we have been thrust is our near total irrevelance as a moral factor in contemporary society. ...
>
> The real hope of the Conference lies in the degree to which we recognize that fact.
>
> ~~But what of the local church and congregation~~

---

* Executive Secretary of Christian Citizenship, National Council of Protestant Episcopal Church.

National Religious Action Against Racial Discrimination

While religious leaders were ~~soberly evaluating the results of the~~ facing the reality of the appalling gap between church pronouncements and church actions regarding race, as revealed at the January Conference on Religion and Race, the civil rights crisis of the summer of 1963 burst into the eyes and ears ~~news~~ of the nation, beginning with the Birmingham riots in early April. They were galvanized into action, and the formation of commissions on religion and race began. The programs of these commissions (listed below) typify the two-pronged effort, both within and without the church: within--to eliminate discrimination in the church and its institutions; without--to attack injustice in society by personal involvement in every phase of the struggle, including negotiations, sanctions, demonstrations, and legislative support.

May 16--Some 250 commissioners of the United Presbyterian Church, U.S.A. chartered a new organization called the Presbyterian Interracial Council--an independent ~~xxxxx~~ group not officially related to or dependent upon the denomination. Its purpose is to press for direct action in areas of discrimination and segregation, and local and regional units will be established. It's first official act was to send to Birmingham a small group of volunteers prepared to demonstrate if local integration leaders desired their participation.

May 20--The United Presbyterian Church, U.S.A. (northern) allocated $3,500,000 to fight racial discrimination among its 8,250,000 members. The more than 800 commissioners (delegates) voted that the fund will be administered by a new United Presbyterian Commission on Religion and Race composed of the "strongest Negro leadership" in the church and of the chief executives of the denomination's major boards and agencies. The commission will emphasize "creative action" with other faiths, emergency financial aid to churches and ministers penalized by strong stands for integration, ~~xx~~ recruitment of experts on race relations, and special training programs. The assembly instructed the new commission to report next year on racial restrictions in United Presbyterian congregations, institutions, and agencies to ~~xxxxx~~ catalogue actions taken to support civil rights.

May 31--The top leadership of the Mormon Church ~~is~~ was reported to be seriously considering the abandonment of its historic policy of discrimination against Negroes. This would, in effect, desegregate the three-level Mormon Heaven. The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints has a lay priesthood to which almost every male adult member belongs. Mormon theology teaches an afterlife with three stages of celestial bliss possible, admittance being governed by one's condition during life and progress in the priesthood. Since Negroes belong only to the first degree of membership, they are limited to the lowest degree of paradise. Women's places in paradise are determined by the achievement of their husbands. The church has also forbidden Negroes the right of marriage in a Mormon temple, and interracial marriage is also forbidden. On June 7, denial that priesthood membership might be opened to Negro Mormons was issued by Hugh B. Brown, second Counselor in the first presidency of the church. He said, "I was ~~xxxxxx~~ not quoted correctly. We are not considering that."

June 8--The Delaware Conference of the Methodist Church approved the transfer of eight of its Negro churches in the New York area to the predominantly white New York Conference. This is one step toward abolishing the all-Negro Central Jurisdiction, the Conference reported.

June 24--A Committee for Social Action was appointed by the Convention of the South, composed of 125,000 Negro church members in 11 Southern States, from Virginia to Texas, the segregated Negro conference of the United Church of Christ. The committee will work toward the achievement of social justice and the "realignment of all conferences and associations along geographical rather than racial lines."

June 27--The Unitarian Universalist Association set up a 12-member Commission on Religion and Race.

June 28--The Protestant Episcopal Church appointed an 18-member Advisory Committee on Intergroup Relations to assist the Christian Social Relations Department in program plans for legislative, support, direct action, and speeding up desegregation within the church.

~~June 28, 1963.~~--The Commission on Religion and Race of the National Council of Churches, with Dr. Robert Spike as the executive director, announced it will concentrate on three areas of action designed to put more force behind the Council's position against racial discrimination. The adopted program follows:

1. legislation
   a. mass services across nation during "one great hour of freedom" to focus attention on civil rights legislation (date to be announced)
   b. mass demonstration in Washington if Congress fails to act on, or if Southern Senators filibuster against, proposed civil rights legislation

2. community action and demonstration
   a. local ministers to set up 24-hour-a-day vigils in prisons to prevent "police brutality" against civil rights demonstrators under arrest
   b. establishment of interfaith groups in cities to check on desegregation of churches, housing, schools, and employment

3. desegregation in the church
   a. national governing bodies of member denominations to withhold financial aid for construction projects of individual congregations unless contractors guarantee against racial discrimination in hiring

The Commission will develop a detailed program on how to open suburbs as peacefully as possible to families of minority groups. The two-point program will: 1) organize all church and synagogue groups in suburbs to enter into program of effective action; 2) set up working kit of materials to cover procedure.

July--Seven Catholic Sisters and Catholic Interracial Council members in Chicago joined Negro and white students in picketing Chicago's Illinois Club for Catholic Women in protest of the club's policy of discrimination. Shortly after, the club issued a statement declaring all qualified women will be welcome without restriction.

July--In one of the first tri-faith stands on civil rights, the National Council of Churches, the Synagogue Council of America, and top Catholic officials drafted and presented to Congress a joint statement backing strong civil rights legislature.

July 3--Five hundred New York City Presbyterians carried placards in a quiet demonstration at City Hall Plaza in the first active participation against discrimination by the newly organized Presbytery's Commission on Religion and Race.

July 4--The United Church of Christ (2,056,000 members) created a Committee on Race Relations and authorized $1,000.000 to expand and improve the church's work in race relations. Dr. S. Gary Oniki is the executive coordinator. Projects include: higher education; citizenship education for Negroes; payment of bail bonds, legal defense, and economic aid for persons arrested while demonstrating; housing and assistance to Negro tenant farmers; and humanitarian work for needy persons in urban areas. ~~The church has been active in these fields for years. It conducts a citizenship voter education program in the South, a research bureau in race relations, experimental interracial programs in large northern urban centers, and an emergency relief program for churches and individuals who need financial aid because of their stand on integration.~~ The church also voted to withdraw financial support from its segregated educational institutions, and to make loans for new construction contingent upon nondiscrimination in building work and a commitment to an interracial policy by the congregations.

July 10--Leaders of the American Baptist Convention (northern) drew up a plan of Baptist Action for Racial Brotherhood. It is designed to prick the conscience of the denomination's 1,500,000 members. The Rev. Thomas Kilgore, Jr. is head of the 15-member committee.

July--The Methodist Episcopal Church ~~(Southern)~~ will vote ~~next year~~ in 1964 on a plan to overhaul its organization to eliminate separate "jurisdictions" for its 10,000,000 white and Negro members. Approval of the plan is expected, although not without determined opposition from Southern Methodists.

August--Four major Catholic dioceses (Washington, D.C.; Oklahoma City-Tulsa; Greensburg, Pa.) have banned the issuance of construction contracts to builders who violate fair employment practices. The Roman Catholic Church spends annually $2,000,000,000 on construction, more than any other U. S. institution other than the Federal government.

Obviously, the church has decided that "the time is now" for action in the area of racial discrimination. Besides supplying manpower for demonstrations, the various religious commissions on Religion and race are sending groups of churchmen to racially tense communities to urge local church leaders to become more active.

In northern communities, the National Council of Churches is leading efforts to overcome discrimination in housing, education and employment, as well as in the churches. Local clergy and laymen are asking residents of communities to sign petitions supporting equal housing opportunities for Negroes; residents are being asked to agree not to move out if Negroes move into their neighborhoods. In Chicago, priests and ministers circulated among a crowd of belligerant, rock-throwing whites in an attempt to calm them when a Negro family moved into a formerly all-white section. Several clergy stayed overnight with the family.

Large white churches are being urged not only to integrate their congregations but to hire Negroes as assistant ministers. Many church-operated hospitals, orphanages, and homes for the aged reject Negroes; some of the major religious ~~groups~~ denominations have warned that ~~denominational~~ funds will be cut off unless there is desegregation within the year. Church staffs are urged to recruit Negroes for replacements as openings occur. Sunday School materials are being revised and rewritten. Seminaries are planning to have representatives visit Negro colleges to recruit Negro candidates for the ministry. Interracial home visits are being promoted to destroy racial stereotypes. Religion and race committees also plan programs to reduce school dropouts and to train the illiterate. They urge strong church support for civil rights legislation.

Church leaders know that these new and ~~strong~~ forceful programs for civil rights and human dignity will disturb many and alienate some of the membership. They acknowledge that it can and may result in loss of financial support from some churches and church members and bring about dissention within the local churches. But church leadership believes that the

racial upheaval may prove to be of genuine spiritual value to the church, forcing it to cast aside irrelevant issues and preoccupation with "success" as measured by yearly increases in membership and revenue. They hope the church will become again the agent of God to ~~redeem the world.~~ remove the stigma of racial discrimination from the nation.

The power of the church to influence the minds and hearts of the American people was made clear by New York Times correspondent James Reston in his column of August 30. In discussing what might happen as a result of the now famous August 28 "March on Washington," Reston wrote:

> ...the first significant test...will come in the country this weekend. It is no good waiting for a political reaction in Congress, for if there is no moral reaction out in the country, there will be no effective political reaction here [Washington]. ...Congressmen...want to be re-elected, and all of them know the political power of the church...If the preachers said what they really thought about this racial crisis and even half of those who heard and believed them wrote their honest convictions...to Capitol Hill, the political balance on racial equality might easily be transformed. ...For while the politicians here are not saying much about the march, they are listening. And if such a mammoth demonstration, dramatizing the basic religious concept of equality, does not get an impressive response even from the churches, Congress could easily conclude that the nation was indifferent or worse.

Southern Churches

~~A Record of Action and Accomplishment in the Local Southern Church~~, or
Response of ~~the~~ Local ~~Church~~ and Congregations to National Antidiscrimination Edicts

How much of this new spirit of religious renewal and sudden and impressive determination by United States church leaders to do something, rather than just say something, about the evil of segregation is evident in the ~~local~~ Southern Church? Are local congregations and ministers facing up to what has been defined as the most crucial issue in the life of both church and society: race?

Certainly the majority of Christian churches in the South continue to constitute the single greatest obstacle to even the simple matter of church attendance by Negroes. Some have even made bouncers ~~out~~ of their ushers who have ~~bodily~~ closed or physically barred the church door. In a few instances, Negroes have been bodily carried out of the church even as the minister was proclaiming the compassion and love of Christ and asserting that this is for all people. Undoubtedly, this ~~an~~ action on the part of the Christian church has caused bewilderment and chagrin to many church members; great embarrassment to foreign missionaries; and guilt, anger, and frustration to those responsible for decisions to bar the doors of the church to Negro Christians. The attempts to restrict church attendance as if the House of God were a private club makes preposterous the position of missionaries and clashes violently with the basic premise of Christianity: that it is for all mankind.

great! (the setting not the deed)

insert #1

New graf following insert

There have been, of course, some notable and magnificent exceptions. Those local churches, ministers, and ministerial associations which have assumed leadership and responsibility in desegregation efforts in their communities could, in 1962, almost be counted on the fingers of both hands. ~~During~~ In 1963 the examples are multiplying and spreading--not, perhaps, as quickly and in as great numbers as could be hoped--but increasingly nonetheless. insert #2 A state-by-state breakdown of ~~The following examples of church action, both affirmative and resistant, are not intended to be complete, but are merely examples to illustrate some of the fields of endeavor and accomplishment. And a few of the painful failures.~~

action in the South — action both positive and negative — can be found in the appendix to this study.

insert #2

Unfortunately, there also continue to be examples of evasion or ~~downright rejection~~ repudiation by the local Southern church of national anti-discrimination edicts.

insert #1

It has apparently been easier for local clergy and ministerial associations to ~~xx~~ issue manifestos on the desirability of alievating racial tension by opening to all persons the schools, lunch-counters and restaurants, theatres, and hotels than the doors of their own churches. Business men may well have reflected that if the churches had practiced an "open door" policy, community transition from segregation to desegregation would be easier for them.

Stencils begin p. 12

III. THE CHURCH'S VOICE AND VIEWS TODAY

What the church is saying in 1962-1963 about racism indicates a great change in attitude, a coming to grips with the racial problem. The growing spirit of brotherhood in all religious bodies, though uneven and even fragile, leads to a hope that the full weight of religious cooperation and influence may yet prove to be a decisive factor in changing the hearts and minds of people and accomplishing goals of interracial cooperation.

Alabama: Law-and-Order, and Brotherhood

Although the 1962-63 statements by Alabama ministerial groups seem to echo the 1958 refrain of "law and order," they do include slightly stronger pronouncements on freedom of speech, the responsibility of elected public officials, and the fatherhood of God. In Alabama the official state attitude is defiance of federal desegregation decrees. There has been little evidence of widespread public opposition to state policy. There is more and stronger organized opposition to change in Alabama than in any other state except Mississippi.

On October 9, 1962 the Huntsville Ministers' Association adopted a statement stating that "every human being is created in the image of God and is entitled to respect as a fellow human being with all basic rights, privileges and responsibilities; warning that "defiance is neither the answer nor the solution, nor are inflammatory and rebellious statements of the type...that will save us from violence, discord, and confusion; and urging all citizens to "abide in the meantime with a peaceful acceptance of the decisions of the same courts with regard to desegregation cases which we know inevitably will be made in Alabama." A similar statement was adopted on November 1, 1962 by 30 members of the Montgomery Baptist Pastors' Conference. They called on state officials to "maintain order" and urged Alabama leaders to "refrain from inflammatory statements and activities... designed to incite riots and mob action..."

Two months later, on January 17, 1963, eleven Alabama religious leaders* jointly offered for public and, obviously, gubernatorial consideration an opinion on the race situation. It clearly proclaimed opposition to earlier denunciatory statements in Alabama about courts, federal orders, and the defiant inaugural address by Governor George Wallace pledging that he would maintain segregation.

The conservative Birmingham News commented favorably on the statement in an editorial on January 20, 1963:

> Whether the individual citizen agrees with the clerics' statement or not, it is the News' opinion that they say rightly that freedom of speech must be "preserved and exercised."
>
> There is a vast near-silence as to opinion not that reflected in the inaugural address.
>
> Is there no such opinion--other than that of a handful?
>
> The ministers have added to the above the phrase, "...without fear of recrimination or harassment." Clergymen place a condition which should not be expected.
>
> There is ample freedom to speak. But he who speaks must anticipate, if he is saying the unpopular, recrimination, even harassment. That is the root cause of near-silence--few dare risk expressing a contrary point of view.
>
> Men of the cloth have spoken. Will anyone else? Silence indicates even to our own people that so vast is support for projected official policy that opposition is not to be expected.
>
> Some may plan to speak out--later. But as to this there is only uncertainty and as deep as silence itself.

On May 13, 1963 the Birmingham Baptist Association's Executive Committee and the Birmingham Baptist Pastor's Conference called for "self-examination and prayer" by Birmingham area residents toward resolving the crisis facing the city. They "deplored illegal demonstrations and the use of children in them"; abhored "acts of violence, bombings, and acts coolly calculated to provoke violence"; requested non-residents of Birmingham to leave to local men of good will the working out of differences"; and commended "the law enforcement officers of city, county and state, for their forebearance and self-control in carrying out their official duties."

~~H A Relations~~
p. 13

During the week-end of May 18-19, 1963, the Woman's Society of Christian Service and the Wesleyan Service Guild of the North Alabama Conference of the Methodist Church, representing some 24,000 churchwomen in North Alabama, issued a ~~statement~~ plea ~~appealing~~ to keep Alabama schools open in the face of possible desegregation. They called for observance of law and order and urged the church women to strive to create a climate of understanding and good will in the communities in which they live.

Bishop Nolan B. Harmon, the presiding Bishop of the North Alabama Methodist Conference, on June 13, 1963, called attempts by Gov. George Wallace to block entry of two Negro students to the University of Alabama "a moral mistake and in the long run a political blunder." Ministerial and lay delegates to the annual conference gave Bishop Harmon a standing ovation after he read a statement he said he felt "compelled to make." The Bishop added that it is not the business of the church to direct the state, "but it is the business of the church to speak when state forces are so directed as to injure the God-given rights of any man." Governor Wallace is a Methodist layman.

H-B p. 14

Some statements were issued by the clergy which reflect the segregationist point of view. An analysis of these, and of segregationist action in the church, will be found in Section VI, THE BLACK MUSLIMS AND THE RELIGIOUS RIGHT WING. Some examples of such statements follow:

~~On~~ May 13, 1963, the Birmingham Baptist Association's Executive Committee and the Birmingham Baptist Pastor's Conference called for "self-examination and prayer" by Birmingham area residents toward resolving the crisis facing the city. They "deplored illegal demonstrations and the use of children in them"; abhored "acts of violence, bombings, and acts coolly calculated to provoke violence"; requested non-residents of Birmingham to leave to local men of good will the working out of differences"; and commended "the law enforcement officers of city, county and state, for their forebearance and self-control in carrying out their official duties."

~~On~~ June 2, 1963, Episcopal Bishop (George Miseley) Murray, Coadjutor of Alabama, stated to The Living Church that the cause of the Birmingham demonstrations was a power struggle for leadership among the city's Negro community. He added that the "police and sheriff's forces have been exemplary in their conduct during these demonstrations and have been gentle but firm in the enforcement of the law. Only in the very last few days, under extreme provocation, in the face of wild demonstrations by thousands of marchers who refused to turn back when lawfully ordered to do so, have the police needed to use fire hoses...and police dogs--on leashes--for their own protection."

June 6, 1963, Montgomery. Although it adopted a resolution asserting ~~that~~ there is "no Scriptural warrant" for segregation, the Alabama-West Florida Methodist Conference elected three lay segregationists to represent them at the 1964 quadrennial Methodist General Conference. Among the delegates was Gov. George Wallace of Alabama, an ardent segregationist ~~now under federal subpoena because of his avowed stand against admitting Negroes to the state's university.~~

Mississippi: Freedom of the Pulpit

Paper p. 15

In Mississippi the attitudes and policies of public officials and the expressed opinions of the general public regarding desegregation have been even more adamant and defiant than in Alabama, and the frequency and degree of violence have been greater.

Considering the situation there, Mississippi clergymen have been commendably courageous in issuing forthright statements, singly and in groups, ever since the Oxford riots last fall. For nearly 2,000 years the wisdom of the Scripture has expounded this fundamental insight: that faith is the intangible by which man can surmount the adversity of this world by the power of his spirit. Perhaps it was because of the turbulent political and social atmosphere that the Mississippi clergy realized, as did Sir Winston Churchill, "It is only in adversity that we discover we are nothing but spirits."

Each of the statements issued stresses "freedom of the pulpit," the acknowledged Protestant ethic that the minister when speaking from the pulpit is charged by God to speak the truth as he sees it, and as one through whom God may speak to His people. There is a danger that "freedom of the pulpit"--like "law and order" in 1958--may be for some ministers a substitute issue for the deeper issue of race. But for those who issued the above-mentioned statements it seems to be a parallel concern and a defense of their right to speak as they believe.

One of the few moderate newspapers in Mississippi, the Delta Democrat-Times in Greenville, stated in an editorial on January 6, 1963:

> Throughout the dark days which have plagued Mississippi for so long, a group of men to whom many have turned for guidance have been--as a group--sadly silent. The reasons for this silence by ministers of God have been legion, but the effect has been devastatingly specific. The field has been left to the professional haters and the misguided who would distort the brotherhood of man into the brotherhood of some men.
>
> The bloodshed and rioting which erupted at Oxford made many ministers painfully aware of their failure. Here and there individual clergymen, ever mindful of what has happened to other ministers who raised their lone voices of protest in the past, acknowledged their failures and the failure of the church to take the lead in solving our overwhelming race relations problem and called for new directions and new vigor from the pulpit.
>
> Perhaps it was because of their example, but they are no longer so lonely. Last week a group of 28 young Methodist ministers, Mississippi-born all, collectively called for an end to race hatred and closer attention to the gospel of Christ. They also took a firm stand against closing of the public schools for any reason.*

Omit* Five bishops (Catholic, Episcopal, Methodist), two rabbis, a Baptist, a Presbyterian, a Greek Orthodox, and an official of the Christian Churches.

At the end of the week they had been joined by others in their church. Dr. J. P. Stafford, lay leader of the Methodist Mississippi Conference, called their statement "very worthwhile." In a meeting in Okalano, 23 more Methodist ministers "enthusiastically" supported the stand. Their position was all the more significant since they represented the North Mississippi Methodist Conference. ...

The church did not survive because its early members feared being labelled non-conformists or suffering mental and physical harm. It is time for the church--and its members--to cast back to the strength which was the early Christians. There is a task to be done in Mississippi, and the young Methodist clergymen have shown the way.

The "Born of Conviction" statement, issued the first week in January 1963, made the following points:

1. The church is the instrument of God's purpose. This is His Church, and ours only as stewards under His Lordship. Effective practice of the stewardship for the ministry clearly requires freedom of the pulpit. ...

2. We affirm our faith in the official position of the Methodist Church on race: "Our Lord Jesus Christ teaches that all men are brothers. He permits no discrimination because of race, color, or creed. ...We believe that God is Father of all peoples and races, that Jesus Christ is His Son, that all men are brothers, and that man is of infinite worth as a child of God."

3. We affirm our belief that our public school system is the most effective means of providing common education for all our children...essential to the preservation and development of our true democracy. ...

The following Sunday, January 6, ~~the~~ Dr. W. B. Selah, pastor of the largest Methodist church in Jackson, endorsed the statement and added one of his own:

...For 17 years I have preached the law of Christian love from the pulpit of Galloway Methodist Church. This law means that we must seek for all men, black and white, the same justice, the same rights, and the same opportunities that we seek for ourselves. Nothing less than this is Christian love. To discriminate against a man because of his color or his creed is contrary to the will of God. Forced segregation is wrong. We should voluntarily desegregate all public facilities. We should treat all men not on the basis of color but on the basis of conduct.

In the light of Christian principle there can be no color bar in a Christian church. ...~~The sin comes when a church seeks to~~ As Christians we cannot say to anyone, "you cannot come into the House of God." No conference, no preacher, no official board can put up a color bar in the church. That matter is determined by the nature of Christianity which is an inclusive fellowship of those who seek the Lord. ...When a person seeks membership in the church he is not asked about the color of his skin. He is asked about his faith in God as revealed in Christ. Salvation is not by color but by faith. There can be no color bar in a Christian institution.

P. 16A

August 18, 1963, Oxford, Miss. The Rev. Duncan Gray, Jr., rector of St. Peter's Episcopal Church, said today that the burden of guilt for racial injustice is "particularly heavy" upon his state. He continued, in his sermon at the Washington Cathedral:

> Racial injustice is not an easy thing for the average white Southerner to face. But he can naver face it unless he hears both God's words from the Cross and His words of judgment. On the Cross, God would take His place beside the Southerner, share his predicament, take his sins and consequently give him strength to endure judgment. ...Let me alone! is often our most fervent prayer. We wish that love, duty, righteousness and justice were simply our own to do with as we pleased without responsibility to man or to God. ...But the words of God stand over us and our society...they point out what we are and what we were intended to be.

January 4, 1963. Twenty-three of 29 ministers representing the North Mississippi Methodist Conference "enthusiastically voted" to back the "born of conviction" statement; the resolution was presented by District Superintendent W. L. Robinson. Dr. J. P. Stafford, lay leader of the Methodist Mississippi Conference, said, "Let's face it, brotherhood is as much a part of the teachings of Jesus Christ as salvation and faith."

June 15, 1963. The Most Rev. Richard O. Gerrow, Roman Catholic bishop of Mississippi, broke a 39-year silence on current issues to call the assination of Medgar Evers "a shocking and saddening ocurrence more meaningful than the death of one man" and called for "positive steps toward recognizing the legitimate grievances of the Negro population."

Georgia: Segregation Is Sinful, But...

The Presbyterian Church's Synod of Georgia on May 15-17, 1963 urged all its institutions to abandon racial segregation in a resolution amended (after heated discussion) so as to make it non-compulsory. Institutions include Agnes Scott College and Columbia Theological Seminary in Decatur, Ga.; Presbyterian College and Thornwell Orphanage in Clinton, S. C.; the Rabun-Gap-Nacoochee Vocational School, Ga.; and two Presbyterian homes for the aged. Columbia Theological Seminary has been integrated for some years. A recommendation was approved to urge all presbyteries to send senior high fellowship councils to the Georgia-Florida leadership school in St. Petersburg; a Negro presbytery has not previously attended. The Synod asked that the Rock Eagle 4-H Camp at Eatonton be requested to make its

facilities available for men's conferences on a non-discriminatory basis.

The South Georgia Methodist Conference ~~on~~ June 5, 1963, passed almost unanimously a report on Christian social concern which urged Methodists to endorse the United Nations and requested approval of an earlier statement of principals on racial matters. ~~The statement~~ condemning violence and discord, which it said "emphasized the need for both Negro and white to plan together for the future of our state," and noting that "desegregation [of public facilities] is not the dire calamity that some ...citizens have thought" nor a guarantee of friendship and neighborliness. Dr. Harry V. Richardson, president of Interdenominational Theological Center and a vice president of the Georgia Council of Churches, was the first Negro to address the South Georgia Methodist Conference in recent times.

~~On~~ April 29, 1963, the Evangelical Ministerial Association of Augusta, Georgia, comprising clergymen from (about 60 of 100) ~~from more than half of Augusta~~ Protestant churches, adopted a resolution supporting voluntary desegregation of the county schools, after five Negroes had petitioned (on March 14) ~~requested~~ the Richmond County Board of Education for voluntary desegregation. The resolution stated: "We believe that voluntary desegregation done in a Christian spirit is the most effective solution to this particular problem ....we commend both these groups (the Negroes and the board) for the manner in which they are approaching this matter and we urge that they continue in this spirit of understanding and cooperation in future negotiations.

~~On~~ June 15, 1963, a number of Atlanta (Ga.) religious leaders were ~~quizzed~~ asked to comment on the current racial crisis. According to Miss Jo Anne Crawford, Religious Editor of the Atlanta Constitution, the majority of churchmen and ministers interviewed felt the action of churches in any "moral crisis" lies not in the resolutions adopted by its hierarchy, but in the actions performed by its members.

At the North Georgia Methodist conference, June 20, 1963, the Rev. Louis F. Huckaby, chaplain at Crawford Long Hospital and chairman of the conference's Board of Christian Social Concerns, spoke after the report had been read to the conference:

> "I challenge you to be Christian. Our past stands haven't changed many minds, many lives, or many churches...Desegregation deserved the backing of the church in its pronouncements and leadership...The church should have led the way...We were more interested in maintaining the status quo than magnifying the universality of the gospel of Jesus Christ. We've placed a guard of stewards at the church door lest colored visitors come in." He defined integration as "something spiritual" that"begins only when people learn to trust and love each other."

The report and Dr. Huckaby's speech were adopted; he received a standing ovation.

~~On~~ July 1, 1963, a joint statement issued by the Baptist Convention"s Public Affairs Committee, the Christian Life Commission, and the administration committee of the Executive Committee, Georgia Baptist, pastors and their congregations were urged "to continue to exercise their moral and spiritual influence for understanding and good will between the races." The committees issued the statement after hearing a report from Dr. Searcy S. Garrison, Convention executive secretary-treasurer, on a recent White House Conference, called by President Kennedy to discuss some aspects of the current race problem.

insert attached

~~On~~ July 28, 1963, the Rev. Don McEvoy, director of the Atlanta chapter of the National Conference of Christians and Jews, preaching at the First Christian Church in Decatur, declared:

> The time has come for churches in Atlanta to declare themselves "unequivocably" open to all. .../the church/ must rid itself of its involvement in this sinful separation of brethren. The time has come for every congregation in the Atlanta area to declare unequivocably that the church belongs to God and not to men, and thus must be open to all of God's children without restriction. ...Ministers have been silent on this issue,for the most,part because social customs have been more binding on us than the commands of Christ...We have been more concerned with avoiding controversy than we have with being Christian. The result has been that we have usually given our pastors a choice between an emasculation of their ministry or martyrdom. ...The white churches have been overly concerned with the possible loss of members and financial support if they took a forthright stand. Better we should be concerned over the loss of the church's soul. Make no mistake about it. The whole future of the church is at stake in our response to this present crisis. Segregation is sin. To block human fellowship is to block fellowship with the Divine....Either we face up to the Christian implications of human brotherhood or our whole church parroting of other New Testament doctrines is idle and meaningless chit-chat.

July ~~10~~ 11, 1963, Columbus. Three negro church organizations--Mt. Calvary District Sunday School and Baptist Training Congress, a 10,000-member group; the Columbus Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance; and the Adult Liaison Committee--expressed opposition to further demonstrations .

~~On~~ July 3, 1963, the biracial Greater Atlanta Methodist Ministers Alliance adopted a resolution praising city officials, the Chamber of Commerce, newspapers, and restaurant owners for "their stand in encouraging the desegregation of parks, swimming pools...and public facilities. The association is composed of about 300 pastors.

Arkansas, Florida, Kentucky, Louisiana, North Carolina, ~~Oklahoma~~, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Texas

Arkansas

~~On~~ April 15, 1963, [redacted] Catholic, ~~and~~ Protestant, ~~churches~~ and Jewish representatives united in a Greater Little Rock (Ark.) Conference on Religion and Human Relations. More than 100 representatives of 40 churches and church organizations heard leaders of their denominations call for an end to discrimination in education, economic opportunity, churches and housing. The leaders jointly referred to segregation as a "moral problem" and as a "sin." In conclusion, the Rev. David A. Boileau, professor at St. John's (Catholic) Home Missions Seminary, suggested three areas for conference work:

> We must clean up our own house. We all run segregated facilities. We must ask outselves if segregation or token integration is right and we must destroy segregation in our churches, schools, and societies. Each must examine his own conscience. And we must establish in our community the role of religion as a force in society. If we bring the force of religion to bear on segregation this would wipe it out.

~~17~~ p. 20

Florida

June 12, 1963. The Florida Synod of the United Presbyterian Church departed from its announced program to name a committee on race relations. The synod also considered a working pact with the Presbyterian Synod of Jamaica, island nation south of Cuba. Jamaica, with a preponderance of Negro population, sent several members of the Jamaica Synod to the conference for consultation.

p. 21

Kentucky

June 16-20, 1962. The Fourth Interracial Consultation on the Southern Church and Race Relations was held at the College of the Bible, Lexington, Ky. The group issued a "statement of concern" which concluded: "We...dedicate ourselves to work with all others to continue progress in eliminating racial discrimination in voting, public accommodations, education, employment, and housing."

~~On~~ May 17, 1963, the Rt. Rev. C. Gresham Marmion, Episcopal bishop of Kentucky, admonished the diocesan convention, "We dare not be a religious club, which is the way some of our churches operate. ...In our churches we should not just tolerate, but we should welcome people of all races..."

June 18, 1963. The Kentucky Methodist Conference ~~of~~ called on its churches to "explore avenues leading to the invitation of all races to worship together." The following day it adopted a statement that said:

> We deplore the practice of racial segregation as unfair, illegal, and un-Christian. Regarding present social upheaval between the two races, we applaud all non-violent attempts to breakdown segregation barriers which now exist.

Aug. 11, 63, ~~Louisville, Ky.~~ The Record, official weekly newspaper for the Roman Catholic archdiocese of Louisville, commented in an editorial that the "over-all Knights of Columbus record in the racial area is unbelievably bad." It said that knights and other Catholic organizations in the archdiocese should elimininate any segregation that exists in theory or practice, and should recruit Negro members. It quoted local Knights of Columbus officials as saying there were no Negro members in the Louisville archdiocese; no Negroes had asked for membership.

~~17-B~~ p. 27

Louisiana

~~On~~ Feb. 1, 1963, at an Institute of Religion sponsored by the American Friends Service Committee and held in Baton Rouge, La., Rabbi Charles Mantinband, then of Hattisburg, Miss. (now located in Longview, Texas), said that patience and determination were necessary virtues needed to overcome racial bigotry. "People are more inclined to lose their identity in a group on matters of controversy," he continued, "we are inclined to slough off both the privileges and responsibilities of citizenship. ...In no area has democracy failed as it has in race relations."

Catholic Bishop Robt. E. Tracy of Baton Rouge, La., speaking March 5, 1963, in Donaldsonville to white and Negro Catholics of the civil parishes of Iberville, Ascension, and St. James, declared, "There is no reason some Christians should discriminate against other Christians and segregate them. Talk is cheap, but what is not cheap is to live Christianity." The Bishop was reporting on the Ecumenical Council which he attended in Rome, and replying to a question from the floor.

insert here

August 6, 1963. Roman Catholics of north and central Louisiana were called upon by their Bishop, Charles P. Greco, Diocese of Alexandria, to accept desegregation "with understanding and restraint" and to help end "discrimination based merely on race, color, creed or national background." His pastoral letter was read in all churches and chapels of the diocese. (More than 85,000 Catholics, and which includes all civil parishes north of Rapides, Avoyelles and Vernon. There are 83 church parishes and more than 100 missions.)

~~[illegible]~~ August 5, 1963. Roman Catholics of north and central Louisiana were called upon by their Bishop, Charles P. Greco, Diocese of Alexandria, "to accept desegregation with understanding and restraint" and to help end "driscrimination based merely on race, color, creed or national background." His pastoral letter was read in all churches and chapels of the diocese.

p. 23

North Carolina

January 8, 1963. The Federated Ministerial Association of Almance County adopted the report of its Race Relations Committee which urged the association to: encourage equal job and educational opportunities, make the church itself an example to business and education by eliminating barriers based on race, and suggested joint meetings with Negro community leadership.

May 12 and May 26, 1963. At all Episcopal churches in Raleigh (May 12) and in Greensboro (May 26) a letter from Bishop Richard H. Baker and Coadjustor Thomas Fraser, Jr., expressing alarm and grief over racial unrest in North Carolina cities. The letter was read during morning services and urged church members to exercise the discipline of love and forgiveness and implored all those in authority:

> ...to act quickly in achieving a resolution of this tension which will grant to all men the equality and dignity given to them by God. We ask all people to support the merchants and institutions serving the people of this city when they strive to provide all ment this equality and dignity. We ask all people to work, to pray, and to act courageously to end the strife with which we are beset and to help achieve in this city a harmony and brotherhood that God wills for all people.

June 8, 1963, Raleigh. The following excerpt of a statement issued by the Raleigh Ministerial Association's Human Relations Committee some two to three weeks after the more Christian and forthright statements issued May 13 by the Raleigh Merchants' Bureau and followed two days later by a full page ad with 1,000 signatures of white people supporting integration of public facilities:

> We urge that the City Council of Raleigh, the Mayor's Committee and the responsible leadership of the city continue to seek means of bringing about the immediate desegregation of restaurants, theatres, and hotels in the city. We personally pledge our support of any establishment that desegregates and will encourage other people to do the same.

June, 1963. The North Carolina Methodist Conference, after spirited debate, adopted a resolution urging that racial barriers be lowered in community institutions and places of public accommodation. The resolution urged members of local churches to "voluntarily open the doors of their stores, motion picture houses, restaurants, churches, schools, and other facilities to all people of every race."

p. 2

June 19, 1963. 250 ministers, priests, rabbis and laymen "appealed to the conscience of North Carolinians" on the "whole issue of race relations" at a meeting of newly formed North Carolina Council on Religion and Race. The five-point statement of policy declared:

1) We believe that to discriminate against any individual because of race or religion is immoral...
2) Above any directive of man-made laws, or the economic expediency of the moment is the eternal moral law of God: each of us is his brother's keeper...
3) Peace between men is a vain dream until there is peace within the conscience of each individual...
4) It is not enough for the victories in human rights to be gained solely through legal and economic maneuvers; the voice of religion and churchmen must be heard...
5) Bigotry, hatred, violence and doctrines of racial superiority have no place in in our religious traditions...

~~August 24, 1963~~

~~18~~ p. 25

One hundred twenty-two

South Carolina

~~On~~ Jan. 19, 1963, ~~the~~ Columbia (S.C.) ministers, representing 12 denominational groups, issued a statement giving their views on racial problems then facing South Carolina citizens. They confessed their failure to apply more fully the Christian principle of brotherhood in their personal lives and in the churches they served, and declared their conviction that racial problems and their solutions are basically moral and spiritual. They pledged support to public officials and other citizens supporting law and order.

June 13, 1963. Excerpts from a statement made by Bishop Paul Hardin, Jr. of the South Carolina Conference of the Methodist Church:

> ...It is a source of personal concern and grief to me to see my beloved Southland ~~torn~~ and the Methodist Church torn by the race issue. My anguish is all the more acute when I realize that basically the main issue is not race but simple justice and personal dignity. It is as natural for a colored person to seek his place under the sun as it is for a white man to do so. In Christian calmness and dignity, let us work together in an effort to grant justice and opportunity to all people--not because of economic and political pressure, but because we believe that justice is the common property of all free men.

p. 26

Tennessee

Spring, 1963. The Cumberland Presbyterian Synod of West Tennessee adopted a report at its annual synod meeting urging ministers to "preach their true convictions concerning these social problems of our day, especially the recognition and acceptance of all races as children of God."

The Nashville (Tenn.) Association of Churches May 22, 1963, unanimously adopted a resolution praising Mayor Beverly Briley's recent handling of racial disturbances in Nashville, and commending him for naming a Human Relations Committee to work on racial, cultural and religious problems in the community. The group "pledged its prayers and support in helping the committee resolve racial problems."

insert

Nashville, Tenn., August 26, 1963. The head of the Roman Catholic church in Tennessee urged church members to do away with racial discrimination by meeting with Negroes and talking "openly and calmly about our mutual hopes and problems."

August 25, 1963. Bishop William L. Adrian of the Tennessee Diocese had his pastoral letter read in all Catholic masses. The letter urges Catholics make the effort to provide equal opportunity in areas of "employment, education, and public accommodations"...

p. 27

Texas

~~On~~ June 5, 1963, The Episcopal bishop of the Dallas (Texas) Diocese Bishop C. Avery Mason, called for support of Bishop Lichtenberger's statement, saying, "It speaks for itself, and we will act accordingly. This, of course, has been our policy." The Dallas diocese has been quietly implementing the church's stand on integration for a number of years. The diocesean convention has long been integrated, also the diocese's Camp Crucis--which is used for summer retreats. In some Dallas neighborhoods, members of both races regularly attend churches. In 1962 the Department of Christian Social Relations conducted a number of inter-racial conversations among ~~xxx~~ clergy and laymen in the area.

June 29, 1963, Editorial in The Baptist Standard, editor, Dr. E. S. James. Mr. James said that Southern Baptists "were ashamed to acknowledge the truth to ourselves that we, the second largest religious group in the nation, have done so little to secure justice and equality for all men." ~~xxx~~ He added that he was ashamed because President Kennedy had to remind ministers of their moral duties.

p. 28

Virginia

June 5, 1963. The Presbyterian Synod of Virginia advocated that church and secular leaders lead in ending racial segregation. The statement said further,

> We believe...the time has come for the state, the South, and the nation to move quickly to settle the racial question...

The Synod set plans to call on its various institutions to report at next year's meeting on the progress they have made on the stand "that enforced segregation of the races...is out of harmony" with the church.

June 13, 1963. The Virginia Methodist Conference issued a recommendation for racial integration of all prep schools and colleges it supports in the state, to be put into effect not later than the 1964-65 academic year. Approved by a majority of three-to-one, a conference spokesman said the new policy was not mandatory but merely a strong recommendation.

insert

August 24, 1963. The Virginia Conference of the Evangelical United Brethren Church condemned the State of Virginia for its "subterfuge in establishing the tuition grant as a device for closing the schools in Prince Edward County." The adopted report continued:

> ...we recommend careful consideration of the educational problems in said county and if possible the giving of financial and moral support to establishing and maintaining of schools to educate the chilren of both Negro and white. ...we deplore the denial of any citizen of equal access to tax-supported public institutions or facilities; the denial of any citizen the right to equal participation in voting; we commend those who have hired Negroes and individuals and groups who take steps to eliminate racial discrimination in housing, education, employment, and the use of public facilities. We believe human rights must always take priority over property rights.

insert A

~~During the~~ Week of July 13, 1963. The Norfolk (Va.) Presbytery announced "a deep and urgent concern over the relation of the races and especially as this affects and challenges the Christian church." The adopted statement continued:

> Enforced segregation of the races is discrimination which is out of harmony with Christian theology and ethics; and the church, in its relationshipto cultural patterns, should lead and not follow.
>
> We call upon the sessions and congregations of Norfolk Presbytery to engage in serious and prayerful study of racial relations and social justice, especially as it bears upon the seating of worshippers and admission of believers to the membership of our church regardless of race.

p29 Statements of National Church Organizations:

~~In~~ May 1962, The Woman's Division of Christian Service of the Methodist Church called on its members to study the principles and goals stated in "A Charter of Racial Policies," and for the speedy ratification and commitment to work for ~~speedy~~ implementation within jurisdiction, conference, district and local woman's society. The Charter included the following: to eliminate (in the church) all forms of segregation based on race, to create opportunities for inclusive fellowship and membership in local churches, and to work toward changing community patterns of racial segregation in education, housing, voting, employment and public facilities.

~~At the~~ October 1962, At the annual assembly of the International Convention of Christian Churches, a total of $6,353 was presented to the United Nations. Among the numerous resolutions passed were several dealing with race. The delegates expressed "concern to the officials of the state of Mississippi" and appealed to their "sense of decency and respect for law, order and principles of Christianity and fair play." The resolution deplored the "defiance of the federal court orders by the officials of the state of Mississippi regarding the entrance of James Meredith to the University of Mississippi" and encouraged the Justice Department in its efforts to secure compliance. Other resolutions urged church agencies to work for more speedy integration, and asked the denomination's schools to hasten integration of student bodies, faculties, and staffs.

p.30

On May 9, 1963, ~~in Kansas City, Mo.,~~ The strongly worded resolution that urged the Southern Baptist Convention, the previous day, to express concern for Negro demonstrators jailed in Birmingham, Ala. turned up for vote so toned down it was almost unrecognizable as the same resolution. In its new form it made no mention of either Negroes or Birmingham, but simply "the problems involved in our social adjustments today." These must be solved in a Christian context, it said, and it pledged to help all "who do not enjoy freedom." The resolution passed without debate despite the loud applause accorded the original motion when it was presented by the Rev. Robt. E. Seymour of Chapel Hill, N. C. He had asked that Baptists be urged to end discrimination in their communities.

(petitioned to "pray for us who are in prison out here" and ~~that~~ be)

On May 22, 1963. The United Presbyterian General Assembly approved a church constitution revision requiring local congregations to make "certain membership is not refused because of color, origin or worldly condition." This action is subject to ratification by local Presbyteries in the 3,500,00 membership. The assembly also petitioned President Kennedy to call a White House conference on civil rights as soon as feasible to hasten the day when "color or national origin" will be irrelevant to rights of citizenship, and suggested that church boards, agencies and local units examine their contracts for goods and services to make sure funds are not used to support racially discriminatory or segregated institutions.

On May 24, 1963, The Rev. Daisuke Kitagawa, executive secretary of the division of domestic missions of the National Council of the Episcopal Church, told a meeting of the U. S. Conference for the World Council of Churches that well-meaning "genteel" Christians had done more to perpetuate racial discrimination than "out and out" racists. He told the 200 church leaders that Negroes over the world had cast a vote of "non-confidence" in white Christian leadership and took to task white religious leaders who, he said, preached one thing and practiced another.

Omit

p 31

~~On~~ May 26, 1963. The presiding bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the U.S.A., Arthur Lichtenberger, issued a statement calling attention to the recent action of the Diocese of Washington which directed all diocesan-related institutions to eliminate any discriminatory practices within six months. The diocese further requested the Bishop and Executive Council to take steps necessary to disassociate such diocesan and parish-related institutions from moral or financial support if these practices were not eliminated in the specified time. The bishop's statement included the following points: to demonstrate by specific actions by identification of the church with those who are victims of oppression; to support and strengthen racial protests, financially and personally; to eliminate all discrimination in church and church-related institutions.

Start p. 31

~~On~~ June 6, 1963. The 270 member general board of the National Council of Churches adopted a statement calling upon the church~~es~~ "to confess her sin of omission and delay and to move forward to witness to her essential belief that every child of God if a brother to every other." The Council pledged that its leaders would "engage personally in negotiations, demonstrations, and other direct action." It urged all affiliated communions and invited members of all faiths to join in support of civil rights legislation and to witness that the racial crisis is a "national moral issue and not a regional problem." The Council announced the formation of a Commission on Religion and Race to coordinate the action program. (see Action Section)

p 37

~~On~~ June 17, 1963, Dr. Fredrik A. Schiotz, president of the American Lutheran Church, sent a memorandum to the pastors making the following suggestions: 1) Let your people know where you stand. 2) Be sure that your own congregation does not withhold the hand of welcome from a Negro guest or applicant for membership. 3) Encourage your people to write to their senators and congressmen. 4) Encourage lay leaders to participate in community consultations, bringing together white and Negro leaders for conversation and peaceful action. The pastors were reminded of the resolution adopted by the Church Council in February 1963, which included: "Should a congregation not practice the proclamation of the Gospel of our Lord without limitation to nationality or race and not admit to membership in the congregation Lutherans who may wish to transfer into the congregation or not admit people to membership classes who may wish to be instructed, the district president shall report this violation of church practice to the Executive Committee of the District and to the Church Council."

~~On~~ June 18, 1963, The Central Conference of American Rabbis pledged "unequivocal support" to Negroes today in their battle for equal rights and opportunities. The 400 members of the Reform group called for an "all-out effort" by the 1,000,000 members of Reform Judaism's 650 congregations ~~xxxx~~ to press for strong civil rights legislation by Congress. Warning that "a filibuster to prevent passage" of such legislation would "pose a threat to our survival as a democracy," the rabbis voiced dismay at the "senseless and often brutal delays" in extending "full civil rights for Negro citizens."

Start P. 32

June 22, 1963. A resolution asking the General Conference of the Methodist Church (for swift integration of the church at all levels) was passed ~~considered July 22, 1963~~ by 375 missionaries, about half on furlough after foreign assignment. Most pledged to work actively for desegregation while here, giving lectures and joining picket lines.

p 33

June 24, 1963.

At a youth forum of about 150 delegates from 37 states, ~~held the week of June 24, 1963, and~~ sponsored by the United Church of Christ, the Rev. Archie Hargraves, field secretary of the division of church extension, urged white people to join the fight against segregation in what he described as a worldwide revolution by "people of color." He warned that unless people face integration as a fundamental moral issue "the Negro people are prepared to say 'the hell with it' and smash the whole rotten fabric to pieces, taking upon themselves, before God, the reconstruction of a better world from the rules of the old one that is a lie and a mockery to God's purposes. ... The acid test is whether we in America can accept the proposition that a Negro may marry whom ever he loves and loves him. The Christian church will either prove itself or destroy itself on the basis of its response to this proposition."

July 6, 1963. During this week the Lutheran Church in America appealed to its 6,200 congregations to eradicate all vestiges of racial segregation from their own church activities, and to join the fight for "justice in race relations" in American society by initiating and supporting race reconciliation efforts and backing legislation to assure equal opportunity for all in housing, education, employment, voting, and access to public facilities. The statement emphasized that Christians can no longer temporize with racial barriers because any form of segregation or discrimination "is in violation of God's will."

July 9, 1963.
The Lutheran Human Relations Association of America, at its annual institute, issued a statement which calls for alerting pastors to utilize their pulpits to give active support to the President's civil rights legislative program; and for Christians to demonstrate their protest against unjust discrimination and degreading practices which would limit Negroes from reaching their miximum potential before God.

July 14, 1963--Cardinal Spellman's denunciation of racial discrimination was reiterated today in all the 402 parishes of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of New York. The Cardinal had made the attack on July 11 at the dedication of Drew Houses in Harlem. Excerpts of his address were read as the sermon in all churches. This is a very rare occurance.

p.34

July 14, 1963. The president of the Lutheran Church in America, the Rev. Dr. Franklin Clark Fry (who is also president of the Lutheran World Federation and chairman of the central committee of the World Council of Churches) called on the 3,200,000 members to help end racial discrimination. He made the request in a pastoral letter to the 6,812 pastors, calling attention to the decision of the church's executive committee last month to take "action leading to justice in race relations." His letter continued, "The time has come to act. The doors must be open to all. Everyon e who is eligible, by faith or scholastic attainments or need should be welcomed to full membership or enrollment as a student or admission as a patient or guest on equal basis with the people of the majority race." The church, he said, "is bound to seek souls [and] the obligation of Lutheran Christians [includes] civic affairs as well as purely church matters. ...Under God the time has come to act and to lead others by precept and example."

July 17, 1963. At a called meeting of the executive meeting of the House of Bishops, the Protestant Episcopal Church in the U.S.A. endorsed the Washington march and passed a resolution urging both laymen and ministers to join it. There were some quiet dissents from Southern Episcopalians, which received scattered applause and hisses.

July 27, 1963. At an emergency meeting of the National Catholic Conference for ~~Inter~~ Interracial Justice, adopted the following recommendations:

1. ~~A call~~ Called for all Roman Catholics to support, as a moral imperative, the Presidents Civil Rights program, and to build grassroots support of it.
2. Urged Catholics to take part in other demonstrations and picket activities in cases where "sincere negotiations" fail to achieve equal ~~rights~~ opportunities for Negroes.

There are 57 local Catholic Interracial Councils, coordinated by the NCCIJ.

July 25, 1963. A committee of the fourth World Conference on Faith and Order condemned racial discrimination and urged Christians to fight it "whatever the cost." The conference is sponsored by the World Council of Churches.

p. 35

August 15, 1963. Two major institutions of American Reform Judaism called on lay and rabbinic leaders of the 650 Reform congregations not to deal with construction companies, banks, and other businesses that discriminate against Negroes. The appeal, also directed to more than 1,000,000 Reform worshipers, was made by the Commission on Social action, joint body of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations and the Central Conference of American Rabbis (comprising 850 spiritual leaders). Stressing the need for concrete action at the grassroots level, the "Call to Racial Justice" included these recommendation s:

1. Businessmen should institute and enforce nondiscriminatory employment and promotion policies, ~~and~~ make efforts to introduce Negro employes into ~~the~~ work forces, and provice training to upgrade jobs for Negro employes.
2. Members of labor, business and professional groups should take positive steps to encourage the introduction of Negroes into skilled trades and professions.
3. All members are to support and participate in efforts for racial integration in their own communities, neighborhoods, and public schools.
4. Members should not patronize public places or businesses that discriminate against Negroes as either patrons or employes.
5. Members should not frequent private clubs that refuse membership on racial grounds.
6. Members should invest in financial institutions that make funds and services available on a nondiscriminatory basis.

August 23, 1963. Roman Catholic Bishops of the United States in a pastoral letter ~~letter released today~~, said "the conscience of the nation is on trial over racial discrimination, and urged, "We must act to remove obstacles that impede the rights and opportunities of our Negro brethren...We should do our part to see that voting, jobs, housing, education, and public facilities are freely available to every American." The letter was ~~will be~~ read (at all Masses) in many Catholic churches (and chapels) on Sunday, August 25. A National Conference Welfare spokesman said that Bishops were not required to have it read and that some, for various reasons, might ignore it.

August 30, 1963. The (1,100 delegates of the) Methodist Conference on Human Relations, representing 10,000,000 Methodists, approved the following points in a statement to be submitted in a petition to the Methodist General Council:

1. Called for federal and state laws "that will open all facilities serving the general public to all persons without regard to race."
2. Urged church units to employ their economic power to aid integration .
3. Advocated that the 135 church-related colleges, including many in the South, and all Methodist hospitals and other institutions be opened to all races and proposed "that the name of the church and funds from its budget shall be withdrawn from any institution pursuing a policy contrary to this recommendation."

(Jackson statement continued)

7. Members should give active support to the enactment of local, state, and Federal legislation and to forceful executive action on all levels of government.

8. Congregations should use integrated crews in construction of new houses of worship.

p.36

~~Summer~~ 1963
The/statements of religious bodies speak for themselves. It now seems evident that the church is ready to attack discriminatory practices and racial injustice both within its own institutions and without. Paraphrasing the words of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.,* the church, which has been "merely a thermometer that recorded the ideas and principles of popular opinion" may indeed become, like the early Christian church, "a thermostat that transformed society."

The question is: how influential will these statements be on the individual Church member?

* Letter from a Birmingham Jail

Lost page number is "48" — begin page "49"

Insert B

At present, more than ~~Over~~ 11,000,000 Negroes, half the entire Negro population of the United States, remain in segregated churches. Some 10,000,000 belong to the separate all-Negro Protestant ~~denominations~~ conferences of the Baptist and Methodist churches. About 25,000 belong to the all-Negro 11-state convention of the United Church of Christ. About 500,000 belong to predominantly Protestant bodies, although chiefly in all-Negro congregations, and about 500,000 are Roman Catholics. At the national level, in most denominations and in interdenominational bodies, Negroes have considerable representation. But the pattern rarely is reflected on the local scene--North and South.

Check rest of Rad Right to see whether or not to leave in reference in III

Change

insert p 1-A

Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., acknowledged "moral leader" of the protest movement, has explained ~~explaining~~ his own reconciliation of these two philosophies ~~ideological concepts~~ (which may seem to some persons in spiritual conflict) in his latest book*:

> ...I was introduced to the life and teachings of Mahatma Gandhi. As I read his works I became deeply fascinated by his campaigns of nonviolent resistance. The whole Gandhian concept of satyagraha (satya is truth which equals love and graha is force: satyagraha thus means truth-force or love-force) was profoundly significant to me. As I delved deeper into the philosophy of Gandhi, I came to see for the first time that the Christian doctrine of love, operating through Gandhian method of nonviolence, is one of the most potent weapons available to an oppressed people in their struggle for freedom...

---

* Strength to Love, "Pilgrimage to Nonviolence".

V. THE NEGRO CHURCH

The failure of the organized church in race relations is made painfully apparent by the fact that there (cup) and the Non-violent Movement

~~It is the shame of Protestantism that there~~ still is today a "Negro Church wing," a wing which ~~with~~ not only has separate churches and ministers, but also separate conferences, theological schools, and ministerial associations. The steps that have been taken toward integrating the church have been slow and hesitant indeed.

add insert B

Thus, It is hardly surprising, ~~then,~~ that the relationship between ~~Christianity~~ the Negro churches and the non-violent Negro revolt ~~is paradoxical~~ ~~seems, to some Christians,~~ is virtually that of blood kinsmen. More of the leaders of the revolt come from the ranks of the clergy than from any other source, and the New Testament provides a very large portion of the ideological legitimation for the movement. Yet the life and teachings of Gandhi are probably more important than those of Jesus in the ~~motivation~~ philosophy of ~~tion for~~ non-violent direct action. (insert A) ~~Both are used interchangeably and simultaneously with no apparent spiritual conflict.~~

The traditional religious influence of the church in the life of the American Negro has always been and largely because of this influence, ~~continued to be~~ strong. The Negro churches have been the headquarters and assembly points for civil rights action groups. Mass meetings and training sessions have been religiously oriented, with much stress on prayer, returning love for hate, and only non-violent resistance to harassment and economic reprisal. The nation is indebted to the Negro church for exerting such a strong and sustained influence upon its members. It is because of their genuine religious fervor, their deep faith in God and in Christ, that the non-violent concept has been so widely accepted and practiced. With few exceptions the movement has remained non-violent and its participants have been able to return patience for persecution, a rigid self-control for harassment, and sometimes even love for hate.

In local situations it has been the Negro ministers who have rallied community support for social ~~change~~ reform by preaching about moral as well as civil rights and the necessity to say, in word and deed, to the white community, "we will no longer accept discrimination; the time has come to act."

A year ago the Rev. Andrew J. Young, director of the Citizenship Education Program for the Southern Christian Leadership Conference and the United Church of Christ, declared:*

> If Negroes have no more to hope for than equality with the white man, then they might as well give up. Negro writers...are saying now, "who wants to integrate a sinking ship?" We tell our people...we are not working for the freedom to sin as the white men have sinned, that life must hold more for us than a gray flannel suit and split-level families taking Metrecal. ...If men are created in His [God's] image and thrown into a harsh and often brutal arena of history, their lives are shaped in his presence and they are accepted as they are and offered the challenge of loving obedience. ...We become fellow heirs with Christ, breaking down the dividing wall of hostility between man and man and man and God, and sharing literally in the fulfillment of creation. ...
>
> This, I think, is the basis of Christian citizenship training in our society now. The non-violent movements are becoming schools for the new American, because here people learn that life is not basically good. They know the evil of men and yet they learn also that life involves the necessity of suffering for what is right. They can have no illusions about the way in which the world actually exists. This is not a suffering that is imposed upon them; it is a creative and voluntary suffering. ...We are coming to have more understanding of the nature and purpose of God as a result of living in his world and working to break down some of the barriers of hostility that exist. ...
>
> We see in a sense a new reformation that is coming into being in the Negro church. Sunday morning is perhaps no longer the hour in which the real church meets. The social community of those like-minded, the intimate fellowship, meets on Sunday morning at 11:00 o'clock, but the real church that comes together to take upon itself the responsibility of changing the world meets on Monday night. It is an interdenominational fellowship. ...This is the company of the committed that is gathering to hear their missionary orders. ...But these are the people of God in our time, we think.

Professor James W. Vander Zanden, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Ohio State University, ~~tells~~ why the "program of non-violent resistance to segregation offered a strong psychological appeal (in addition to its already-noted suitability as a tactic)." He said that at mass rallies "bitter militant speeches" permitted the

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* The Report of the Fourth Interracial Consultation on the Southern Church and Race Relations, College of the Bible, Lexington, Ky, July 16-20, 1962, "The Church and Citizenship Education of the Negro in the South." pp. 68-80

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** American Journal of Sociology, Vol. 68, No. 5, "The Non-violent Resistance Movement Against Segregation." Professor Vander Zanden taught in an accredited Negro college with an interracial faculty in a Deep South state from 1954 to 1956.

Negroes to vent their hostility. Later, after jokes had relieved the built-up tension, "King and his followers have paid extensive homage to non-hatred, to Christian love. ... He has aided Negroes to redefine as moral and acceptable what otherwise would be defined as immoral and ~~xxxxxxxxxx~~ unacceptable.// ...In essence, he has repeatedly told his Negro audiences...that it is permissible and legitimate for them to feel hostility and to engage in aggressive activities against the existing racial order."xxx Professor Vander Zanden continued:

> Bitterness, resentment, and hostility cannot be dispensed with so simply; protestations of love cannot totally veil aggressive impulses. The consequence is deep and disturbing guilt feelings...[which] seek satisfaction in the need for punishment. This probably accounts, in part, for the considerable premium assigned by the non-violent resistance movement to suffering. ...Christianity teaches that voluntary submission to sacrifice, privation, and the renunciation of gratification are pre-conditions for the attainment of ...eternal happiness. ...It is the Gandhian mandate that "things of fundamental importance to people are not secured by reason alone, but have to be purchased by their suffering."

Certainly the non-violent movement, in its fervor and dedication, is religious--but is it a new kind of religion outside the organized church?--a coming together of all creeds, races, and beliefs in a deeply felt commitment to the brotherhood of man. For more than half the young people in the non-violent action groups are non-Christian; many claim to be non-believers in the traditional meaning of religion, as do some of their ~~xx~~ national leaders. Gayraud S. Wilmore, Assistant Professor of Social Ethics at Pittsburg Theological Seminary, ~~xxxxxxxxx

INSERT FOR NEGRO CHURCH SECTION, RELIGION REPORT
TO FOLLOW EXCERPT FROM ANDY YOUNG, p. 2

But while the Negro church has played a major role in the Negro revolt and while that revolt may in turn be bringing about the "new reformation" described by Reverend Young, it should be noted that more than half of the young Negroes in the non-violent action groups consider themselves non-Christians, non-believers in the traditional meaning of religion. Nevertheless, the precepts they cherish and the principles they attempt to practice are tap roots of the Christian faith--brotherhood, humility, hope and charity. Gayraud S. Wilmore, assistant professor of Social Ethics at Pittsburgh Theological Seminary, has given the following description of such non-believers:

check

~~idiom~~ relationship between this Christ and the bland, middle-class Christianity which the church represents to them. Usually unawares, although sometimes quite consciously, they propagate the gospel and demonstrate its relevance in the ~~idiom~~ idiom of the arts, the sciences, in the field of politics and human relations. They often misunderstand and distort the meaning of the faith, but despite themselves, some of these people are caught up in and used by the action of God for reconciliation.

¶ One is sometimes struck with the amazing congruence between this secular understanding of the human situation, their passion for human freedom and justice, and that of prophetic Christianity.

Perhaps the Negro protest movement will not only force Americans to live up to their Constitution and Bill of Rights, but also force the church to become truly the church.

V. THE BLACK MUSLIMS AND THE RELIGIOUS ~~RIGHT-WING~~ RADICAL RIGHT WING

Although its goals are obviously social, the Black Muslim movement is a religious movement and its appeal to Negroes stems from the current social unrest and distrust of the dominant white majority. The organization's commitment to high standards of personal and group morality are commendable. Dr. Eric Lincoln*, who has studied the movement in considerable depth, wrote (New South, January 1963, "Extremist Attitudes in the Black Muslim Movement") as follows:

> The Black Muslims are bitterly anti-Christian, for Christianity is held to be the white man's most pernicious scheme for enslaving the non-white people of the world, while the white propagators of that religion relax in luxury and ease wherever they have found believing dupes. ...
>
> To the Black Muslims, every white man is a devil--the personification of evil. The white man is the genesis of evil and its sole beneficiary. In Muslim mythology, Black Man--"the Original Man," was created by Allah, the one true God. The white man, however, is a "made thing," a beast, a synthetic man called into being by Yakub, the evil principle which is everywhere in opposition to peace, justice and equality. ...
>
> Since the white man is the son of the devil, the white man himself is a devil by nature and is incapable of doing good. Ultimately, the blue-eyed devils must be destroyed. Such is the will of Allah.

Many people believe that the Black Muslim movement has been able to make gains in membership, particularly in the ghettos of the large cities in the North, because of the failure of the white moderate and of the "power structure" of the nation to listen to and accommodate the reasonable and just requests of the Negro leaders. The two movements--the black extremist and the white extremist--are two sides of the same coin, mirrors reflecting back the same frustrations and neurotic symptoms of social unrest and of social anxiety. Both are reactions to what seems to them a threat to their existence.

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* Professor of Philosophy, Clark University, Atlanta, Ga., and author of The Black Muslims in America, Beacon Press, 1961.

~~The most~~ A lucid and penetrating ~~discussion~~ description of ~~why the~~ the appeal of Muslimism Black ~~Muslim religion~~ to Negroes ~~attracts Negro Americans (even though the percentage of membership is still not large) is contained in~~ was made by James Baldwin in his best-selling book, The ~~"Letter From a Region of My Mind," The New Yorker, November 17, 1962*:~~ Fire Next Time:

> Power was the subject of the speech I heard. We were offered, as Nation of Islam doctrine, historical and divine proof that all white people are cursed and are devils, and are about to be brought down. ...The white man's rule will be ended forever in ten or fifteen years (and it must be conceded that all present signs would seem to bear witness to the accuracy of the prophet's statement). ...Very little time was spent on theology, for one did not need to prove to a Harlem audience that all white men were devils. There were merely glad to have, at last, divine corroboration of their experience, to hear--and it was a tremendous thing to hear--that they had been lied to all these generations, and that their captivity was ending, for God was black. ...And now, suddenly, people who have never before been able to hear this message hear it and believe it, and are changed. Elijah Muhammad has been able to do what generations of welfare workers and committees and resolutions and reports and housing projects and playgrounds have failed to do: to heal and redeem drunkards and junkies, to convert people who have come out of prison and keep them out, to make men chaste and women virtuous, and to invest both the male and the female with a pride and a serenity that hang about them like an unfailing light. He has done all these things, which our Christian church has spectacularly failed to do. ...
>
> "I've come," said Elijah, "to give you something which can never be taken away from you." ...This is the message that has spread through streets and tenements and prisons, through the narcotics wards, and past the filth and sadism of mental hospitals to a people from whom everything has been taken away, including, most crucially, <u>their sense of their own worth</u>.** People cannot live without this sense; they will do anything whatever to regain it. ...
>
> <u>God is Black</u>.** All black men belong to Islam; they have been chosen. And Islam shall rule the world. The dream, the sentiment is old; <u>only the color is new</u>. And it is this dream, this sweet possibility, that thousands of oppressed black men and women in this country now carry away with them after the Muslim minister has spoken, through the dark, noisome ghetto streets, into the hovels where so many have perished. <u>The white God has not delivered them; perhaps the black God will</u>.**

~~* Now included in Mr. Baldwin's book, The Fire Next Time, 1963.~~

** Italics are mine.

If the god of the Black Muslims is black, the god of the white fundamentalist religious groups currently associated with the radical right is lily white. Like the Muslims, however, white religious extremists preach a gospel of hate and fear. And they too have their devils, a host of Satans ranging from Khrushchev to Kennedy, from the National Council of Churches to the United Nations. Their literature, a literature that takes on the status of Holy Writ for many southern churchmen and church groups bitterly opposed to desegregation, depicts a nation besieged from without and betrayed from within by a vast "Communist conspiracy."

Among the leaders of the rightist religious groups, Billy James Hargis of the Christian Crusade and Fred C. Schwarz of the Christian Anti-Communist Crusade are perhaps the best known. Others are: Verne Kaub of the American Council of Christian Laymen (who has sometimes been called the Dean of the American Right Wing); Carl McIntyre of Christian Beacon; Harvey Springer of Western Voice; James Fifield of the Freedom Clubs and the televised Lighted Window; Bob Shuler of The Methodist Challenge; Edgar C. Bundy of the Church League's News and Views; C. O. Staksklev of Truth and Liberty; John L. Rice of Sword of the Lord; William D. Herrstrom of Bible News Flashes; W. C. and Sarah Moore of Herald of His Coming; Max A. X. Clark of National Christian Journal; Howard E. Kershner of Christian Economics; Russell and Ann Ackley of Portions in Due Season; F. Henry Sattler of The Malist; Joseph Matt of The Wanderer; Stormy Jordon of the ironical postcards.

Elwyn A. Smith, writing in the November 14, 1962 issue of Christian Century, warned that "Billy James Hargis, for example, contends that he preaches the gospel of Christ, the 'greatest anticommunist power in the world today'--and he delivers a message of love and hatred alike that make mincemeat of faith and reason alike." Mr. Smith continued:

> The churches have not yet proved capable of convincing their members, much less the American people, that the Christian gospel is altogether incompatible with preachments of hate. ...The blend of hard political right with religious revivalism is a familiar American formula by which a moralistic minority lays bare the sin which, if eradicated by the children of righteousness, is sure--so goes the claim--to purge the guilt of the nation.
>
> ...One wonders whether people like Billy James Hargis and Fred Schwarz will not compromise fundamentalism so seriously that in large regions of the country it will no longer be recognizable as religion. When this right-wing revivalism fever has passed, fundamentalism's weakened sense of divine love may well have been wholly supplanted by anticommunism's gospel of fear.

(United Press International correspondent

Start p. 49

Louis Cassels reported in a story this spring that "right-wing pressures which threatened to disrupt American churches have waned during the past year. But the radical right is still causing trouble for churches in some communities. And even in areas where its influence has declined sharply, church leaders are wary of a possible resurgence." The following observations are based on a nation-wide survey conducted by the National Council of Churches and reported by Mr. Cassels:

> Of the 96 state and local councils responding to the survey, 52 reported a decrease in such attacks. Fifteen others said they had never experienced any serious trouble. Fifteen councils said things are about the same, and 14 felt there has been some increase in rightist pressure during the past year.
>
> Many of the respondents said that rightist groups are trying as hard as ever to stir up distrust of the clergy and the National Council of Churches, but church members are not listening to the attacks as critically as they once did. (Denver, Colo.; Long Beach, Calif.; Wichita Falls, Tex.; Spokane, Wash.)

Reports indicating "little change" came from Miami, Fla., Atlanta, Ga., and Oklahoma.

The Christian Crusade has recently fallen on hard times. At the 1963 annual convention, August 4, the Rev. Billy James Hargis complained to the 500 delegates from 33 states that income for the first seven months of this year had been only $396,000 as compared to $470,000 for the same period last year. A total of $18,000 was collected at the conference (six persons contributing $1,000 each). Hargis also complained that the crusade was losing members to the fast-growing John Birch Society. The Christian Crusade was a fundamentalist religious movement when Hargis started it in Sapulpa, Oklahoma 17 years ago. In recent years he has shifted its emphasis to "awakening America" to the internal threat of communism. He indicated that more emphasis may be placed on religion in the future and announced the formation of a youth affiliate crusade, the Torch Bearers, and said there would be chapters on 76 campuses this September. The monthly magazine and the programs on radio stations in 55 cities will continue. (Two-week seminars this summer trained 116 youths as leaders for "patriotism and Christianity.")

The coming election year may well intensify activities of all these groups, particularly in areas where there are right-wing candidates for public office. Baptists Hargis and Robert Welch (founder and head of the John Birch Society) have avowed white supremacists in their organization, and there are distinct racist overtones in their attacks on civil rights legislation. ~~(It was Welch who alerted the nation to the horrendous discovery~~ that there ~~were~~ are about 7,000 ministers in the United States who are communist sympathizers. ~~Part of the Birch strategy is to "bore from within" in other organizations, including churches and community and civic groups. (This technique was borrowed from the avowed enemy: the communists!)~~

~~Some~~ 1963 examples of religious expression of right-wing terminology and technique are given below:

June 8, ~~1963,~~ Macon, Ga.--The Dublin District Conference presented to the South Georgia Annual Conference of the Methodist Church a resolution as follows: "Certain positions and statements issued by the National Council of Churches in the United States of America are not in the best interests of the Methodist Church." The resolution was referred to committee for study.

June 30, Oklahoma City--The American Baptist Association wound up its three-day national convention Thursday by opposing President Kennedy's civil rights program as an "unprecedented encroachment upon the rights of each individual citizen."

July 24, Georgia--The Georgia Conference of the Wesleyan Methodist Church of America approved a resolution opposing racial integration. "We oppose the movement of racial integration and violence created by so-called 'freedom rides,' ~~demonstration~~ 'sit-ins,' and 'nonviolent demonstrations.' We believe that such movements are organized by communist pressure groups and are a result of communist teachings and infiltration."

September 7, Atlanta--Excerpt from "Pickrick Says:" a paid advertisement in the local newspapers: "Special to Christians. The National Council of Churches prepared and served 80,000 box lunches for the racial agitators in Washington last week, where the Communists succeeded in getting the agitators to declare war upon white Americans. If your church is a member of the NCC, then you helped to feed the agitators. And while we are at it, did you know that elements within the NCC are proposing that all who stand for racial integrity and segregation should be thrown out of the church and not be allowed to be called Christians? Oh, how I pray that Christ will get into the hearts and lives of those people. Special tonight: Order of Pickrick skillet-fried chicken 25¢"

Atlanta lets in Dallas to money in maximum while keeping Dallas thinking in minimum?

James L. Townsend

Dallas Money in a Distant Skyline

BECAUSE OF THE very nature of this job (and the fact that I came here from Dallas, Texas) I've been asked many times to compare Dallas and Atlanta. It is utterly impossible.

After a speech the other night, however, someone did raise an interesting question. Dallas, this man said, has a more impressive skyine, but isn't this because of the Texas millionaires? The answer is no and, ironically, this negative response leads us back to the reason the two cities cannot be compared.

Dallas has a great many millionaires—jillionaires, actually—whose names are widely known. The impact of their riches is felt in cities far beyond the state of Texas. Atlanta is such a city. Take the Hunt family. H. L. Hunt, perhaps the country's richest man, has three young sons who are millionaires in their own right. One, Lamar, owns the AFL football team in Kansas City, formerly the Dallas Texans. Two others, Herbert and Bunker, like to invest in cities as well as oil. The Hunts own the magnificent Lenox Towers building on Peachtree Street and at one time were high on the list of people who wanted to provide cash for the new forty-story First National Bank Building.

Another well-known rich man from Dallas is Trammell Crow, a youthful entrepreneur whose presence is felt in many cities. He is John Portman's partner in the Merchandise Mart, invested with him in the Atlanta Decorative Arts Center, and is a principal, along with Portman, in the new thirty-story Peachtree Center.

The Georgia Power Company building represents a considerable chunk of Dallas money—from builder Henry C. Beck.

The Fulton National Bank building, which was something of an advance scout for Atlanta's brewing building boom, is up to its ears in Dallas money, placed there by the famous millionaire, Leo Corrigan. The same is true of Atlanta's tallest structure, the Bank of Georgia building. Though less spectacular, there are a dozen other buildings in the area which went up with Dallas money.

My point is not that Dallas has helped Atlanta in its booming years, though that is certainly the case, but that Texas money is everywhere and such a concentration of it here speaks well for Atlanta's future prospects. Dallas' most famous millionaires probably have more money invested in buildings here than in their own town. Dallas, contrary to some opinion, is not an oil-oriented city. Banking and insurance are much greater factors there. The oil millionaires, when they invest, are more interested in return than in civic spirit.

The amount of out-of-town capital invested in this city—from every direction—is staggering, and never ceases to amaze me. But it's a good sign. It means that hardnosed businessmen looking for a profit share our view that this is America's emerging city.

Tentative Draft
March 27, 1964

Council on Human Relations
of Greater Atlanta

INTRODUCTION

The document ACTION FOR DEMOCRACY, listed thirty-four specific requests in eight specific areas. More than four months later, twenty-two Steering Committee meetings, numerous negotiating sessions, and hundreds of arrests later, no results can be reported regarding Public Accommodations Ordinance, Open Occupancy Ordinance, desegregation of public schools, public housing, of all health and social service facilities; some progress in appointment of Negroes to four policy-making bodies, in neighborhood registration for voting and in employment of Negroes in some firms and the City of Atlanta.

The section on civil rights proposed by the Mayor for his office on January 29, has not yet been set up. The Atlanta Coordinating Committee acts neither for the Mayor nor for the Board of Aldermen and as a completely volunteer group of half public officials and half private citizens, with no staff assistance from the City Government, finds itself in an untenable position with no clear role either as negotiator or arbitrator, and in some cases as a neutral party between citizens and their officials, some of whom are themselves on the committee.

Trials for trespassing are still pending for dozens before Judge Pye. Trials for hundreds for disorderly conduct are still pending before City Judges. Property, money, time and energy are taken up with bond requirements and legal maneuvers. The attention of the community is being diverted from desegregation to "due process."

Are race relations in Atlanta worse than they were six months ago? Three months ago? Must they get worse before they get better? Are there any lessons to be learned from the last few months? If there are and they are learned, then it can be said that progress has been made. If not, there will be a tragic cost not only in wasted effort but in increased bitterness and misunderstanding.

In an effort to answer questions about events of January and February in Atlanta, we began to pull together facts and reports from many sources. The resulting report is a lengthy account, but it was kept detailed in the belief that a substantive as well as an historical summary is necessary for a clear picture of events and an evaluation of those events.

It is impossible for the daily press to carry all the details. It is possible at times in retrospect for events to be related to each other. There is wide spread lack of information of what actually took place at various times and places during the past few months.

The information received and absorbed by whites and Negroes varies in amount, detail and emphasis and the difference in intensity of feeling grows at an increasing rate.

This report is presented as a public service, in the hope that it will prove useful for the future.

Sources of information are given, and where not otherwise indicated, are from files of the Council on Human Relations of Greater Atlanta. Copies of all documents quoted are on file in the office of the Council and available to anyone who is interested.

I

In January, 1963 Negroes in Atlanta formed the All Citizens Committee for Better City Planning to protest barriers across Peyton Road and Harlan Road, which had been erected in December 1962 by resolution of the Board of Aldermen, at the suggestion of the Mayor, in an effort to "stabilize" the neighborhood, into which Negroes were moving.

The now famous "Peyton Wall" or Atlanta Wall, which received world wide publicity, was ordered removed on March 1, 1963 by the Fulton Superior Court in response to legal action by some of the homeowners (Negro and white) in the area, on the grounds that "It is illegal and unconstitutional to legislate in respect to use of public streets or portions thereof for the purpose of effecting on the basis of race or color ownership and occupancy of real property and the acquisition or the market value thereof." (An earlier appeal to a city court on grounds that the barriers were nuisances had been denied.)

The All-Citizens Committee was a loose coordination of various civil rights and civic organizations which actually did little in its own name, but at the every-Wednesday meetings, general community matters were discussed, including the current city bond issue, passed on July 1, 1963. (The summer before a bond issue had failed, and there was much discussion about the benefits to the "Negro community" from the new proposed bond issue.) During all this time there were meetings with and about restaurants and hotel operators, and increasing pressure, particularly from students, for some results in this area.

A news item of May 17 reported arrests of 67 students in demonstrations since April 27. On May 30 the Chamber of Commerce asked all businesses serving the general public to desegregate. On June 12, Atlanta city pools opened, desegregated, complying with an earlier court order. Progress was made in some suburban areas, following orderly demonstrations and conferences.

On June 21 it was announced through the Mayor's office that eighteen hotels would accept Negroes on the so-called Dallas plan, whereby a certain percentage of Negroes would be accepted as convention guests. This was regarded as progress by some and as too little, too late by others. Dr. C. Miles Smith, President of the local NAACP, said publicly that the agreement as announced by the Mayor was not what had been agreed to. Discrepancies between announced policy and practice (in some cases practice went beyond announced policy) resulted in increased confusion and resentment.

On June 26, a verbal agreement with operators of twenty to thirty eating establishments was implemented. The number depends upon whether units of a chain were listed individually or separately, whether the list included those which restricted the number of Negroes and time of service (before eleven or after one, etc.) and also on who made up the list, since the businesses involved made no public announcement a condition of the agreement. Knowledge of the agreement brought forth activity from Mr. Lester Maddox and segregationist groups, who began picketing in front of those known to be desegregated and several which were not. Some who had agreed to desegregate then changed their policy, and the resulting confusion not only made it more difficult than ever for Negroes to know where they might eat, but added to feeling on both sides--on the part of the white operators that they could not afford economically to desegregate, on the part of the Negroes, particularly the student groups, that they could not trust negotiations, particularly verbal [illegible]

II

On June 17, fourteen students were arrested for trespassing at Leb's restaurant. On June 30, Rev. Ashton Jones, a white minister, and others were arrested at the First Baptist Church when they refused to leave when denied admission in the company of Negroes.

The Atlanta Journal of August 28 reported that Judge Durwood T. Pye, one of the nine Fulton Superior Court Judges "charged the July-August Grand Jury that the state's anti-trespass law had been 'openly violated' in sit-in attempts. He charged the Grand Jury to investigate and bring indictments when evidence warranted. When indictments were returned, he ordered the setting up of a special court calendar for trial of the defendants." On July 6, Judge Pye did write the following order, "Ordered, that all indictments returned by the Grand Jury during the present term, charging violations of the Act approved February 18, 1960 (Ga. Laws 1960 pp. 142-143) entitled 'an act to make it a misdemeanor for any person to refuse to leave certain premises when requested to do so; to repeal conflicting laws; and for other purposes' be, and the same are hereby, ordered to be retained in this court for trial."

Fifty-eight were indicted and trial for seventeen ordered, to begin on August 26. Many of these had planned to attend the August 28 March for Jobs and Freedom to Washington, but had to remain in Atlanta. Only two of these were tried, Rev. Ashton Jones and Mr. Tom Tolg, a student from Miami University of Oxford, Ohio. Rev. Jones was charged not with trespassing but with disturbing public worship. The sworn testimony at the trial gave contradictory evidence about the actions of Rev. Jones and his companions and church officials, but there was no denial of the fact that the First Baptist Church at that time did not admit Negroes into the Sanctuary of the Church for worship. (The congregation voted in January 1964 to admit anyone who wishes to worship.)

Rev. Jones was convicted by an all white jury and sentenced by Judge Pye to the maximum sentence of $1000 fine, six months in jail, twelve months on public works (state prison).

His attorneys immediately filed an appeal for a new trial, and Judge Pye set the bond which would have to be posted if Rev. Jones were freed during the time of the appeal at $20,000. (Judge Pye refused a motion for a new trial and also refused an appeal to lower the bond, saying that no offer of bond had been made. Several attempts had been made, including property and insurance bond, but the Judge did not accept these offers. The Georgia Supreme Court ordered the appeal bond reduced to $5000 or below, and Rev. Jones was released on March 2. His case was heard by the Georgia Supreme Court on its merit on March 10. None of his time spent in jail, August 26-March 2, would apply on his sentence should his conviction be upheld.)

Mr. Tolg was found guilty of violating the anti-trespass law and he too received the maximum sentence (six months in jail, twelve months on public works and $1000 fine), but it was announced that the Judge would suspend all but four months of the sentence if he stated in writing that he would promise not to violate the laws of Georgia or any other state. His appeal bond was set at $5000 and he returned to Ohio, while his case is on appeal.

At the beginning of the trials in August, attorneys for the demonstrators had asked Judge Pye to disqualify himself on the grounds of racial prejudice. They were ordered to appear to show cause why they should not be cited for contempt of court. Date of that hearing has been changed several times and the matter is still pending, while the attorneys try other sit-in cases before Judge Pye.

* * *

On July 26, Mayor Ivan Allen, Jr. appeared before the Commerce Committee of the United States Senate to speak in favor of a federal public accommodations bill, but the Congressman from the Fifth District (including metropolitan Atlanta) Charles Weltner on August 11 announced that he was opposed to federal public accommodations legislation.

In the early fall students began to express concern not only about public accommodations but about the possibility of Christmas jobs as sales clerks. Negro ministers had been successful through a loose organization called Operation Breadbasket, to negotiate with a number of businesses to hire and upgrade Negro employees, on grounds that Negroes should trade with those businesses with non-discriminatory employment practices.

III

After some preliminary meetings to discuss the need for greater coordination among the predominantly Negro civil rights and civic groups, the idea of calling a "summit" leadership conference was adopted and such a meeting was called for October 19, 1963. The co-chairmen were Mr. A. T. Walden, retired attorney and long time political leader, and Mr. Clarence Coleman, in professional life the regional director of the National Urban League but who performed this civic task as chairman of the Atlanta Committee for Cooperative Action, better known as ACCA, a small committee of young Negro business and professional men, who in 1960 published the booklet "A Second Look at Atlanta."

The organizations which actually formed the "summit" were the Atlanta Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee, the Atlanta Committee for Cooperative Action, the Atlanta affiliate of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, the Committee on Appeal for Human Rights (student organization at the Atlanta University complex which grew out of the 1960 sit-ins), the non-partisan All Citizens Registration Committee, the bi-partisan Atlanta Negro Voters League, Operation Breadbasket, and the Gandhi Youth Society (a new group including former COAHR leaders.)

These organizations invited more than eighty civic groups to send representatives to an all day meeting at the Interdenominational Theological Center on October 19, and more than 200 persons attended.

The Summit Leadership Conference has never been a formal organization. Its Steering Committee was made up of representatives of the nine organizations, and after the October 19 meeting, the chairman and recorders of the various workshops were added. As of this writing efforts are being made to write procedures and working relationships, but from October until February, the Summit Leadership Conference has operated as an almost ad hoc group, held together by the fact that there is a common goal--complete desegregation of the Atlanta area--and no one of the groups can accomplish this alone in its own particular way. No group has given up any autonomy. The only discipline or "sanction" is that of persuasion and group approval and group support.

The format of the October 19 meeting was as follows:

Participants were asked to sign up for one of the eight workshops--public accommodations, employment, housing, education, registration and voting, health and social services, political issues and law enforcement. (A religious committee was formed later.) Each workshop was given an outline for discussion, and a report to include recommendations for adoption by the Conference. Each workshop made a report to the afternoon session, at which time each recommendation was discussed and voted upon.

These reports, as adopted, were turned over to an Editorial Committee, which actually edited them into the document entitled "Action for Democracy", which was then reviewed, word for word, and adopted by the full Steering Committee, and plans were made for its reproduction and distribution. Mimeographed copies were mailed with covering letters asking for cooperation and assistance in the accomplishment of its goals to public and private officials. The co-chairmen held personal conferences with several leaders. The document was later printed (through courtesy of the Greater Atlanta Council on Human Relations and the Unitarian-Universalist Service Committee Inc.) and has been given wide distribution throughout the community (and the nation) since that time. Copies are still available from the Greater Atlanta Council on Human Relations, 5 Forsyth Street, N. W., Atlanta, Georgia 30307.

More has been written <u>about</u> the report than about its actual text. The introduction, which was adopted by the Steering Committee,

states that "the conference leaders unanimously request the speedy removal of all racial barriers to the full enjoyment of all activities and institutions in this community. We cannot believe that delay is an asset. Limited desegregation admits the moral impropriety of segregation and prolongs a social situation which is completely unacceptable to Negroes and to other sincere believers in democracy. Since the various aspects of life are so intricately interwoven that lasting change in a limited area of behavior is practically impossible, total desegregation must apply to all areas of life. Our immediate concerns in each of these facets of life are delineated in the requests that constitute this document."

The thirty-four specifics include total and immediate desegregation of all public accommodations and facilities, all public housing units and facilities built on Urban Renewal land, Atlanta schools (students and personnel), all public health facilities and all United Appeal agencies, penal and mental institutions, public accommodations and open occupancy ordinances by the Board of Aldermen; up-grading, and apprenticeship training and machinery in government and private employment for implementation of fair employment practices; appointment of Negroes to policy-making bodies, including the Fulton-DeKalb Hospital Authority, Atlanta Housing Authority, health and social service boards, Jury Commission; Negroes appointed to central staffs of Housing Authority, Registrar, County and City Attorneys, and probation and police staffs (larger numbers).

IV

The document was presented personally to the Mayor, who is elected by the people of the City, by Mr. Walden and Mr. Coleman and conferences were arranged with various public and private bodies as follows:

1. November 7, Fulton County Civil Service Board (appointed by Commissioners): The Board reported that the county maintains one civil register for Negroes and whites but still recruits for "Negro" jobs; pointed out that appointing officer can choose from top three certified on register for any particular job, no program to increase or u-grade employment of Negroes by County. (No word since meeting as of March 3.)

2. November 13, Board of Aldermen (elected by people of the county) called to meet as a Committee of the Whole by the President of the Board, Mr. Sam Massell, Jr. (elected by people). Most discussion on public accommodations, debated resolution urging desegregation of places serving the public. (Resolution passed at regular meeting on December 12.) Resolution requesting Mayor to appoint committee "for the purpose of meeting with their respective groups and working out an amicable solution of the problems and issues enumerated in the document 'Action for Democracy'." (Committee, named Atlanta Coordinating Committee, appointed by Mayor on November 27.) Mr. Massell announced that he had received a request from Mr. Lester Maddox for a meeting of the Board with the Committee for Human and Property Rights "regarding racial problems," that

his reply had included the statement "If you and your organization accept the premise that all people are entitled to equal rights and if you profess opposition to discrimination against people, based on race, religion or nationality, then we may proceed to make arrangements for a conference. If you cannot begin with this foundation, which I feel is so basic in the Godly, humane and democratic way of American life, then it would be a waste of time for us to discuss the problem further."

3. November 13. Atlanta Chamber of Commerce Executive Committee: Discussion of public accommodations and employment without regard to race. Following the meeting, the Chamber released a statement favoring these policies.

4. November 19. Fulton County Board of Family and Children Services (appointed by Commissioners), regular Board meeting: Board commented on large number of Negroes on professional staff, said many might lose jobs if registers combined because less qualified than whites. Negroes and white clients have separate waiting rooms, though not labeled as such, with Negro and white staffs respectively; Board said two waiting rooms because segregation was required when the building was built. Requests were made for "one set-up, rather than two," more custodial care for Negroes (only one home for eighty-nine children now) and desegregation of services. (No further word from the Board.)

5. November 19. Atlanta Board of Education (elected by the people of the City of Atlanta), also Superintendent, Deputy Superintendent, and Board Attorney: Board discussed "feeder plan" for 1964, whereby some Negro elementary schools may feed into "white" high schools; no plans to deviate from grade-a-year plan as approved by the Court (plan now before the United States Supreme Court) or for desegregation of staffs. (Superintendent stated that if we "established across the board criteria, we would not have a 50:50 ratio of white and Negro staff, we would have 10% Negro. On the basis of teaching competence, they do not measure up. . . ." Some disagreement from Board, Negroes stated they want the best teachers possible.) No further word from the Board. At the February Board meeting, the President told the Summit Leadership Conference spokesman he did not know they expected an answer and would he please put in writing the question to which he wishes an answer.

6. November 25. Fulton-DeKalb Hospital Authority (appointed by Commissioners of Fulton and DeKalb Counties): Desegregation of services and staffs requested; no word from Authority since meeting.

7. November 14. Fulton County Commission (three members, elected by people of the county): Asked for "positive not halting leadership," policy statement on county facilities, employment and services, and appointment of Negro to county boards, including Hospital Authority. (Negro appointed to Authority in January.) No further word.

8. November 14. Fulton County delegation to Georgia General Assembly (three representatives elected by the county at large, senators from seven districts elected by voters of the district): Regular pre-legislative public hearing, passed resolution urging desegregation of places of public service.

9. November 27. Atlanta Housing Authority (appointed by Mayor, does not hold public meetings) meeting with staff members and attorneys for Authority: No response to requests. No meeting yet with Authority.

10. November 21. Hotel operators (private meeting with twelve hotel operators, stressed that this was not a meeting of the Hotel Association): Four said they would take individual Negroes if presented reservations but none would state policy publicly, some said they would stop policy if publicized.

11. November 26. some Restaurant operators, stressed that it could not be an Association matter: Nineteen on desegregated list as a result of an informal survey by one operator.

12. Employers: Sixteen merchants before Christmas agreed to employ and up-grade Negroes; several more have been added (now up to 43). Retail Merchants Association urged desegregation in employment.

13. Atlanta Labor Council: The Summit Leadership Conference /asked for improvement in labor union practices.

* * *

November 27. Atlanta Coordinating Committee appointed (see above) of ten persons, from recommendations made by Greater Atlanta Council of Churches, Presidents of Atlanta Board of Education, Chamber of Commerce, Board of Aldermen, Chairman of Fulton County Commission: committee divided into sub-committees to correspond to sub-committees of Summit Leadership Conference--religion, employment, public services.

* * *

November 13. a committee of Women for Progress presented the Chamber of Commerce with a statement in support of its previous position in favor of desegregation of places serving the public and petitions of hundreds promising to support them.

V

Meanwhile students continued to press for Christmas jobs and the Committee on Appeal for Human Rights organized a march of students around Rich's downtown store on November 20. Prior to the march, Mr. Larry Fox, Chairman of COAHR, speaking informally to some students on the Emory University Campus, in answer to questions replied that "Rich's had promised to hire eighteen sales clerks and has only hired six out of 741, that the students were asking for forty-one Christmas salesmen and for eighty to one hundred by June, 1964; that store officials had refused to put this in writing; that if students waited to see if they would be hired, it would be too late to do anything, that they had 'waited' last Christmas, that Rich's was the leading department store, that other stores had hired an agreeable number of Negroes."

All demonstrations were called off following the assassination of President Kennedy.

VI

It was felt that a report to the original constituency of the Summit Leadership Conference was necessary and that a report to the general public was in order. Plans were made for a Pilgrimage for Progress, a mass march and meeting in Hurt Park on Sunday, December 15. This marked the first time many Atlanta Negro adults had participated in any kind of demonstration and the first time that Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. had spoken in Atlanta at the invitation of all civil rights organizations, although he is a native of Atlanta, and co-pastor with his father of a local Baptist Church, and the national office of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference is in Atlanta.

Speakers at the meeting, attended by several thousand Negroes and whites in spite of freezing weather, noted advances made and the friendliness and cordiality of the reception in all parts of the community of "Action for Democracy" but all pointed out needs for much more progress. Dr. King said, "If some concrete changes for good are not made soon, Negro leaders of Atlanta will find it impossible to convince the masses of Negroes of the good faith" of present negotiations. Mr. James Forman, Executive Secretary of SNCC, Mr. Larry Fox, Chairman of the Committee on Appeal for Human Rights, Dr. C. Miles Smith, President of the Atlanta NAACP, Rev. Ralph Abernathy, for Operation Breadbasket, all called for action, noting that a Christmas boycott had been foregone in favor of negotiations, and referring to an Easter boycott. Among the resolutions adopted by the audience was one saying that if negotiations failed to make Atlanta "a truly free and open city for all its citizens," the Summit Leadership Conference would "become an action organization or encourage existing groups to use non-violent direct action tactics."

VII

On December 21 some SNCC workers, in Atlanta for a conference, were refused service at a Dobbs House establishment and demonstrations and sit-ins followed. A number of persons, including Mrs. Dick Gregory, spent Christmas in jail. Negotiations resulted in the desegregation of Dobbs House and Toddle House establishments in many parts of the country. Charges against those arrested were dropped.

VIII

On December 27 the Steering Committee of the Summit Leadership reviewed the reports of the various subcommittees (corresponding to the original workshops), which had had varying degrees of contact with corresponding sub-committees of the Atlanta Coordinating Committee, concluded that direct action would be necessary to accomplish the goals of "Action for Democracy" and voted to invite Wyatt Walker, Executive Assistant to Dr. M. L. King, and a committee of others experienced in direct action to submit a plan for direct action in Atlanta. On January 3, 1964, the Steering Committee voted to adopt the report of this committee, known as "the Walker plan" and to refer it to a committee to prepare plans for its implementation, such plan to be presented to the "full" Summit Leadership Conference on January 11.

IX

On January 7 and 8, about 100 Negro high school students demonstrated under the leadership of the Committee on Appeal and SNCC. They visited the office of the Mayor, primarily to register discontent with conditions in their schools. (Note: under Atlanta's pupil placement plan, 141 Negro students in grades twelve through nine are now attending "white" high schools, after making request for transfers.)

(Generally speaking, there are 14,000 Negro students in six high schools and 18,000 white students in eighteen high schools. Over 5000 Negro elementary students are on double session, and less than 100 white elementary students.)

X

On Friday, January 10, two Negro high school students, four Negro college students, a white exchange student at Spelman College and a white student at Agnes Scott College were arrested for disorderly conduct and disturbing the peace at a Krystal establishment. They were released on bond, Saturday night. As reported by a Spelman professor close to the students, "on this as on later occasions, the demonstrators pushed their way into the restaurant in order to sit-in. On their part the girls said that waitresses hit them with brooms." A City Judge on January 15 gave them suspended sentences upon payment of fine and provision that they would not violate state or city laws in the future. The professor who sat in at the trial reports that the Judge said that the demonstrators' crime was "singing in a place of private business, and advised them to sing on the sidewalk outside."

XI

During this week the appointment of a Negro physician, Dr. P. Q. Yancey, as the city's appointee to the Fulton County Board of Health, was announced.

* * *

Also that week Atlanta Police Chief Herbert Jenkins had announced that Atlanta Police instead of following the policy of arresting for trespassing when an individual refused to leave when asked, would require the individual wishing to make the charge of trespassing to obtain a warrant before arrests would be made. This change was made on the grounds that Atlanta Police had arrested hundreds on charges of violating the state anti-trespassing law and practically none of the charges had been pressed.

Chief Jenkins in a speech said, "Great efforts have been made to enforce segregation by the use of the so-called trespass law. The trespass law is a state statute that simply says it shall be a misdemeanor for any person to fail or refuse to leave the premises

of another, when requested to do so by the owner or the manager. This is a good law and should be left on the books, but I do not believe it can be lawfully used to enforce segregation, and the local courts appear to agree with this, because of the more than 400 arrests made by the Atlanta Police Department in recent years, at the request of the owner, and bound over to the Criminal Court of Fulton County. Not a single one of these cases has been prosecuted and convicted, with the exception of two cases that were tried in the Superior Court of Fulton County. Under these circumstances the police have no choice except to say to merchants--'If you wish to use the trespass law as a subterfuge to enforce segregation, you must first make affidavits and obtain warrants and prosecute these cases in court.' When the Toddle House and the Dobbs House were confronted with this, they very promptly closed the establishments until they could hold a meeting with their Board of Directors. They immediately opened their places to serve everyone and have operated very quietly since that time."

(Chief Jenkins also said, "I believe the matter can be resolved by simply positively answering one question and that question is--'Is the Negro a citizen?' If we can answer that 'yes' without reservation, then there is no problem. But, if we are not careful, we will answer 'yes' with reservations.")

* * *

It should be pointed out that this new policy did not mean that police officers would not continue to use their individual judgment about handling situations involving what they considered to be public disorder or threats to the public safety. In response to a letter from the Council on Human Relations, on December 4, Chief Jenkins had written "there are many cases where the courts have issued an order limiting the number of pickets at specific locations and in some cases the courts have prohibited picketing altogether. There are many general laws that are applicable to pickets and their activities," laws prohibiting disorderly conduct and blocking of public side walks and streets, protecting private property, prohibiting unlawful assembly and a law requiring a permit from the Mayor and Board of Aldermen to have a parade in the City of Atlanta.

XII

On the morning of January 11, the daily paper carried an announcement by Mayor Allen that fourteen hotels and motels had agreed to accept Negro guests, in accordance with "usual hotel practice." Three of these had been desegregated for some time and several had been known to accept Negro guests but would not so state a policy. (The following week, three of the fourteen made it clear that they would not serve Negroes who were not registered at the hotel, e.g., in the dining room, etc.)

XIII

New persons and the press had been invited to the January 11 meeting of the Atlanta Summit Leadership Conference. The first

question raised was who was eligible to vote and it was agreed that as had been the custom at all Conference proceedings, all present would be entitled to vote. Mr. Coleman then began to read the implementing report of the plan proposed by Mr. Walker and adopted by the Steering Committee. The report consisted of assignments of certain tasks to certain organizations. There was a demand that Mr. Walker's full report be read. The Chairman's opinion that the report was not before the Conference was overruled. The full report was read and adopted "in principle."

It is an eight page report, including political, economic and legal action as well as direct action. It included the oft-referred to statement that "Atlanta will be a difficult city in which to find a 'sensitive' spot. Police conduct will be exemplary. However, under the proper pressure, the presence of segregation in Atlanta will cause it to break." Mr. Walker has pointed out that he did not say it should break or should be made to break, but that it would break. There were speeches by some of the high school students who had stayed out of school earlier in the week and a number of references to the students arrested on Friday, who were at that time still in jail.

XIV

On the evening of January 11, following the Atlanta Summit Leadership Conference, thirteen Negroes and whites, mostly adults, went to the Heart of Atlanta Motel, were asked to leave by the proprietor, who after several hours, reached Judge Charles Wofford of the Fulton County Criminal Court, who said that he would issue the warrants. (It was reported in the press that the proprietor, Mr. Morton Rolleston, had also spoken to Judge Pye during that time.) Some of the group reported that during the time they were at the Motel, the proprietor cut the telephone wire when one of the group tried to use it, and pulled out a small tear gas "pen" from his pocket. All reported courteous behavior on the part of the City Police. They were taken to Fulton County Jail but were released later that night on $1000 bond, (as were the students arrested on Friday, from the City Jail). One demonstrator was taken to Georgia Baptist Hospital and given emergency treatment after she fell and was pulled across the driveway by a motel attendant. Georgia Baptist does not usually accept Negro patients.

According to her affidavit, she waited "in the hospital corridor for approximately twenty minutes while . . . hospital administrators consulted . . . on whether the hospital would admit me."

XV

On Monday, January 13, sixteen students were arrested at Krystal's, after the proprietor obtained warrants by telephone. (One of the sixteen on trial later testified that she was not asked to leave and that when she asked the police officer later if she might leave, he said she was under arrest.) In accordance with the segregation at the jails, the white demonstrators were placed with other white prisoners. One of the white students reported that (in the county jail) she woke up a little after 11:00 p.m., because "I was being struck on my head and ears . . . I just sat

there shaking all over. All the prisoners were awake and glaring at me. They said I'd never get to sleep 'cause they were going to beat me all night." The next morning, she refused to move from her bed, "hoping to be put into 'the hole'" where she felt she would be safer. Two prisoners "yanked me out of bed onto the floor and then kicked me. . . . Then they carried me into the other room and dropped me on the cement floor."

Both of the groups of demonstrators (XIV and XV) agreed to waive a preliminary hearing in the Fulton County Civil Court in order to expedite the legal process of appealing their cases in order to test the constitutionality of the Georgia Anti-Trespass Law (which has since been declared constitutional by the Georgia Supreme Court on a case appealed from Savannah, Georgia).

XVI

On Saturday, January 18, the Atlanta Summit Leadership Conference met for a brief session and voted to ask the participating organizations to perform certain specific tasks, as had been planned on January 11. The Conference adopted a motion that "in the event that public accommodations and eating facilities in the city have not been totally desegregated by January 25, 1964, the full resources of the Atlanta Summit Leadership Conference including all the organizations that are a party thereof, be marshalled in support of legal and other direct action to be brought to bear against those uncommitted facilities."

XVII

That evening, Saturday, January 18, more than seventy-five students were arrested on charges of disorderly conduct, in front of the Krystal establishment at Marietta and Broad Streets and later at the Police Station.

There are conflicting reports on what took place. Some charge the students with violence, with kicking police and beating on the police wagon. According to The Atlanta Inquirer, SNCC directed its attorney to "demand an immediate retraction" of statements in an editorial which referred to "dangerous and utterly cynical tactics of deliberate provocation which a SNCC-led group has seemingly embraced and in fact employed in Saturday's mob scene on Marietta Street. The attack on a policeman was not nonviolent." SNCC's letter to The Constitution through its attorney, stated that "no attack was made upon any policeman by any person accountable to SNCC. The policeman who allegedly was kicked in the groin was the victim of inadvertency by either other policemen who were scuffling about or by some person who was being viciously dragged by his or her feet . . . or by someone in the crowd. . . . As to the policeman whose jacket is claimed to have been ripped off, it appears that he swung into the crowd of people who were at the bus stop at Marietta and Broad Streets and knocked a woman down, causing her purse to fall and the contents to spill out. This apparently irked the woman and she got up and seemingly knocked the policeman down. Other non-SNCC persons joined her and molested the officer while he was down. Mr. James Forman, Executive Secretary of SNCC, urged and extolled

[exhorted] these non-SNCC persons not to harm or abuse the officer, because that wasn't the non-violent way of protesting injustice or degradation."

The letter asked for a retraction or "equal space on any line of the first four pages of The Atlanta Constitution to print its [SNCC] reply to the false allegations."

The Editor of The Constitution replied that they regreted that SNCC was displeased with the editorial, but that the Atlanta Newspapers, Inc., publishers of The Constitution, is not obligated to or liable in any manner whatever on account of the publication of that editorial.

A special SNCC report says that "the arrests were not planned but resulted from contradictory police orders and confusion among the police."

According to this report, Negro students picketed and sang freedom songs in front of Krystal's, where robed KKKers sat inside. "Police Sergeant Marler did not question the legality of the protest but roped off the area 'for their own protection.' Captain Hamby arrived, took down the ropes and entered the restaurant, came out and yelled, 'clear the area.' Seventeen-year-old Taylor Washington was near Hamby chanting 'Freedom,' Hamby turned toward Taylor . . . and ordered his arrest. . . . Marler, who had previously made it clear that the students were permitted to stand and sing, obeyed Hamby and grabbed Taylor." Other students went to jail to protest his arrest . . . "but many went because they were arbitrarily grabbed by the police in their great confusion. Those students that protested . . . did so by sitting in front of the paddy wagon or lying under its wheels. They did not fight the police or cause any violence. . . . They did not resist arrest; they were, in fact, volunteering to go to jail. . . . Affidavits and photographs bear testimony to numerous instances of people being dragged with unnecessary roughness and being twisted, limp bodies being mashed into police wagons. . . . John Lewis, Chairman of SNCC, who is also a Baptist Minister and a conscientious objector, was mashed into the side of the paddy wagon by five policemen. . . . An allegation that he kicked one of his five captors was what emerged in the press. The action of the police was not noted."

At a Court Hearing on February 1, Taylor Washington testified that he had been given conflicting orders as reported in this account, that he had "gone limp" when arrested. He was fined $104 and given a suspended sentence of sixty days in public work. Appeal bond was set at $500 by Judge E. T. Brock.

A sworn statement of a SNCC worker reports more arrests later that night as follows: At about 10:30 p.m., approximately fifty students marched to the Police Station to protest "brutal handling of demonstrators" outside Krystal's. . . . They were about to go over to Butler Street to see the prisoners better when the "uniformed Captain" told two spokesmen "that we should go into the Police Station's Parking Lot because there was plenty of room and the prisoners could hear us better. . . . For about five minutes we sang 'We Shall Overcome,' when the uniformed Captain and Captain Little approached

the group again. . . . After about four or five minutes, Captain Little came out and said that he would have to ask us to leave. No sooner than the words came out of his mouth, the uniformed Captain ran to the end of the group hollering, 'Don't let any of them get away.' At that point, other policemen were on the scene telling us move on (pointing to the door of the jail). I asked the Captain if this meant that we were under arrest. He said that it did." They were released Sunday afternoon.

* * *

Affidavits of activities that day include the following statement.

"I entered Morrison's and ordered to go five hamburgers and french fries. After about five minutes the SNCC workers walked in front of the door. A male restaurant worker behind the counter said, 'I bet you he was with them.' Waitress said, 'I wouldn't be surprised.' The male restaurant worker said to the waitress by the door, 'take this [sugar bowl] and hit him across the head with it if he tries anything.' She said, 'that's O.K., I've got my fist.' He placed a butcher knife on the counter. She reached across the counter for the knife. She toyed with the knife in her hands--the blade towards me and at the same time, said, 'I could cut a half dozen of these black son of a bitches.' I explained to her that I was on my way from work and not in collaboration with SNCC. I attempted to leave, but was threatened several times. Ten-fifteen minutes later a police officer came and she put the knife on the counter.

"Before I left another waitress threw my hamburgers and french fries in the trash. I had paid for the hamburgers and french fries and received no refund."

XVIII

On January 23, a delegation of the United Nations Sub-Commission on Discrimination and Minorities arrived in Atlanta for a weekend visit.

There were reports of demonstrations planned at places where the group would be. Various public and private leaders suggested that demonstrations not be held. There was some picketing both at the airport when they arrived, and at the Riveria Motel where the group stayed.

On that Friday afternoon, members of the Coordinating Committee and the subcommittee chairmen of the Summit Leadership Conference had met to exchange information and make plans. It was clear from the meeting that the Committee considered its primary function to be one of putting the Negro Chairmen in touch with appropriate white officials. Some reported difficulty in reaching the Negro chairmen. It was pointed out that there had been no word from most of the official bodies since the original meetings in November and December.

XIX

On Saturday, January 25, while the U. N. delegation visited the Atlanta University complex, students held a rally on the campus

and that afternoon and evening, several hundred demonstrated downtown, along with robed KKKers, at Leb's at Forsyth and Luckie Streets and Leb's at the Downtown Motel. Demonstrators, civil rights and segregationists, in many instances blocked the sidewalks, under the eyes of police. About sixty students entered Leb's at Luckie Street around 3:00 p.m., but all but about fifteen left around 4:00 p.m., when the door was locked.

According to the demonstrators, they were not permitted to leave until about 11:00 p.m. The reports of the demonstrators who were locked in and those of the staff of Leb's vary. The demonstrators blame any misconduct on the fact that restrooms were locked and they deny any vandalism or violence, saying that table legs were already broken and charging violence on the part of some of the staff. The manager, testifying later in court, said that he had offered to let them leave when some asked him to unlock the restrooms.

?! Spelling

Dick Gregory and other Negroes were served in Pig Alley, a part of Leb's, while other Negroes and white companions were denied service in the main dining room. Demonstrators report that police were inside and outside all the time, from 3:00 p.m. on until they left at about 11:00 p.m. There were no arrests for disorderly conduct. Questioning about events of that night was permitted in cross-examination during the trial of those arrested at Krystal's on January 13 (a week earlier) and charged with violating the anti-trespass law. Negro policemen were assigned to duty downtown for the first time that night.

XX

The next afternoon and night, Sunday, January 26, eighty-four were arrested on charges of disorderly conduct as they picketed around Leb's. Numbers of those arrested claimed that they were obeying police orders, had "moved on when ordered to do so." One out of town white college student claimed that he had been standing at the corner taking pictures for his college newspaper, was told "to move on" by one policeman, "moved, was told to move back by another and found myself moving right into the paddy wagon."

Two persons who entered or attempted to enter Leb's that evening have sworn to statements that "the customers and the manager knocked me to the floor and began to kick and stamp me" and that "the door was opened and I entered where four or five white men stood. They started to push at us. I was in front and they were behind me. . . . I turned to face them when I was hit on the head from behind."

XXI

Monday, January 27, Mayor Allen announced the appointment of Mr. A. T. Walden as City Judge for the Municipal and Traffic Court of Atlanta.

Monday, January 27, 116 were arrested at Leb's while picketing, charged with disorderly conduct. Following is an account of his arrest by a professor at Atlanta University:

"My wife and I had gone to town with our 8 and 12 year old daughters, to buy shoes for the 12 year old. We live close to a good Negro school but they have to go some distance to a white Atlanta public school. Because we live at Atlanta University, they have been exposed to some segregationist feeling at school. One of our neighbors has been involved in some of the demonstrations. When we got to town, the children asked to go by and see the demonstration. We stood on the street across from the picket line, with many other spectators. The older girl, who had just written a paper for school on democracy and dictatorship, wanted to join the picket line; she asked if we were scared ('what has happened to you since you came to Georgia?'). It was a peaceful picket line, single file, arm's length apart, moving under the supervision of police officers. My wife and I said we would walk around the block three times and then we would go on and do our shopping. Twice around and then I looked down at my watch. When I looked up, I saw my wife and two children getting into the paddy wagon. I rushed over, the officer said to me 'Are you with them?' I said 'yes,' and got in."

His wife says that she suddenly saw her 12 year old child being "ushered" into the paddy wagon, that a police officer touched her and her 8 year old on the arm, asked, "Are you in this line?" and when she said "yes," said "Into the wagon."

The children were taken into the juvenile detention home, where the 12 year old was locked in where offenders stay. One of the attendants accused her of being "arrogant" and said "perhaps we should take you to the kitchen and black your face." The children were released the following day in the custody of a friend, upon written statement from the father. The older girl reports that the probation officer told her that if she were ever arrested on a picket line again, she would be taken from her parents.

The wife reports no cruel or harsh treatment in jail, but she was put in a solitary cell for three days without even reading material. She was not booked until released. (She had given her name to the matron as soon as she was asked.) And although at that time she told the officer that she had been arrested at approximately 5:00 p.m., at Luckie and Forsyth Streets, her "ticket" says 11:45 p.m. at Butler and Decatur Streets. (The February 2 issue of The Atlanta Journal-Constitution states that she refused to give her name when booked.)

The husband reports that he was taken to the fifth floor, where both Negro and white demonstrators were placed. Shortly thereafter, five girls (Negro and white) were brought up and left with them. When this error was discovered and the attendants came to move the girls, they refused to go because of the way in which they had been handled. It was at this time that a barricade was made of beds. He further reports that the banging of the beds was done only when the demonstrators had not been fed on time. Windows, he said, were broken when they arrived but none were broken by the demonstrators.

Demonstrators placed on another floor of the jail reported filthy cells, which they refused to return to. Attendants got out a fire hose to force them back into the cells and one of the demonstrators unscrewed the hose to prevent the water from being turned on.

XXII

On Tuesday, January 28, four SNCC workers were arrested, on warrants, at Piedmont Hotel, one of those announced on January 11 as being desegregated but one whose new policy had proved to extend only to registered guests.

Also on Tuesday, according to The Atlanta Constitution report, the first three of 270 arrested were fined in City Court from $33 to $77. Attorney for the eighteen brought into court asked that cases be tried separately "until we get into the matter." One of those fined said police "broke their word" in an agreement reached on Sunday. The Judge said he had no notification of any agreement whereby eighty-four demonstrators were released upon the promise they would violate no further ordinances. The (white) demonstrator said he preferred to serve time in the city stockade to paying the fine, because it was an "illegal arrest," but he, at the stockade, was separated from the Negro demonstrators and placed with white prisoners who he says knocked him down, forced "some little white pills into my mouth and forced me to swallow them with fire extinguisher fluid." "It was so awful" that he asked the warden to find out about bail, was told this would not be possible, that he would have to pay the fine to be released, which he did.

A Negro female demonstrator reported that following her trial before the City Judge, she was taken from the City Jail to the stockade, where city prisoners are taken to work out their sentences. She arrived at 1:30 a.m. and was told to get ready to go to work. (Negro women are assigned to the menial jobs, on twelve hour shifts. White women do other things, such as sewing.) When she and others questioned the order to get ready to work in view of the hour, they were put into the "hole", which she described as a room four feet by eight feet by ten feet, with no window, no bathroom facilities, roaches and filth, where their bread was thrown in on the floor, and where she stayed for fifteen hours. Young girls under sixteen were also put in the hole.

XXIII

It was against this setting that Mayor Allen called several hundred civic leaders, Negro and white, to meet at City Hall on Wednesday, January 29. The Mayor referred to a situation "which threatens not only the good name but, beyond that, even the public safety of our city." He reviewed Atlanta's progress in race relations since the end of World War II. "From this list, we can see that Atlanta's forward steps have been taken in some instances to comply with court decisions--in other instances, we have acted voluntarily prior to any court action. . . .

"In all fairness, I must say that many of these conferences of individuals which led to meetings of minds have been motivated by orderly demonstrations, by lawful picketing, and by the sane and sensible organized efforts of Atlanta's Negro citizens . . . but the events of recent weeks have caused Atlanta to recognize and realize that certain segments of Atlanta's Negro community . . . which we think represent only a small part of this community . . . will have to be dealt with differently. . . . These destructive

efforts must and shall be brought to an end."

The Mayor asked Chief Jenkins to read police procedures concerning sit-ins, picketing and demonstrations (see below), and then stated "my position in hopes that most--or all--of you will support it":

1. Committed to use all forces of the city, "including my own best efforts, to guarantee racial harmony . . . white community tends to define that as absence of disturbance, Negro community as establishment of their full rights as American citizens. I am determined to use all the authority I have to see that in Atlanta both definitions are fulfilled."

2. Going to preserve order, life and property . . . asking City Attorney to do anything to expedite an opinion by the Georgia Supreme Court on the constitutionality of the (trespass) law. (Upheld by Georgia Supreme Court in February, on a case from Savannah.) "Alleged violaters" will be arrested, taken into custody, held for at least four hours. Proprietors . . . have time to swear out warrants, if they desire.

3. Picketing will be permitted and pickets will be protected in their rights . . . if they abide by rules just heard . . . urge parents and school authorities to restrain participation of young students . . . and presidents and faculties of all our colleges "to exercise supervision over the conduct of their students that is normally exercised by universities and colleges"; urge Atlanta Negro community to adopt a cooling-off period in their demonstrations against the Atlanta restaurants.

4. Propose to set up in the Mayor's office a civil rights section . . . shall ask the Atlanta Coordinating Committee to work with the Summit groups in all areas . . . urge the Committee to continue . . . and make additional efforts to facilitate negotiations . . . ask them to make a regular report to the Mayor's office and Steering Committee of the Atlanta Summit Leadership Conference.

5. Shall repeat his position in favor of the public accommodations section of the civil rights bill "in the absence of legal authority for the City to adopt a public accommodations ordinance."

The Mayor then called on any citizens present to comment. Among those who did so were Mr. Hamilton Douglas, Chairman of the Coordinating Committee, who said he felt sure that the requests of the Summit Leadership Conference not requiring ordinances could be worked out in a reasonable period of time.

Mr. Rawson Haverty, President of the Chamber of Commerce, stated support of the Mayor's speech except for the public accommodations provision of the civil rights bill.

Dr. Tilman Cothran, Chairman of the Negotiating Committees for the Summit Leadership Conference, said "After two and a half months of negotiations in an effort to bring about changes, the Summit Leadership Conference on January 18 reluctantly concluded that it was necessary to demonstrate. Groups now have the support of the

Summit Leadership Conference. The Negro community can generally go along with the idea that they are against violence or tactics leading to violence but find it hard to accept a cooling off period without knowledge of what would be done."

Dr. Benjamin Mays, President of Morehouse College, supported Dr. Cothran, ought to put down purposes of moratorium and what would be done, as in 1961.

Dr. Rufus Clement, President of Atlanta University: "Students are good Americans and are dedicated to orderly progress."

Dr. A. E. Manley, President of Spelman College: "As we said to our students in 1960, as long as they think through their own problems, keep up their academic standards, and abide by our regulations, what they do is their own business."

Dr. James Brawley, President of Clark College: "Students are impatient. Young people believe in democracy and Christianity."

At the close of the meeting, Mr. Donald Hollowell, attorney for those arrested on Monday, rose to ask what was going to be done about the more than 100 who were still in City Jail. There was no answer given.

* * *

Read by Police Chief Jenkins at January 29 meeting:

ATLANTA POLICE DEPARTMENT
S P E C I A L B U L L E T I N
Atlanta, Georgia

Wednesday
January 29, 1964

POLICE PROCEDURES
CONCERNING
PUBLIC DEMONSTRATIONS, SIT-INS, AND PICKETING

Approved by the City of Atlanta Legal Dept.

1. The general duties of the Police Department in connection with public demonstrations, sit-ins, and picketing are the same as they are in connection with other matters,--that is, to protect life and property and to maintain order.

2. The Police Department alone is charged with the duty of directing traffic and of seeing that pedestrian and automobile traffic proceeds smoothly and safely. Outsiders shall not be permitted to direct, divert, impede, or obstruct such traffic. Police shall make full use of authority to remove any barriers which impede traffic; and if vehicles or other materials are used to obstruct traffic, and are not promptly moved when ordered by a police officer, such vehicles or other materials will be immediately removed by wrecker.

3. The Police Department shall protect the rights of citizens who desire to use the public streets and sidewalks or who desire to enter and leave private premises where they are invitees and will

see that such citizens can do so without being stopped, injured, or threatened with bodily harm.

4. Peaceful picketing or peaceable assembly is legal, provided it is not done in a manner to interfere with the lawful rights of others or to create disorder, incite violence, or obstruct the free flow of pedestrians and automobile traffic. The law does not prescribe an exact number of pickets which shall be permitted or the exact number of persons allowed to assemble, but police officers have the right and duty to see that such picketing and assemblies remain lawful and peaceful.

5. When two or more persons assemble for the purpose of disturbing the peace or commit any unlawful act, and fail to disperse on being commanded to do so by any peace officer, it is an unlawful assembly. If they do any violent or noisy act, it is a riot. In either case, they are subject to arrest. An unlawful assembly or riot consists of two or more persons.

6. Picket lines may be required to operate in single file along the outer portion of the sidewalk; may be required to keep moving; individual pickets may be required to leave spaces of five or six feet between them in order to permit other citizens to pass freely through the picket line; and individual pickets may be required to avoid pushing, jostling, or otherwise interfering with other citizens. Police officers on duty at the scene should warn the pickets how they are expected to act under the circumstances, and if the pickets refuse to obey the warning, the police officer may arrest them.

7. Large crowds of demonstrators and agitators who are not observing the rules for peaceful picketing and who are engaging in disorders, disturbances, or obstructing traffic should be warned to disperse and if they do not heed such warning, they should be arrested.

/S/ H. T. Jenkins

Chief of Police

XXIV

Thursday, January 30: Hearings on those arrested during the weekend and early part of the week on disorderly conduct charges began, and continued well into the night through Friday and Saturday. Dozens were kept in the court room all during the time. Students missed classes and adults missed work, also classes in many cases. The hearings before City Judges were one at a time, for which varying explanations have been given. One was that it was the choice of the defendants, to tax the city's resources. One was that a "mass hearing" would have required a large amount of money for appeal bonds. One was that the defense wished to establish the fact (as was brought out in some of the testimony) that the arresting officers were not able to identify the individuals nor describe the nature of their disorderly conduct. The attorneys said that it was not possible to obtain a fair trial "en masse."

One observer at the trial gives the following account:

"The police officer was unable to identify the defendants or to state of his own knowledge what crimes, if any, any of the defendants had committed. Even referring to the group of defendants as a whole, the Sergeant could say no more than that they were singing. In response to Moore's [attorney's] questions, he testified that pedestrian traffic had not been obstructed, that the picketers had not been drunk and had not used vulgar language. The following exchange finally occurred:

"Q. 'Isn't it true, then, that you charged these defendants on the basis of hearsay, Sergeant?'

"A. 'Yes, Sir.'

"But the defendants were all declared guilty."

The hearings were postponed for several weeks. The professor whose account was given on page 17, hopes that he will be called for trial before this summer, when he has commitments away from Atlanta. He wants a chance to tell his story in Court, and he does not want to be listed as pleading guilty or forfeiting bond.

The January 30 issue of The Atlanta Journal-Constitution reported that fifty of the group arrested on Monday "barricaded themselves on the jail's fifth floor. They removed a barricade of bunks against a door only to allow food to be brought in." As reported on page 17, according to the professor who was arrested, the barricade was made after female demonstrators were put off on the floor with the male prisoners and the jail trusties who had made the mistake and who they claimed to be intoxicated came to take them away. The hearings of the demonstrators werehalted for hearings on these charges. The Judge pronounced the charges false and cautioned the demonstrators against perjury.

Reports of the City Jail include other disturbing pictures. One is that one of the Negro women arrested began to have a miscarriage. Guards who finally came asked her to climb on a high stretcher herself, and when she said she was unable to do so, they (white guards) called Negro trusties to lift her.

* * *

Friday, January 31: The Steering Committee of the Summit Leadership Conference met and adopted a three page memorandum to Mayor Allen, which noted that: The meeting called by Mayor Allen on January 29 did not "address itself specifically to the Atlanta Summit Leadership Conference; we feel, nevertheless, that the Atlanta Summit Leadership Conference should react to the Mayor's proposal.

"The Atlanta Summit Leadership Conference on January 18, after having made a total assessment of its progress resulting from a series of conferences with varied public and private officials concerned with making Atlanta an open city, requested the S. N. C. C. and the Committee on Appeal for Human Rights to 'launch immediately a dignified, orderly, non-violent direct action campaign against restaurants that are parts of national chains and others that maintain a policy of segregation based on race.'

. . . Atlanta Branch of the NAACP was "requested to 'launch immediately a dignified, orderly non-violent, direct action campaign against major hotels that maintain a policy of segregation based on race and to launch immediately a testing program against major hotels. . . .'

. . . also requested SCLC and All-Citizens Registration Committee to launch an intensive voter education campaign.

"We firmly oppose violence in the process of securing equal opportunity for all Atlanta's citizens and do not approve violent demonstrations or tactics which encourage violence. . . . concur in the belief that peaceful demonstrations are legitimate within the framework of American traditions and law."

The Summit Leadership Conference proposed that before a cooling-off period begins, certain things should be done:

1. "That the charges against all persons arrested in connection with demonstrations sponsored by the Student Non-Violent Coorginating Committee under the auspices of the Atlanta Summit Leadership Conference be dismissed immediately."

2. That the Mayor use his good offices to have the Chamber of Commerce convene a meeting of all Atlanta restaurant owners with the Steering Committee of the Summit Leadership Conference to work out a voluntary plan for desegregation of Atlanta's restaurants.

3. That the same procedure be applied to the hotels and motels that continue a policy of segregation or unclear policies of desegregation.

4. That if such conferences prove unsatisfactory, "we request that Mayor Allen and the Chamber of Commerce immediately declare a need for a city ordinance" to open public facilities to all citizens.

5. "That the Atlanta Housing Authority [appointed by the Mayor] declare an open door policy regarding all federally supported housing facilities in Atlanta."

6. That the Fulton-DeKalb Hospital Authority declare an end to racial segregation in Grady Hospital and all public health facilities [twelve-man body, five appointed by the DeKalb County Commissioners, seven by the Fulton County Commissioners; first Negro member, C. R. Yates, appointed by Fulton Commission, January 1964. Some desegregation of staff during past two years; patients, indigent of two counties, completely segregated].

7. That the Mayor and the Chamber of Commerce use their good offices "to implement the Chamber's originally declared statement dealing with equal employment opportunities for Negro citizens; and the implementing coverage include the Public Utilities, Banking Institutions and Drug Stores."

8. That the proposal (if accepted by the Mayor et al) become effective with the understanding that the Summit Leadership Conference would neither endorse nor condone any further demonstrations against restaurants for a thirty day period, followed by a meeting of all concerned to evaluate the situation.

At the time this was adopted, trials of the sixteen arrested on Monday had begun.

It was announced that on Saturday, February 1, the anniversary of the first sit-ins in Greensboro, North Carolina, SNCC and the Committee on Appeal would hold commemorative demonstrations in downtown Atlanta, which was done.

* * *

Meanwhile, the public accommodations ordinance bill was bounced back and forth between the Fulton County delegation, the Georgia legislature and the Atlanta Board of Aldermen. The Atlanta City Attorney has stated several times that the City Charter does not permit such an ordinance. Senator Leroy Johnson prepared a "local Bill" to permit such a city ordinance, but legislative courtesy requires consent of all the delegation (three representatives and five senators). Senator Johnson could count on his vote and those of Senators Joe Salome and James Westberry. The delegation asked Alderman Cecil Turner, Chairman of the Ordinance and Legislative Committee, to get the Aldermen's reaction to Senator Johnson's bill. Mr. Turner said they could act without this information and that any Alderman was free to express his views and the delegation was free to contact the Aldermen directly.

The NAACP President called for an Easter shopping boycott, charging that conferences had failed to produce results in "public accommodations, education, employment and other areas."

XXV

Saturday, February 1: (According to the Sunday issue of the Journal-Constitution) "Mayor Allen in a letter Saturday declined to act on a key demand." The Mayor replied that "as I have previously stated . . . the charges against all persons arrested in connection with demonstrations sponsored by SNCC under the auspices of the Atlanta 'Summit' Leadership Conference are under the jurisdiction of the courts. . . . In reference to the other items careful consideration will be given each one and I will see they are referred to the proper parties involved in the dispute. I will furnish you a complete report just as soon as they can receive full consideration. . . . You may be assured that the entire facilities of my office will be utilized to bring about an amicable solution to these problems. I further urge that all demonstrations be suspended until these matters can be resolved."

Picketing took place, as had been announced; also by the KKK, three white men were arrested for disorderly conduct.

XXVI

Sunday, February 2: Atlanta Ministers (white and Negro) called for a special day of prayer. A statement signed by fifty-four leading Negroes, including Jim Forman commended the efforts of the Mayor and others, calling on all to recognize that discriminatory laws are "morally wrong and legally indefensible," urging all to

support the Mayor in his efforts. In the same issue of the Atlanta Journal-Constitution appeared a two column article signed by the Constitution State News Editor headed "2 SNCC Backers Here Once Identified as Reds." The article gives detailed information concerning a Morris Brown College teacher identified "as a Communist party member in July, 1955, at hearings of the House Committee on Un-American Activities in San Diego . . ." and another teacher "was identified as a Communist party member in a hearing of the House Committee on Un-American Activities by Anne Kinney on Dec. 22, 1952." (Anne Kinney was not identified.)

The lead sentence of the article is "The tax-exempt Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee counts among its active supporters at least two faculty members of Atlanta Negro colleges who have been identified by an FBI undercover agent in public hearings before the House Committee on Un-American Activities as Communist Party members." . . . About two thirds of the way through, the article states "Neither Mrs. X nor Dr. XX are recognized leaders of SNCC, but both are considered to be ardent supporters of SNCC activities." The article gives no detail as to the nature of the "support."

It reports that Mrs. X "participated in SNCC-led desegregation demonstrations at Leb's restaurant January 25, and January 27" when hundreds of others participated in those demonstrations and 116 were arrested. The nature of Dr. XX's "support" is not stated. Referring to January 27, the article says "arrested the same day with Mrs. X were a professor chemistry and his wife, 21, XXX, professor of Social Work in the Atlanta University complex, his wife, XXXX, and their two children, ages 8 and 12, police records show. All refused to give their names when booked." As reported on page 17, the professor's wife says that she was not booked until she was dismissed and that she did give her name when asked.

XXVII

Sunday, February 2: White college students picket in downtown Atlanta, against "segregation."

Monday, February 3: The Board of Aldermen tabled consideration of a public accommodations ordinance.

Also at the same session, the Board of Aldermen passed a resolution asking the House Un-American Activities Committee to investigate reports of alleged Communist connections with the demonstrators. (This was sent to the Committee in Washington, which on last check with the City Clerk's office, had made no reply.)

Wednesday, February 5: The Steering Committee of the Summit Leadership Conference met, voted to inform the Mayor that since the first "condition" for a cooling-off period (e.g., dismissal of charges) had not been met and he indicated that it would not be met, there was no agreement and there could be no cooling-off period, as had been proposed by the Mayor as part of an eight point program. The Steering Committee at the same time urged more adult participation in demonstrations and adopted the following rules for demonstrations:

1. Orientation of all protestors.

2. Participants to sign "commitment forms," pledging non-violence.

3. Protestors must be "familiar with rules of conduct for picketing, sit-ins and arrests."

4. All demonstrators must register. No one to join demonstrations from street. System of controls to be put into effect.

5. Manner of dress to be uniformly neat and clean.

Judge Walden resigned as Co-Chairman of the Summit Leadership Conference due to his new position, and the Reverend Samuel Williams, former President of the Atlanta NAACP, former Chairman of the Greater Atlanta Council on Human Relations, Philosophy Professor at Morehouse College, Pastor of Friendship Baptist Church, was elected Co-Chairman. Also on Wednesday, it was agreed that trials for those arrested on disorderly conduct charges being held in City Court would be conducted in groups and no appeal bond would be required . . . and the Mayor referred to the City Attorney the matter of a request of the KKK to meet in Hurt Park, which he had previously denied after asking the organization if it were on the Attorney General's list of subversive organizations and asking for the names of its members.

XXVIII

On Thursday, February 6, persons indicted by the Grand Jury for violating the Anti-Trespass Law at the Heart of Atlanta on January 11 and the Krystal on January 13, were called before Judge Durwood Pye for arraignment. One defendant, Miss Mardon Walker, was fifteen minutes late in arriving at Court after the recess, and Judge Pye ordered her $500 bond forfeited and set new bond at $2500. The Rev. Joe Boone's bond was also forfeited for failure to appear and $2500 bond set. An Emory student who failed to receive the message that he was to appear was taken out of class on Friday and taken back to jail, with bond set at $2500.

In order to understand how these cases all got before Judge Pye, it is necessary to explain the organization and function of the Superior Court. There is a Superior Court in every county in the state. It is the highest ranking trial court and has general jurisdiction. The Judges are elected by the voters of the judicial district, which in the larger counties is co-terminous with the county. The Atlanta Circuit consists of Fulton County, with nine judges, who are elected by the votes of the county for eight year terms. (The terms of six including Judge Pye, expire this year and the offices will be filled in the 1964 primary and general elections.) These judges are constitutional officers, which means that their duties are defined in the Georgia Constitution. Until last year by courtesy the Atlanta Judges selected one of their number to serve as Chief Judge. The 1963 Legislature passed a law providing for a Chief Judge, but the extent of his responsibilities are not yet clearly defined. Judge Virlyn Moore still serves as Chief Judge.

COURT CALENDARS

Any of the nine Superior Court Judges of the Atlanta Circuit (same as Fulton Judicial Superior Court) may issue an order or verbal instruction to the Clerk of the Court to place certain cases on his calendar. By an informal agreement of the Judge in 1935, misdemeanor cases in this circuit are usually turned over to the Fulton County Criminal Court for disposition.

However, on July 6, 1963, Judge Durwood Pye, one of the nine Judges, issued an order that "all indictments returned by the Grand Jury during the present term charging violations of the Act approved February 18, 1960--entitled 'an act to make it a misdemeanor for any person to refuse to leave certain premises when requested to do so . . .' be and the same are hereby ordered to be retained in this court for trial."

The cases were placed on his calendar at his direction. On January 11 and January 13, warrants were issued for the arrest of thirteen and sixteen persons respectively for violating the anti-trespass law at the Heart of Atlanta Motel and the Krystal. These twenty-nine were indicted by the Grand Jury and Judge Pye instructed the Deputy Clerk of the Superior Court to place these cases on a calendar before him. The defendants were ordered to appear before him for "arraignment" (when charges are read and defendants plead guilty or not guilty), which is the time when some bonds were forfeited when some failed to appear and Miss Walker was late.

XXIX

Sunday, February 9: White students again picketed, after distributing in various parts of the city a leaflet which said "The Georgia Students for Human Rights" was formed by Emory, Tech and Oglethorpe students on Saturday, February 1, 1964 and on Sunday, twenty white students staged an orderly, non-violent protest in front of Leb's restaurant and picketed from 4:00 until 7:00. "We believe that the fight of desegregation is the concern of all people and not just the Negro population. Join with us Sunday to show that white as well as black are concerned."

Tuesday, February 11: the Parks Committee of the Board of Aldermen, acting on advice of the City Attorney, said the KKK could not legally be denied use of a city park, decided to permit their meeting.

Wednesday, February 12: A mass meeting was called by the Summit Leadership Conference "to bring the public up to date as to programs so far in the effort to desegregate totally our city and to inform them of what yet must be done to achieve full citizenship for all. . . . Atlanta is a city too busy to hate. Yet Atlanta is not busy enough to desegregate. It must be clearly understood that we will continue to employ any and all non-violent means at our disposal to remove every pocket of segregation and discrimination from our city. We cannot accept the program made in public accommodations and no more progress has been made anywhere else. We shall not be satisfied with piecemeal rights. All segregation must go. . . ."

The Reverend Wyatt Walker, Assistant to Dr. M. L. King, Jr., was the principal speaker. He said the only alternatives for American Negroes are to go back to the "good old days," stay where they are (outside the system) or go out and "meet the enemy;" that it is an unhealthy state of affairs when dissent with the status quo is labeled subversive. The Reverend Joe Boone, who had just been released from jail that afternoon (see above) reported some progress in jobs, but said only 50 Negro police out of 750 in Atlanta, 21 firemen out of 750, 110 Negro employees out of 4044 at Southern Bell including 50 in "custodial" jobs. Agreements with forty-three firms but "only one store has done half-way right." "City employment increased, but increase from one to two can be an increase of 100%."

NAACP President Dr. C. Miles Smith called for a Sacrificial Easter, with purchases of food and medicine only.

The Reverend Sam Williams, co-chairman of the SLC, concluded the meeting with this statement:

> "The Summit Leadership Conference wishes to reaffirm its position as set out in the document, ACTION FOR DEMOCRACY. In that document it was made very clear that we are interested only in the total desegregation of our city. This has not yet been accomplished. We shall not stop until this is accomplished. We cannot stop. No one should ask or even expect us to stop. The desire for freedom is crying out too loud in our breasts for us to stop now. We wish to make it clear also that we believe in and shall practice non-violence as we keep up our struggle for our rights. It is our Constitutional right to assemble and to seek redress of our grievances. So when it is thought by us to be important and necessary to the reaching of our goal of all citizenship to demonstrate, we shall do it. They will be peaceful from our side. If there is any disorder, it will come from that element of our society which is not in accord with all citizens enjoying citizenship rights which they enjoy. We shall expect that the officers of the law will want to arrest them and not us as disturbers of the peace. We expect this because we think that law should not be used to discriminate against any citizen or be used to enforce the unconstitutional action of another against a citizen exercising his rights."

XXX

On Friday, February 14, Negro ministers walked through town to City Hall and to the Chamber of Commerce, left statements saying they would call for a boycott of Atlanta stores.

On Saturday, February 15, 120 Negro adults met, most of them doctors and dentists, marched around downtown Atlanta, and about thirty faculty members of Atlanta University picketed in front of Grady Hospital, protesting segregation of patients, and pointing out that in three instances recently members of the faculty had required emergency treatment and the question of race was raised in connection with medical treatment.

Sunday, February 16: Leaflets were distributed at Negro and white churches calling for support of the boycott called for by the NAACP, saying

> "Our common sins before God call us to sacrificially suffer with those that suffer. All citizens are asked to buy only necessities such as food and medicine until after Easter."

The statement of the Georgia Students for Human Rights says ". . . If you believe that segregation is evil then you must speak out now. Segregated restaurants and hotels exist in our city because white people patronize them. . . . We will not eat at white-only restaurants; we will picket them. We support the right of peaceful assembly and we practice it. . . . We are students in Georgia. Most of us are Southerners. We are not ashamed to admit a wrong; we are not ashamed of our heritage. We ask for our Southern brothers to live up to the courage of their traditions and speak up for that which we all know is right."

XXXI

February 17-21: During this period hearings on the plea in abatement and the trial of Miss Mardon Walker, for trespassing, took place in Judge Pye's court. Much of the cross-examination was about events in and around Leb's Restaurant on January 25 and 26. Police Captain Little testified that the situation was such on Saturday night that "police could have lost control" but he agreed that they did not. When he testified that Jim Forman had not been "non-violent," the attorney asked him "even when three policemen had firm hold of him?" Captain Little then said that even if three policemen had a person, if that person knew Judo he could get away. When he was asked if Mr. Forman had a knowledge of Judo, he said that he was sure [certain SNCC leaders whose names he called] did. (Mr . Forman says that had he been in town he would have challenged those statements.)

There was considerable cross-examination about what took place in and around Leb's Restaurant on January 25. The defense attorney's objections that these were events at another place at another time at which the defendant was not present (she was outside Leb's and the manager said that she came to the window with messages for those inside) were overruled.

On Friday, February 21, Miss Walker was found guilty by an all-white jury and given the maximum misdemeanor sentence by Judge Pye--six months in jail, twelve months in state prison (public works) and $1000 fine.

Appeal bond was set at $15,000, unencumbered property in Fulton County. Appeal for a new trial has been set before Judge Pye for April 24. Miss Walker has returned to Connecticut College in New London, Connecticut.

In August 1963, Attorneys Donald Hollowell and Howard Moore, Jr., who have handled all the cases reported here, were ordered by Judge

Pye to appear before him to show cause why they should not be cited for contempt of Court, when they moved that he disqualify himself as Judge for the Ashton Jones case on grounds of racial prejudice. The hearing has never been held but the matter is still pending. After refusing several attempts to satisfy the $5000 appeal bond set for the Rev. Jones (including cash), Judge Pye on March 3 accepted $5000 property bond posted by a white woman and Rev. Jones was released after 188 days of "dead time." His conviction is still on appeal.

During Miss Walker's trial, a white professor from Spelman College was called as a character witness. When asked questions about his organizational affiliations, he volunteered the information that he was not a member of the Communist party, nor his wife, nor his two year old child . . . When asked why he brought this up, he answered that in some Southern courts they might try to impune the character of the witness.

He was held in contempt of court and sentenced to twenty days in jail. When the Rabbi of the Temple of which he was a member and others appealed to the Judge, he allowed the Professor to apologize to the Court and the matter was dropped. The hearing on contempt charges for Attorneys Hollowell and Moore has never been held, but is still pending.

XXXI

On Friday, March 6, the first Negro to go on trial before Judge Pye on an anti-trespass charge, Miss Debbie Amis, a field secretary for SNCC was called. Early in the proceedings, attorneys Hollowell and Moore announced that they were withdrawing from her case. The Judge examined the bond which had been posted at the time of her arrest last summer and announced that the property securing the bond had too many encumbrances against it (numbers of which had been posted since last summer) that it was worthless, and set new bond at $7000. Miss Amis was taken to Fulton County Jail to await continuation of her trial. Trials for others arrested last summer and in January were scheduled to be continued March 10, and rescheduled for continuation in April.

XXXIII

On Friday, February 21, the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce confirmed that it had invited Negro businesses to join the Chamber. The Executive Vice-President of the Chamber said they were interested "only in the economic growth of the city." Chamber spokesmen have explained that all persons or firms which join must be invited to join. The Chamber does conduct membership drives from time to time.

XXXIV

Thursday, March 12: Attorneys appealed to the federal courts to take jurisdiction of anti-trespass cases.

On March 29, the U. S. Supreme Court is scheduled to hear an appeal from the grade-a-year plan for Atlanta school desegregation.

A Kennedy Plaza Planned by Dallas On Full City Block

NY Times 9/8/64

DALLAS, Sept. 7 (AP)—Dallas has earmarked a full city block and gathered more than $225,000 in its move to erect a memorial to President Kennedy, assassinated here last Nov. 22 as he rode in a motorcade.

The block, within earshot of the shooting site, will be cleared of several small, unsightly buildings and converted into the John F. Kennedy Plaza, an area of greenery around what Mrs. Kennedy has asked to be a "modest and dignified" marker.

Part of the $225,000 will go for establishing the plaza and monument. The remainder will be given the Kennedy Library in Boston. The library is expected to open in three years.

Dallas leaders turned their attention to establishing a memorial less than a week after Mr. Kennedy died. The Dallas Citizens' John F. Kennedy Memorial Committee was formed at that time.

The campaign brought contributions from thousands of school children and citizens and more than 500 businesses.

"The response has been very impressive, as we knew it would be," said W. Dawson Sterling, an insurance executive who heads the memorial committee.

NYT 9/11/64

WEST GETS MOST OF SCIENCE FUNDS

California Leads States in Study of U.S. Spending

By JOHN W. FINNEY

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10—A Congressional survey has established that there is a sharp geographical disparity in the distribution of Federal research and developments dollars, with nine states, led by California, receiving the bulk of the money.

There also is a heavy regional concentration of the Federal support, with much of the money going to industries on the East and West Coasts. Within the academic community, it was found that there was a concentration of the money in a relatively few schools.

These were among the principal findings in a survey conducted by the House Space Subcommittee on Science, Research and Development. A preliminary report was made today by the subcommittee chairman, Representative Emilio Q. Daddario, Democrat of Connecticut, in a speech prepared for a scientific conference in Schenectady, N. Y.

By themselves, the findings were not too surprising, for it has long been evident that a heavy regional concentration was developing in Federal support for science and technology. This has been a trend that has caused discomfiture to politicians from the have-not regions and concern to the scientific policymakers.

What is significant about the survey, however, is that it provides the first definitive, Government-wide evidence on the extent of this concentration. Until the subcommittee study, the Executive Branch had not made, or at least had not made public, any Government-wide survey of the distribution of the research and development dollars.

Concern Is Indicated

The fact that the subcommittee undertook the survey indicates the growing Congressional concern over the concentration. That concern goes beyond the complaints of some Congressmen, particularly from the Middle West, that their regions or states are being neglected. Rather, it involves a basic policy issue confronting both Congress and the Executive Branch of how best to use the Federal support to promote the economic and educational growth of the nation.

With its complex of aerospace industries and universities that serve as managers of several large Government laboratories, California stands far above all the other states in her share of Federal research and development dollars. In the fiscal year of 1963—the last year for which complete figures are available—California received 38.4 per cent of the total. The Government spent $12 billion for research and development in that year. Since then the annual total has risen to the $15 billion level.

Ranking second, far behind California, was New York with 9.2 per cent, and in third was Massachusetts with 4.6 per cent.

After these three states, accounting for 52.2 per cent of the total, the distribution falls off rapidly among the remaining states. Pennsylvania was fourth with 3.5 per cent, followed by Maryland and Texas with 3.3 per cent each. Washington with 3.2, New Jersey with 2.9 and Florida with 2.5.

Together these nine states accounted for 70.9 per cent of the total. The 41 states remaining had less than 2.5 per cent each.

On a regional basis, the Pacific Coast states accounted for 41.8 per cent of the total. Ranking behind them were the Middle Atlantic states, 15.7 per cent; the Mountain region, 8.7; the South Atlantic, 8.5; the East North Central, 6.6; New England, 6.1; the West South Central, 5.5; the West North Central, 3.6; and the East South Central, 2.8.

Tax-Exempt Status Queried:

Hunt's Propaganda Foundation Under Congressional Fire

Congressional investigators are probing the tax-exempt status of a foundation set up by Texas Oil Billionaire H. L. Hunt which has poured out a steady stream of right-wing propaganda through radio and television programs, books, pamphlets and newspapers.

Hunt, described by Time magazine as "the big daddy to many a far-right crusade," set up Facts Forum in 1951 and was the principal financial contributor to its broadcasts and publications portraying the nation in the grip of a Communist conspiracy and the income tax as the fount of all evil.

In 1958, Hunt changed it name to the Life Line Foundation, a self-described "patriotic, educational and religious program."

Rep. Wright Patman (D-Tex.), who is directing a House Small Business subcommittee investigation of tax-exempt foundations, drew from Internal Revenue Service officials an acknowledgment that an IRS examiner three years ago recommended revocation of Life Line's tax-exempt status, although the agency has not yet acted on it.

Evidence in Record

Patman put into the hearing record data showing that:

- Direct contributions to Hunt's foundations—presumably deducted from taxable income of the donors—totaled $3.05 million in fiscal years 1951 through 1960, of which Hunt contributed $2.9 million. Among the listed donors were Gulf Oil and other oil companies.
- During a three-year period in the 1950's, 114 corporations and individuals contributed $274,000 for subscriptions to Facts Forum News. In addition to Hunt, who gave $100,000 of the total, major donations were made by the First National Bank of Dallas, with $33,000, and the Continental Supply Co. of Dallas, a division of Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co., $35,000. Other corporate donors of subscriptions included Sears Roebuck & Co., whose former board chairman, Gen. Robert E. Wood, served on the advisory boards of both Facts Forum and Life Line.

"Each of the donors no doubt took the maximum charitable deductions on their income tax returns or deducted such contributions as business expense," Patman declared.

He said committee investigators have been unable to discover who received the subscriptions.

From the committee hearings, this picture emerges:

Shift in Financing

While Facts Forum was primarily financed through contributions, mostly from Hunt himself, Life Line's revenue comes primarily from commercial sponsorship of its broadcasts—with the largest group of sponsors composed of companies owned or controlled by Hunt. During the 1962 fiscal year, income from radio and television programs came to more than $335,000.

Patman also produced tax data showing that Life Line had received $118,000 from sales of its tri-weekly newspaper in 1962, with the Hunt companies by far the largest purchasers. A similar pattern showed up in purchases of books from the foundation.

According to Group Research, Inc., an authority on a network of right-wing organizations, the shift in emphasis appears to bear out [illegible] ness use its $11 billion-a-year [illegible] vertising budget to combat the viewpoint of "the mistaken."

Group Research pointed out that by Life Line's own definition, "mistaken is the title which Life Line has fixed in the public mind as a specific, but non-libelous designation for all enemies of freedom—Communists, fellow-travelers, etc., leaving them to classify themselves."

Thus, in Life Line propaganda quoted in a Senate speech last year by Sen. Maurine Neuberger (D-Ore.), statements such as these are made:

"As anti-Communist sentiment grows stronger in the United States, the 'mistaken' forces seeking to end freedom feel the damage to their cause. . . .

Step to World Conquest

"The Second World War was but another step in the program of the 'mistaken' to conquer the entire world."

As Mrs. Neuberger pointed out, the use of the phrase "is Hunt's not-so-subtle way of accusing anyone who disagrees with him of being a Communist without risking a libel suit. But the vicious innuendo is no less vicious because it is put into this kind of transparent code."

The Oregon senator pointed out that the tax-exempt status of extremist foundations means that other [illegible]

"There is probably no one who gets more radical right-wing propaganda value for his tax-exempt dollar than Haraldson Lafayette Hunt," she declared.

With tax-free contributions and advertising charged off as business expenses, "Hunt indulges his urge to convince his fellow citizens that the U.S. government is so thickly infiltrated with Communists that it is practically Communist now, and that any man or woman who favors medicare, foreign aid and virtually any other social welfare measure which you might care to name, is an enemy of freedom."

Patman prodded the IRS to speed up its decision on whether the Life Line Foundation should continue in a tax-exempt status, charging that the agency appears to be buried "in the quicksand of inertia."

Acting IRS Dir. Bertrand M. Harding conceded that the agency is "not exactly proud of our record in the past" but is proceeding actively in an investigation of controversial foundations.

In the course of its current investigation, Harding said, it has uncovered such data as purchases of a John Birch Society magazine by an oil company "concealed in crude oil purchases" in the company's records. He did not identify the company.

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By LOUIS M. KOHLMEIER
Staff Reporter of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

AUSTIN, Texas — The first serious effort to break the local television broadcasting monopoly—that has been enjoyed by KTBC-TV, a station owned by the family of Lyndon Johnson, is being mounted—and by a man the President has reason to know well: 42-year-old John Russell Kingsbery.

Back in 1941 it was Mr. Johnson, then a Congressman, who appointed the youthful Mr. Kingsbery to the U.S. Naval Academy at Annapolis. (He soon dropped out for reasons of health.)

Not much more than a year later it was the young man's father, E. G. Kingsbery, who helped the Johnsons get into the broadcasting business. According to the elder Mr. Kingsbery, the Congressman approached him just before Christmas in 1942, reminded him of the Annapolis appointment, remarked that Mr. Kingsbery was a member of a syndicate that held an option to buy little radio station KTBC—and said he himself wanted to get into the business.

E. G. Kingsbery recalls that he put Mr. Johnson in touch with the syndicate lawyer. The upshot was that the Johnsons bought the radio station, in Mrs. Johnson's name. The Johnson broadcasting venture grew mightily, adding its TV station a dozen years ago. The Kingsberys figured their debt had been discharged.

Kingsbery Backs Goldwater

The year 1964 finds John Kingsbery demonstrating his sense of independence from LBJ in a notable political way: He's chairman of the local Goldwater for President committee.

And, attacking from the economic flank, John Kingsbery is president of Southwest Republic Corp., which by January aims to have station KHFI-TV broadcasting programs in competition with the Johnson station. On a prominent hilltop just one mile north of Mount Larson, which for years has been crowned by the Johnson station's broadcasting facility, which is Austin's only TV transmitting tower, work is currently being rushed to create a rival tower rising exactly as high—2,049 feet above sea level.

The next big question is: Can the Kingsbery station win a large enough audience to compete profitably with the Johnson station? Hopes for doing so rest heavily on two plans:

Acquiring some network programs. Right now all three networks—CBS, NBC, ABC—are signed up by the Johnson station.

Riding piggyback on a cable-TV system in which the Johnson station holds a major interest. This is complicated and requires explanation.

UHF Channels Never Used

The fact is that the Federal Communications Commission never has assigned more than a single ordinary or very-high-frequency TV channel to Austin; the Johnsons hold that one and there isn't any indication the Government intends to grant another to anyone else. What the Kingsbery group has picked up is one of the two ultra-high-frequency channels that were also allocated to Austin back in 1952 but have never been used.

These have been rated highly unappealing—until now—because few householders have had television sets that could receive UHF broadcasts. A survey about a year ago showed only 8% of the 205,000 TV homes in the Austin market had sets that could pick up UHF as well as standard broadcasts. But the prospect is for that proportion to gradually increase, because Federal legislation effective last May requires that every new set be manufactured to pick up all channels.

At the beginning, though, the Kingsbery UHF station will depend heavily on getting its audience via a community antenna cable TV system. This service sprang up in Austin last year so that people willing to pay a fee to escape single-station fare could have out-of-town programs brought into their homes by wire. The service, however, is required by city franchise to carry also any locally broadcast television. So Mr. Kingsbery's new broadcasting venture is counting on this audience in its drive to compete with the Johnson station.

Station Holds Option on Cable TV

Ironically, the Johnson station has a big interest in the cable-TV system that will thus be "used" by its fledgling competitor. The station holds an option to take 50% ownership of Capital Cable Co. And Capital Cable, in turn, has arranged to buy up a second cable-TV concern, TV Cable of Austin, Inc., though the merger won't be announced officially until after the Presidential election. The two companies' combined audience of paid subscribers numbered only about 5,000 at recent count, but the aim is to reach a far larger number as more cable lines are laid through the city.

"We automatically can count cable subscribers as viewers," says one of the Kingsberry group.

The problem of network affiliation is less settled. Without it, promoters of the new station figure it could survive on movies and local talent, but they are pressing for some link with NBC, a subsidiary of Radio Corp. of America, or ABC, a division of American Broadcasting-Paramount Theatres, Inc., which are currently hooked up only with the Johnson station. CBS, the third major network, is a division of Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

ABC officials say it would be "premature" to predict what they will do. At NBC, spokesmen indicate they will continue giving the Johnson station first choice of their programs, but will probably be willing to grant the leftovers to its new rival.

Conservative Voice

Though the new station isn't intended to help elect Barry Goldwater—and will be on the air too late to do so, in any case—it is definitely intended to air a conservative voice.

"We feel there has been a void in public affairs programing, the opportunity for qualified local people to speak out on local, state and national issues," says Allen Heard, executive vice president of Southwest Republic Corp. The station plans panel discussions, and will editorialize.

Like John Kingsbery, Mr. Heard is an active Republican. So is another member of the ownership group, Rod Kennedy, who owned an FM radio station (KHFI) being brought into the company. Another, Marion Findlay, an insurance executive, has just finished four years as Travis County Republican chairman.

Five others count themselves as Democrats, but only one of these, Ralph Janes, Jr., has come out for Mr. Johnson. The others are John W. Stayton, Bryant M. Collins, Victor Brooks and the elder Mr. Kingsbery. All are businessmen.

The two Kingsberys, operating under the name Featherlite Cos., run five concrete-block plants and two lightweight-aggregate construction-material plants in Texas, along with a steel fabrication factory. They also have ranching interests in Texas and Arizona.

Kingsbery Lived in Arizona

Slender, soft-spoken John Kingsbery went to Arizona in 1947 after serving in the Air Force and attending the University of Texas. He was seeking escape from an allergy, but his years out there took him into hotel and restaurant operations, banking, ranching—and enthusiasm for Barry Goldwater. When Mr. Goldwater was running for the Phoenix city council in 1949 one of his workers was Mr. Kingsbery.

The latter's new Austin venture will bill itself as "the most powerful station in Texas." It will operate with 565 kilowatts of power. Actually, though, UHF broadcasts require more power than standard stations to reach a comparable audience; the Kingsbery station will probably cover a slightly smaller broadcast area than the Johnson station reaches with its 316 kilowatts.

Southwest Republic picked up the TV construction permit last December. Then it not only took in the FM radio station but agreed to buy a standard AM radio station, KASE. All three will operate under the KHFI call letters.

The nine owners have invested $400,000 of their own money and committed a total of $1,250,000. The financing includes credit from equipment suppliers and some borrowing from banks outside Austin.

See p. 4

ADDRESS MADE BY DR. TILMAN C. COTHRAN
TO THE
1964-65 SERIES OF THE
BUTLER STREET YMCA'S HUNGRY CLUB

September 30, 1964

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONSEQUENCES OF A CHANGING SOCIETY

Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen of the radio and of this distinguished audience: It is a distinct honor to have the privilege of giving the first address of the new Hungry Club series. For 18 years, the YMCA's Hungry Club has provided Atlanta's most famous and scholarly public affairs forum, characterized by freedom of participation, freedom of speech, and the finest example of democratic traditions. It is my assigned task to investigate with you the topic, "Social and Economic Consequences of a Changing Society". Possibly, the facts and discussion contained in this address represent a modern-day horror story. It is a story of aimlessness and confusion.

Modern society is changing at a more rapid rate than it has at any period in the totality of our national history. In the past, it has been fashionable to explain change in terms of urbanization, mechanization, migration, unionization, education and decolonialization. To this valid array of casual forces underlying societal dynamics, we may add the new super-forces of automation, legislation (civil rights), judicial decisions, urban renewal, and the Negro's failure to continue cooperating with segregation. In a period of accelerated change, what are some of the major consequences? What factors deflect desirable democratic change? How can the problems of transition to a greater consistency between behavior and values be resolved with a minimum of confusion, rioting, bloodshed, and damage to the human personality?

In any discussion of these questions, our changing society must be analyzed in terms of short-run and long-run consequences. While dependent upon short-run results, the long-run consequences represent the ultimate in goal achievement. In the long-run, race will disappear as a significant social force in the ordering of relations between the races. However, since the anti-intellectual influence of race cannot be dissipated in the near future, our immediate concern is with short-run social consequences of interaction on Negro society.

Using social in the broad sense, a major short-run consequence of change is the ultimate decay or drastic alteration of many Negro and white voluntary associations and institutions. Negroes declare a fervent allegiance to the objectives of an integrated society, and yet they cling tenaciously to status-giving Negro organizations and institutions. In an integrated society, there is no place for all-Negro social orders such as clubs, organizations, associations, fraternities, sororities, lodges, and economic, religious, political, and educational institutions.

The Negro's dilemma stems from the conflict between his desire for integration on the one hand and his emotional involvement in a network of organizations and informal social relationships which permits and encourages him to remain within the confines of Negro society for all his primary relationships and most of his secondary relationships. In the Negro's contact with the white world, his self-esteem suffers from the hurts of discrimination and from a sense of powerlessness. This feeling of non-existence was expressed eloquently by W. E. B. Du Bois as a "thick sheet of invisible but horribly tangible plate glass between Negroes and the world," by Ralph Ellison's metaphor, "I am invisible...simply because people refuse to see

me", and by James Baldwin's theme of "facelessness" or "nobody knows my name"—white or Negro. To survive the blows to his ego, the Negro rushes back to his organizations and institutions where he is somebody, where he is president, or an important official, and where his ego finds expression in relatively free competition for status.

A few randomly selected examples will validate the point. Dr. King, Jr. has said that 11:00 o'clock on Sunday morning is the most segregated hour in America. Many white churches ignore their essential Christian mission of saving souls, although souls are colorless. However, it is equally true that many Negro churches, often serving as staging areas for attacks against a satanic segregation, have not shown great interest in the integration of their congregations. In a recent study of desegregation priorities, it was surprising to observe that Negroes were least willing to integrate their churches. In addition to the religious function, Negro churches offer educational and political experiences; they provide leadership opportunities; and they are status-giving institutions. Are Negro churches willing to desegregate? We must, you know.

In the political arena, we want to be full-fledged Democrats or Republicans, but are we willing to accept the fact that our various voter leagues, parties, and clubs are inconsistent with full integration into the major political parties? Political integration would reduce Negro leadership opportunities to the level of tokenism, but we subconsciously refuse to admit the inevitable.

In addition to this point, another consequence of integration will be a realignment of political forces, especially in Atlanta. In the past, Negro and Northside voters have combined to give Atlanta a progressive city

government. This confluence of voting patterns was based on a happy coincidence and not on an identity of interest between Negroes and wealthy whites. Northside voters went "law and order" but not necessarily equal opportunity. Negroes want equality and justice which are facilitated by law and order. The basic conflict of economic and racial interests between Negroes and Northside whites was made painfully evident through the Northside's endorsement of Judge Pye in both the September 9 and 23 elections. The real difference in racial attitudes for the various white classes is largely a matter of differential expression. Economically and culturally, Negroes and lower class whites have a natural common interest which is perverted by the emotions of racial prejudice. In an integrated society, where lower class whites recognize this identity of interests, Negro and lower class white voters will constitute an unbeatable political coalition.

Moreover, if integrated education continues, will Negro schools and colleges become casualties of societal change? Do Negro professional people really want integration? As early as January, 1947, E. Franklin Frazier wrote an article, "Human: All too Human," in which he advanced the thesis that Negro business and professional people are not unswerving in their support of integration. He argued that Negro Community, would lose their jobs; that Negro business and professional people—such as lawyers and doctors enjoy a captive clientele and are able to thrive, although they often render mediocre services and goods.

Dr. Letson of the Atlanta Public School System admitted before members of the Summit Leadership Conference that, if the same criteria were applied in the hiring of Negro and white teachers, approximately 90 percent of the Negro teachers would not be employed. The benign employment of Negro

teachers who do not meet minimum standards cannot be tolerated in an integrated school and should not be tolerated in any school. The application of reasonable standards to all teachers would reduce the number of Negro teachers in the short-run in spite of grave teacher shortages; but, since test performance is not an indication of ability, the number of Negro teachers would increase in the long-run.

In our changing society there is serious concern for the future of Negro colleges. Northern colleges and universities are making special efforts to recruit qualified Negro professors, even to the extent of preferential employment. A few Southern colleges and universities have begun to employ Negroes as teachers. In addition to this, Northern and Southern colleges and universities have become active competitors for the best Negro students. Recently, several Southern universities--such as Duke, Emory, and Tulane, received large foundation grants for the expressed purpose of recruiting qualified Negro students. If white institutions succeed in luring the best Negro students and the best Negro professors, what then is the future of the Negro college? Negro colleges are not likely to take this double-pronged attack without fighting back. The consequences of this change are that predominantly Negro colleges will up-grade instruction and facilities, seek meaningful public and foundation support, recruit white students, and become community colleges where there is no competition from an existing white institution. Within the past five years, Negro colleges in border states have enrolled large numbers of white students. Other Negro colleges, especially private colleges, may have to consolidate in order to survive.

Many of the consequences of integration appear ominous. The white

movement to the surburbs, housing segregation, and poverty are creating grave obstacles for Democracy. Let us see how the flight of whites from central-city not only counteracts the integration process but also creates new and serious problems. Between 1940-1950 in the central-cities, of the fifteen largest metropolitan areas, whites increased by 3.7 percent and Negroes by 67.8 percent. Making allowances for some future reurbanization of white suburbanites, it is estimated by Printer's Ink, January 19, 1962, that within the next 35 years many large cities will have the following percentages of non-white population; Atlanta and Chicago, 50 percent; St. Louis and Detroit, 40 percent; and Cleveland, Philadelphia, Memphis, and New Orleans will approach 50 percent.

The domination of central-city by Negroes and lower class whites has many consequences. It means the decline in central-city's department stores, hotels, and institutions servicing businesses; it means that central-city's businesses will become more vulnerable to economic boycotts by either Negroes or whites; it means reducing the city's tax base and increasing the Negro's political power; it means isolated Negro economic and social life de facto segregation, and invidious influence on justice and civil rights; and it means limited desegregation for small numbers of Negroes and continued segregation for the masses of Negroes. If this point sounds like the words of a former mayor of Atlanta, the resemblance is only superficial. It does not matter where white people live so long as residential location is a function of economic and cultural determinants and not a function of race.

Another factor contributing to the mutilation of civil rights and the dehumanization of the Negro is residential segregation. As a consequence of federal housing programs since the mid-thirties and the Negro's physical visibility, Negro reservations are more rigidly segregated today than they

were at any period since slavery. Indians have clearly defined reservations, but Negro reservations shift according to the whims of city planners, real estate brokers, and white home owners. "The mere presence of a Negro in a white neighborhood unleashes fears and hatreds of the most elemental sort, and leads almost without exception to an exodus of the white residents." Since there are some Negroes with money and culture, one of the most serious barriers to equal opportunity and equal justice is segregated housing. Segregated housing means de facto educational segregation; it means restricted job opportunities; it means exessive rental, high home purchase price, and slums; and worst of all, it means apathy, lack of motivation, self-hatred, and hatred of the white man. This stifling of ambition, killing of the spirit, and suffusing the whole personality and despair and emptiness doom many Negroes to defeat and humiliation. From his daily diet of insult and embarrassment, from what Hylan Lewis calls, "frustrated victims of middle-class values," the Negro strikes out blindly and randomly through crime, illegitimacy, defiance of white morality, dropping out of school, social protest, and riots.

A final factor negating the ideal of an integrated society is poverty. Neither the Negro's lack of education and training nor the inadequate growth of the economy entirely accounts for his poverty. In fact, contrary to popular opinion, the Negro's economic status relative to that of whites has deteriorated in the past ten years. His family income dropped from its high of 57 percent of white income in 1952 to 53 percent in 1962. Two out of three Negro families earn less than $4,000 a year and approximately 12 to 15 percent of Negro males are unemployed. Statistics are not necessary to say that many Negroes with education and training are unable to put their

skills to work. Is there any wonder that poverty riots, characterized by looting, have occured in nine Northern cities? The tragedy of the riots is ~~twofold;~~ poverty, in the midst of affluent society, is social dynamite and the civil rights protest movement is falsely blamed. Americans exhibit an uncanny proclivity for giving the wrong reasons for social consequences. The scape goats are integrationists, communists, outsiders, fringe elements, agitators, starry eyed reformers, or violators of the Constitution. The Hoover Report supports our contention that the summer riots were a leaderless explosion of teenagers and lower class Negroes expressing defiance against the depravity of the slums, unemployment, authority, and the lack of identity of "facelessness".

If the Negro's long-run goal is ultimate integration, it means the decline and eventual disappearance of race consciousness and pride. Carter G. Woodson and others have given us knowledge of our achievements and we are confident that we are a people with a worthy past. But now, as the Negro stands before the crumbling walls of segregation, as he stands at the threshold of a "New World A-Coming," and as he becomes a Negro American rather than an American Negro with emphasis placed on American and not on Negro, race pride cannot survive unless we maintain subtle segregation and rigid racial categories. It cannot survive in a "color-blind" society.

Finally, how can the transition to the "great society" be achieved with a minimum of difficulty? We suggest the following propositions. The change toward integration--now quite evident for all to see--dictates, in the long-run, that Negroes and whites free themselves from excessive race pride and shift their emotional allegiance to being an American first and foremost. America must approximate Brazil where, according to D. Pierson

in Negroes in Brazil, "A Negro with money is a white man and a white man without money is a Negro." Already, there is sufficient identity between the Negro and white classes for a transference of allegiance from racial issues to class issues to occur.

Short-run solutions for a society free of race consciousness include Whitney Young's suggestion for huge "crash programs" in housing and education. Token educational integration and employment up-grading reveal the Ghetto and life on "Negro reservations" as the central deterrents to integration. Public and private housing must be desegregated NOW; the Federal Government must supplement its relatively weak Civil Rights Act to eliminate segregated housing; whites must be taught not to run at the sight of Negro families moving in their neighborhoods; and Negroes must stop rushing to pay exhorbitant prices for abandoned white homes. In education, we must insist not only for integrated education but also educators must educate for racial tolerance and for adjustibility in an integrated society. A sound education is more important than tests of legal skill and the provincialism of the neighborhood school concept.

In the short-run, employers cannot become completely color blind; they must seek out qualified Negroes for skilled and white collar positions. Unions must become truly integrated and apprenticeship programs must desegregate beyond mere tokenism. The war on poverty must be genuine and effective if capitalism and democracy are to survive. In the political arena, we must resist extremist minorities, even when they are a majority as in Mississippi, and in other Southern States, and deal promptly and firmly with violators of civil rights. In the social and psychological spheres, equal opportunity must be made meaningful in the lives of the Negro masses in order to provide

them a basis for identity, respect for self and respect for law and order.

In the beautiful poetic lines of John Donne--"No man is an island, entire of itself; every man is a part in and of the universe, a part of the main; any man's death diminishes me, because I am involved in Mankind, and, therefore never send to know for whom the bell tolls; it tolls for thee."

If what we facetiously called, in the beginning, a horror story has, in effect, a germ of truth, Negroes must correct their myopic vision of the future. For, unless race consciousness, poverty, and tokenism are eliminated, equality of opportunity within the broader American society becomes sheer mockery and the Negro Protest Movement to revitalize basic democratic and Christian principles become a mere exercise in futility. Do not send to know for whom the bell tolls; it tolls for thee!

Nov 24, 1964

The Atlanta Journal

"Covers Dixie Like the Dew"

Since 1883

Jack Tarver, President • Jack Spalding, Editor

City Election Change Would Be Unwise

FOR THE sake of appealing simplicity, Atlanta could be about to make one of the worst governmental mistakes of its history.

The Atlanta Election Law Study Committee has recommended that city primaries be abolished. This would affect the election of aldermen, members of the board of education and, most importantly in this case, mayors.

The Democratic and Republican primaries for local offices are not involved in this. They are for such offices as state legislative and congressional seats.

The city primary, in contrast, is non-partisan or, more accurately, non-party. A wise decision many years ago made it so. The idea was that, as Mayor Emeritus William B. Hartsfield used to say, there is nothing Republican or Democratic about sewers and streets.

The non-partisan city primary was created to enable Democrats and Republicans alike, without party label, to run for city office. They have done so in the primary, and usually the general election that followed the primary has been meaningless.

In 1961, however, the voters had a great inconvenience. They first voted in the primary. Then they had to vote in a primary runoff, since many candidates in multi-candidate races (including the one for mayor) had failed to receive majorities. Then came the general election, in which the primary winners were chosen again.

The inconvenience of having to vote three times has now brought the proposal that the primary be abolished. Decisions would be made in the general election and in a general election runoff.

This change has appeal, because it would prevent three city votes in one year.

We believe, however, that this change could be a serious error in judgment.

One reason Atlanta has had good government is that its mayors have been men of the center, representing a consensus of the entire electorate and not just one wing of it.

Our progress could have been jolted by the election of a man representing no one but a part of the white community or no one but a part of the Negro community.

It is possible that, with several candidates running for mayor and the moderate vote split, the support of the two men reaching the runoff might be altogether unrepresentative of the city at large. Atlanta then would have to choose one of these men, and the unfortunate fact is that racial considerations might suddenly become paramount.

If that happened under the present system, the general election would remain. A candidate more representative of the entire city might be entered to oppose the primary winner. Given such a choice, Atlanta has always chosen the more representative man.

If we eliminate any chance of that third vote, as now proposed, we will be taking a shocking risk.

We believe the primary is the best place to decide Atlanta elections.

We suggest, however, that the primary and general election be retained, with a very substantial entrance fee provided for the general election. This would discourage the entry of candidates in that election except under the extraordinary circumstances we have mentioned.

Nov. 24, 1964

Drop of Primaries Supported for City

Local Welfare Comes First, Solons Told

By RALEIGH BRYANS

Nonpartisan city elections "mean good government in Atlanta" and they shouldn't be abandoned now that a real two-party system appears to be developing in Georgia and the South, a woman member of an elections study committee told Fulton legislators Tuesday.

Mrs. Margaret MacDougald answered a question posed her by one of the legislators, Sen. Leroy R. Johnson. Why get away from partisan elections just when a two-party system seems to be developing, the senator asked in so many words.

Mrs. MacDougald replied that she was "convinced that for good government local issues should be separated from national issues" and hence that position which national parties take on the latter issues are of no significance in local elections.

"I think there is wisdom in putting the welfare of the city before the welfare of a political party," she added. And she said "progressive cities" all over the country "separate local elections from national elections."

MRS. MacDOUGALD in effect upheld the nonpartisan primaries which have been conducted in Atlanta since 1953. But the purpose of her appearance at a public hearing held by local legislators was to ask for the abolition of primaries at the city level.

She came as spokesman for the Atlanta Election Law Study Committee, a group created by legislators in 1962. That committee long since has recommended that the city convert to a nonpartisan municipal election that in effect combines the primary and general election now standard.

Sen. Johnson asked whether the city might not be abandoning an important "safeguard" against a bad administration if it abandoned primaries.

AS THE SENATOR said, the voters have an "out" at present if the nonpartisan primary results in the nomination of an "undesirable" man for mayor. They can put up an independent to oppose that nominee in the general election and maybe win.

Shouldn't voters keep that arrangement as a safety measure? he asked.

Mrs. MacDougald said this had been discussed extensively by members of her study committee and those members finally had concluded that the answer is no.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1964.

H. L. Hunt, 75, Writing Column for Newspapers

Special to The New York Times

HOUSTON, Dec. 5 — H. L. Hunt of Dallas, one of the richest men in the world, has become a newspaper columnist.

The oilman, who is 75 years old and who has long dabbled in politics, is offering a weekly column to non-daily newspapers and a five-times-a-week column to about 150 daily papers throughout the nation.

Sample columns are being distributed from his Dallas office on a six-week free-trial basis. Following the trial period, papers can purchase the column for fees ranging from 50 cents to $20 a week, depending on the publication's circulation.

The Houston Chronicle, largest newspaper in Texas, was the first daily to accept the column —at $5 a week.

Mr. Hunt was so delighted with The Chronicle's acceptance that he had copies made of the telegram of notification and sent them to his mother-in-law and sister.

Although Mr. Hunt has used ghost writers from time to time to help him with his books and essays and occasional newspaper offerings, he is writing his column himself.

However, his office staff is kept busy helping him with his sometimes awkward syntax, and with the job of rewriting the columns so that each is about 225 words long, and completely to Mr. Hunt's liking.

The white-haired Mr. Hunt, who gained widespread notice for his sponsorship of Life Line, an ultraconservative radio program and newsletter, has made most of his millions as an independent oil producer.

His columns, the first of which was for Dec. 1 release, are tidbits of homily, reminiscence, and rather homespun opinion on the issues of the day.

His first offering was entitled: "Freedom Is Joyous."

The New York Times

H. L. Hunt

In it Mr. Hunt said: "An attitude of joy has ever been the rightful experience of those who conquer new heights. In Freedom, as elsewhere, nothing succeeds like success and victory is stimulating."

The second column deals with one of Mr. Hunt's pet themes. It is his opinion that the word "constructive" would be a more palatable term than "conservative."

He writes: "Conservative suggests Tory, mossback and Old Guard at its worst, and its very best safety, reliability, soundness, veracity and other virtues which, however commendable, somehow lack romance."

In another column, recalling his early years as a cotton farmer before he struck oil, Mr. Hunt said he has rejected offers from persons seeking to write his biography "because I deplore success stories."

Other columns oppose coexistence, disarmament, and foreign-aid, or they praise the virtues of free enterprise, fiscal economy, and low taxes.

A spokesman in Mr. Hunt's office said none of the newspapers to which the sample columns had been sent had rejected it. Although the spokesman would not name them, several newspapers besides The Chronicle have indicated a desire to purchase the column on a five-a-week basis, he said.

Mr. Hunt does not expect to make much, if any, profit from his column, a spokesman said. It does fulfill, at least in part, a lifelong ambition to be a professional writer.

REMEMBER THE NEEDIEST!

Dallas vs Atlanta

Dallas pro BB on economic lines.

Atlanta gets BB people on race line.

Some intermingling of two of course, in each. It's a matter of degree.

Atlanta – Dallas

Evidence –
Voting pattern, 1964 election and prior elections. ?

Is there a cohesive power structure in Atlanta, one which would match Dallas C.C.

Margaret Long – doubts
Les Dunbar at lunch –
they keep mouths shut

☆ Barbara Patterson:
Fortune Mag has had articles on power structure Dls + Atla (1964, resp. c. 1962) recently

Atlanta Dallas

Useful article on Joan Allen in Atlanta Nov. 1963.

Ditto Gov. Carl Sanders Jan, 1964 Atlanta

Rich's Ad - Atlanta - Jan, 1964 - p. 28

Atlanta + Dallas

Physically, Atlanta is a great deal like Dallas, a frightening prospect to the Atlanta newcomer whom eight years in Texas have deeply ingrained the idea of Dallas as the fruit & nut capital of the Southwest.

Land, no part. Hilly. Narrow streets. New bldg. adjacent to old. Population wise (but no dg. Ft. Worth - yet, Marietta is aircraft center!) - Commercial center of S.E. Bus. ethic, but

Why Atlanta isn't Dallas —

Communications media, et al, surface reflection of economic thinking of leadership, Atlanta accepts the modern, interdependent, gov't propped economy — Dallas leadership doesn't.

Add to this such social forces as "aristocracy a-la-Cash" — removal from frontier, i.e., and then . . . .

Atl - Dallas -

Racial violence more likely in rural areas surrounding Atlanta than those surrounding Dallas.

But from out of Atlanta radiates a calming influence. Whereas, in contrast, out of Dallas goes rabble to rouse the rurals.

Difference - newspapers/radio/TV complexes - i.e., communications?

The Interstate 20 case -

Atl. - B'ham - Jackson Shreveport - Dallas!

Old + established vs. newcomer + bellicose?

Too far removed from frontier vs. "brothers"

Cabell Asks: Can Dallas Afford Alger Luxury?

BY SAUL FRIEDMAN
Chronicle Reporter

Dallas—Used to be that Dallas got along just fine with Earle Cabell and Bruce Alger. And Cabell and Alger got along as well with each other.

In the odd-numbered years, Dallas happily and overwhelmingly elected Cabell, a Democrat, their "non-partisan" mayor. A glad-handing backslapper whose father and grandfather were Dallas mayors, Earle Cabell had a streak of independence but he was a staunch conservative and a successful businessman. And most important, he learned how to get on with the powerful Citizens Council—the Dallas business establishment—and the Chamber of Commerce.

BRUCE ALGER
Can't Afford Him?

EARLE CABELL
A Better Image?

Pugnacious Princetonian

In the even numbered years (since 1954) the same people who backed Cabell elected Republican Alger to Congress. A tall, suave, pugnacious Princeton graduate, Alger has beaten the best Democrats Dallas could put aginst him.

Although Alger, like Cabell, bucked the Citizens Council now and again, his rigid conservative stance in Congress, his battles against the federal government won him honor at home.

Most of the top business leaders supported him, cheered him on and held him up as a symbol. He was the lone Texas Republican in Congress. He had the healthy Dallas mistrust of federal government. He was the symbol of a pulsing, thriving, growing city showing the nation it didn't need the federal government (except for highways).

Even Cabell, who voted for Alger in 1958, warmly congratulated him for voting against the federal school milk program. Cabell was a dairy owner, but he wrote Alger he was against such programs on principle.

Now Cabell, having resigned as mayor, is running against Alger. Forgotten are Cabell's flirtations with Dallas' ultraconservatives. Forgotten is Cabell's support of Republicans. Forgotten is his approval of the John Birch Society's national indignation convention and his contribution to H. L. Hunt's Life Line.

Cabell, with the blessing of Dallas' most important business leaders, is on a crusade against Alger and his supporters, whom he calls "the Algerians . . . radicals of the far right."

Cabell, for example courted the small labor vote in Dallas with his description of Alger's followers: ". . . Wild-eyed, hot-blooded, dyed-in-the-wool, letter-writing, sign-waving, slogan-chanting Algerians."

Alger Opposition

For years, the most moderate members of the Citizens Council and the Chamber of Commerce — like Stanley Marcus — had opposed Alger. But they were a minority. Suddenly they have lots of company. Tacitly and actively, Dallas' business leaders are favoring President Johnson and Cabell and opposing Alger.

Even the conservative Dallas Morning News, virtual spokesman of the business establishment, has deserted Alger and is supporting Cabell (while remaining neutral in the presidential race).

Why?

It was put succinctly by a spokesman for the Dallas establishment, who did not want his name used:

"Bruce Alger is a luxury that Dallas can no longer afford."

In short, Alger has been the conservative icing on Dallas' cake. But it has come to pass—especially since Nov. 22, 196—that Dallas cannot have its conservative cake and eat it, too.

Claims Dallas Hurt

Economically, the Citizens Council source continued, Alger has hurt Dallas with his uncompromising, intransigent conservatism.

Alger almost never supports the present administration and he even fought the Eisenhower domestic program. Dallas has lost eight federal agencies including the regional office of the Veterans Administration, in recent years.

Dallas' dream of becoming a port through the development of the Trinity River is in danger because Alger has little influence with the administration. Dallas' Love Field is in jeopardy. The FAA recommends a regional airport to serve Dallas and Fort Worth and says Love Field is too close to town.

And Alger has said that a proposed $26.7 million federal center for Dallas is "not needed." It is wanted only by selfish downtown interests" and the newspapers, but not the people, he has said.

Now with a Texan in the White House, a Texan who knows how to use the power of his office and does, it is understandable why most of the several hundred conservative businessmen who have recently come out for President Johnson are also supporting Earle Cabell.

Fangs Pulled

Closely related to the political-economic reasons for Dallas business support of Cabell is another equally important reason, said the Citizens Council spokesman.

"It has to do with image," he said. "Here again Dallas can no longer afford Alger. The fangs have been pulled from the radicals of the right and left."

"Since Nov. 22," he said, "The whole climate of Dallas has changed toward moderation and Dallas wants to keep it that way. Cabell can do that and Alger cannot."

Since Nov. 22, something else has happened, said Democratic County Chairman William H. (Bill) Clark III.

"It has become respectable to be a Democrat in Dallas," he said. "And Cabell is a respectable candidate because he's conservative enough for Democrats and some Republicans."

Because Alger is the incumbent because he's been a powerful vote getter and because the Republicans have a clockwork organization, he is the favorite in the race. Hence, many of his former supporters do not want to oppose him publicly.

But among former "Algerians" who are now part of Cabell's cabal, are Robert B. Cullum, president of the Dallas Chamber of Commerce; Avery Mays, a builder who is a former chamber president; James Aston, president of the Republic National Bank, and Harry Crutcher Sr., of the Mercantile National Bank, whose son is on Cabell's campaign staff.

Dallas' mayor J. Eric Jonsson, former president of the citizens council who succeeded Cabell as mayor, has not endorsed either candidate, although he's supported Alger in the past. However, one of his top associates at Texas Instruments, Gene McDermott, and the present president of the Citizens Council, John Stemmoe, have endorsed Cabell. (The Citizens Council, as such, endorses no candidate).

Cabell is working hard to produce in the papers an advertisement, similar to one last Sunday endorsing President Johnson, signed by leading businessmen who were once Alger supporters.

Cabell Contributions

A leader in the Citizens Council and the Chamber of Commerce estimates that the balance of opinion this year has turned away from Alger, and that while businessmen are not publicly endorsing anyone, their contribution coffers are closed to Alger and open to Cabell.

Alger's administrative assistant, Ralph Marlatt, acknowledges that some doors are closed to Alger for the first time.

But he does not think it's because Dallas leaders are dissatisfied with Alger's effectiveness. He sees a conspiracy originating in the White House.

"Some (supporters) have slipped to the other side because of pressure from the White House," said Marlatt. "People are afraid for their businesses and of threats to withhold federal funds from Dallas."

Marlatt added plaintively: "Some people have changed their ideas on federal aid. They haven't been for it in the past. Now suddenly they are for it."

He noted Cabell's campaign slogan: "A vote for Cabell is a vote for Dallas County."

"Cabell says he can do more for Dallas in Congress, which means more federal aid," said Marlatt.

Alger's slogan is typical of his approach to his office since 1954. "He votes as you would vote in Congress," say his billboards.

Knowing Dallas Republicans (and many Democrats) have been ultraconservatives, Alger has polled his constituents before voting on each issue to learn how they would vote. He usually follows their advice.

In 1963, he voted negatively on 18 major bills, including foreign aid, federal vocational school assistance, cotton subsidies, the tax cut, federal aid to medical education, area redevelopment, aid to higher education and all public works (except highways).

Alger once congratulated President Eisenhower for cutting the Dallas federal center out of the budget. This was fiscal prudence, Alger felt.

Call Aid 'Bribe'

Alger, standing on his principles, sees federal money as a "bribe."

"Our money," he says, "is used against us to force us, a free and proud people, to come to heel."

While Cabell keeps hitting at Alger as a "misrepresentative" of Dallas County, and while Cabell makes Dallas County the primary issue in his campaign, it is characteristic that Alger makes communism the primary target for his polemic.

There are no Dallas County problems listed on Alger's mimeographed statement of the campaign issues.

Nevertheless, with all the support that Cabell is receiving from business, he is still the underdog, and Alger—though running scared for the first time since 1954—will probably win.

Dallas Republicans have build a solid organization during the years the Democrats were in disrepute while President Johnson is getting great business support, some of the business leaders supporting him, remain behind Alger.

But, said a leading Chamber of Commerce official, the strong Cabell challenge will help the image building of moderation, it might pressure Alger to become less rigid, and Dallas businessmen might take a small step on the road to "enlightened conservatism."

Labor Program

Atlanta Human Resources Survey

ALL SURVEY AREAS

JUNE 1966

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY AGENCY
GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BEN T. HUIET, COMMISSIONER

Atlanta Human Resources Survey

SELECTED COMMUNITY CENTERS

JUNE 1966

PREPARED BY
RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS SECTION

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY AGENCY
GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BEN T. HUIET, COMMISSIONER

PREFACE

Public and private agencies are initiating various programs to alleviate poverty and to give specialized assistance to persons with job problems. Often they have urgent need for more specific and current knowledge of the extent and intensity of these problems. The Atlanta Human Resources Survey grew out of the need for such information.

Federal funds have been appropriated for research studies to gain information that will assist in the planning of more effective ways to improve the work skills and the employability of persons living in chronic poverty pockets of metropolitan areas. In April 1966 a grant of such funds was made available for the Atlanta Human Resources Survey through the U. S. Department of Labor. The information contained in this study will serve as an effective guide to planning and implementing various activities by the Georgia Department of Labor and other public and private agencies to assist unemployed and under-employed individuals and to increase for employers the labor supply needed to fill a growing number of job vacancies.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Those responsible for directing the Atlanta Human Resources Survey wish to express their appreciation to the following officials and agencies:

Atlanta-Fulton County Public Schools
Atlanta Urban League
Community Council of the Atlanta Metropolitan Area, Inc.
Economic Opportunity Atlanta, Inc.
Federal Housing Authority
Fulton County Department of Family and Children Services
Fulton County Health Department
Fulton County Manager

Special thanks for invaluable cooperation are due the Directors of the nine Neighborhood Service Centers: Central City, East Central, Edgewood, Nash-Washington, Northwest (Perry Homes), Price, South Fulton, Summerhill-Mechanicsville, and West End.

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INTRODUCTION

Through careful study of 1960 data published by the U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, and other sources of information, Economic Opportunity Atlanta, Inc. had identified and defined prior to April 1966 twelve areas of poverty within the Atlanta Metropolitan Area. Neighborhood Service Centers had been established in nine of these areas. Each Center was staffed with a director, out-reach aides, social workers, and an experienced counselor from the Georgia State Employment Service of the Georgia Department of Labor. These nine centers were used as the base of field survey operations in the Atlanta Human Resources Survey. The research project was planned and directed by staff of the Georgia Department of Labor. These included: Mr. B. M. Harmon, Jr., Field Supervisor, Atlanta Metropolitan Area; Mr. Ed Shabel, Project Director; Mr. Don R. Bryant, Manpower Coordinator; Mr. O. H. Stephenson, Director of Statistics; and Miss Karen Kalmar, Statistical Editor.

The Manpower Director of each of the nine Neighborhood Service Centers was given the responsibility for the survey in his area. His first job was to hire temporary workers to serve as interviewers. Persons who lived in the area to be studied were generally hired for this interviewing activity and no definite requirements were set with respect to their age or education. Most of the 88 interviewers employed were between the ages of 25 and 40 with at least a high school education. Their knowledge of the layout of the territory and their personal contacts with the people were considered to be of primary importance.

In order to insure uniformity of interviewing techniques, each survey worker received detailed instructions on the method for completion of the questionnaires. In the early planning stage of the project the possibility of a house-to-house survey was rejected as requiring too much time and being too expensive. Another plan was to set up about twenty store-front outposts and through extensive publicity encourage the unemployed to go to the outpost and register. Locating such facilities and staffing such offices would probably have required several weeks of preparation, leaving only a short period of time for the actual registration activities before the end of June, the date set for completion of the survey project. Instead, the nine Neighborhood Service Centers of Economic Opportunity Atlanta, Inc. were used as the base of the operation, workers interviewing persons there and also being dispatched from that point for house-to-house canvassing. In addition, about thirty other locations were utilized to conduct interviewing over a period of six weeks beginning May 2, 1966. Limited use was made of telephone interviews particularly to contact persons who were not at home when the interviewer called in person. Some interviewers worked from 8:00 AM to 5:00 PM; others were on duty from 11:00 AM to 8:00 PM to reach employed persons after they returned home from work. Thus, a much larger number of persons was interviewed than would have been possible otherwise.

The first announcement of the survey was made on April 28, 1966. At a press conference, Mr. Ben T. Huiet, Commissioner of Labor; Mr. Marion Williamson, Director of the Georgia Employment Security Agency; and Mr. Howard Weeks, Assistant Director, furnished information to representatives of the Atlanta newspapers and radio and television stations operating in the metropolitan area. News articles appeared in the April 28 edition of the Atlanta Journal and the April 29 edition of the Atlanta Constitution. It was also given radio and television coverage on news programs. This publicity was valuable because it reached the general public as well as the areas selected for the survey where intensive publicity was given directly by distribution of handbills and other activities.

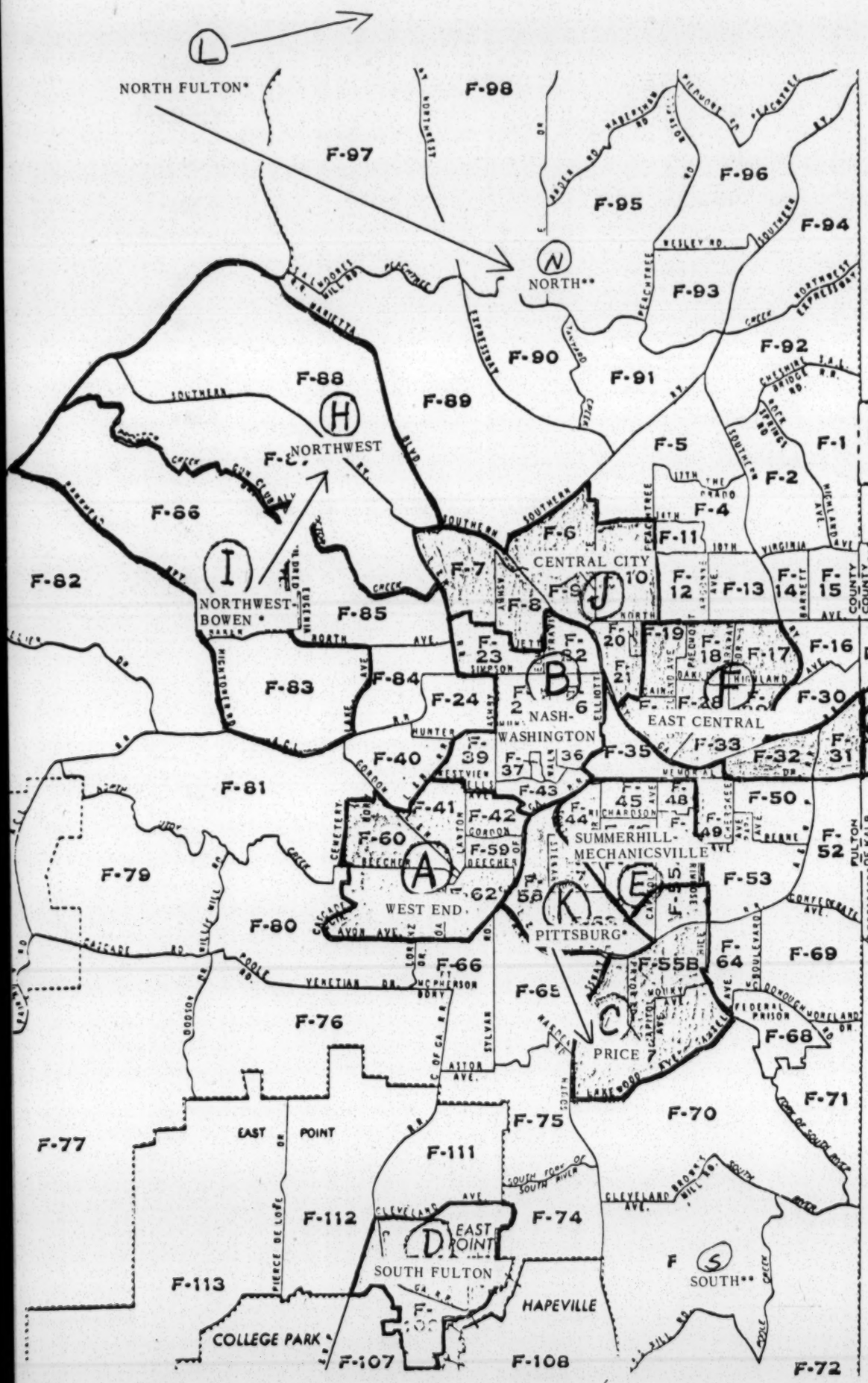
While the success of the survey depended on the close cooperation of many agencies, the central role of the Neighborhood Service Centers in winning the support of the people living in the selected area was a major factor. The Director of each Center, having considerable influence upon the affairs of the community, initiated a highly successful "word-of-mouth" publicity campaign in the neighborhood. However, the most important source of communication was the Extension Committee attached to each Center. This is composed of staff aides who work daily in the community making contacts and seeking to promote understanding between the Center and the poor. These aides did much to advertise the Human Resources Survey and attended meetings of all groups in the area, telling them of the purpose of the study and soliciting good-will. They also contacted ministers asking them to announce the survey from

the pulpit and in the church bulletin. Free spot announcements were provided by radio station WAOK. Besides the Extension Committee, use was made of the influence of the Community Neighborhood Action Committee at each Center. These are composed of up to 50 of the residents of the area and represent a sweeping cross-section of the socio-economic groups. At the regular CNAC meeting the purpose and scope of the survey were outlined and the assistance and suggestions of the CNAC were requested. The effectiveness of these combined out-reach efforts and the devotion and efficiency of the individual interviewers is evident from the fact that 46,384 interviews were recorded during the survey.

LIST OF SELECTED COMMUNITY CENTERS

Center Area Code	Neighborhood Service Center	Number of Persons Interviewed
A	West End	2,717
B	Nash-Washington	9,701
C	Price *(Includes Area K-Pittsburg which was not activated at time of survey)*	7,456
D	South Fulton	2,490
E	Summerhill-Mechanicsville	4,519
F	East Central	6,683
G	Edgewood	1,865
H	Northwest (Perry Homes) *(Includes Area I-Northwest-Bowen which was not activated at time of survey)*	5,503
J	Central City	3,599
Other Survey Areas		
N	North *(Represents area north of defined center areas and includes Area L-North Fulton which was not activated at time of survey)*	1,247
S	South *(Represents area south of defined center areas)*	604

SELECTED COMMUNITY CENTERS



*Neighborhood Service Center not activated at time of survey. For survey purposes Area I was combined with Area H, Area K with Area C, and Area L with Area N.

**Area N-North: Survey area north of defined center areas.
Area S-South: Survey area south of defined center areas.

Atlanta Human Resources Survey

ALL SURVEY AREAS

June 1966

GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR -- ATLANTA HUMAN RESOURCES SURVEY -- JUNE 1966

TABLE 1-A EARNINGS IN PAST YEAR AND WORK EXPERIENCE BY AGE GROUP

WHITE AREA-- ALL SURVEY AREAS

DESCRIPTION	TOTAL	DISTRIBUTION BY AGE GROUP								
		UNDER 16	16-21	22-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 & UP
MEN										
NO WORK EXPERIENCE	144	21	76	7	11	3	10	8	5	3
EARNINGS $ 0 - $ 499	606	17	131	20	35	51	109	172	54	17
EARNINGS 500 - 999	129	5	56	11	11	18	13	12	2	1
EARNINGS 1,000 - 1,999	241		91	22	30	21	40	23	14	
EARNINGS 2,000 - 2,999	272		62	31	57	46	34	39	2	1
EARNINGS 3,000 - 3,999	333		42	43	82	67	49	44	6	
EARNINGS 4,000 AND OVER	1,055		62	91	315	259	184	127	17	
TOTAL MEN	2,780	43	520	225	541	465	439	425	100	22
WOMEN										
NO WORK EXPERIENCE	1,093	36	265	70	150	139	172	176	59	26
EARNINGS $ 0 - $ 499	3,009	12	399	223	618	572	540	548	75	22
EARNINGS 500 - 999	330	1	90	48	77	51	36	22	5	
EARNINGS 1,000 - 1,999	371		76	42	78	71	62	36	6	
EARNINGS 2,000 - 2,999	374		52	44	84	87	65	40	2	
EARNINGS 3,000 - 3,999	309		32	41	83	56	69	26	2	
EARNINGS 4,000 AND OVER	213		14	22	56	55	39	26	1	
TOTAL WOMEN	5,699	49	928	490	1,146	1,031	983	874	150	48
TOTAL										
NO WORK EXPERIENCE	1,237	57	341	77	161	142	182	184	64	29
EARNINGS $ 0 - $ 499	3,615	29	530	243	653	623	649	720	129	39
EARNINGS 500 - 999	459	6	146	59	88	69	49	34	7	1
EARNINGS 1,000 - 1,999	612		167	64	108	92	102	59	20	
EARNINGS 2,000 - 2,999	646		114	75	141	133	99	79	4	1
EARNINGS 3,000 - 3,999	642		74	84	165	123	118	70	8	
EARNINGS 4,000 AND OVER	1,268		76	113	371	314	223	153	18	
GRAND TOTAL	8,479	92	1,448	715	1,687	1,496	1,422	1,299	250	70

GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR -- ATLANTA HUMAN RESOURCES SURVEY -- JUNE 1966

TABLE 1-B EARNINGS IN PAST YEAR AND WORK EXPERIENCE BY AGE GROUP

NONWHITE AREA-- ALL SURVEY AREAS

DESCRIPTION	TOTAL	DISTRIBUTION BY AGE GROUP								
		UNDER 16	16-21	22-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 & UP
MEN										
NO WORK EXPERIENCE	735	127	439	26	47	17	30	27	16	6
EARNINGS $ 0 - $ 499	2,736	175	1,186	124	249	198	303	320	147	34
EARNINGS 500 - 999	904	20	508	81	106	83	64	33	9	
EARNINGS 1,000 - 1,999	1,161	3	412	148	255	136	131	66	10	
EARNINGS 2,000 - 2,999	1,733		342	250	492	290	223	127	8	1
EARNINGS 3,000 - 3,999	1,987	1	228	299	740	385	238	89	7	
EARNINGS 4,000 AND OVER	2,496		151	305	947	620	356	105	12	
TOTAL MEN	11,752	326	3,266	1,233	2,836	1,729	1,345	767	209	41
WOMEN										
NO WORK EXPERIENCE	3,793	333	1,687	332	600	365	215	169	62	30
EARNINGS $ 0 - $ 499	12,069	131	2,717	1,210	3,024	2,002	1,563	1,015	333	74
EARNINGS 500 - 999	3,047	8	754	417	853	550	321	128	15	1
EARNINGS 1,000 - 1,999	4,037	8	539	505	1,282	929	572	186	15	1
EARNINGS 2,000 - 2,999	2,012	2	185	245	708	520	268	81	3	
EARNINGS 3,000 - 3,999	647		61	83	247	145	85	22	4	
EARNINGS 4,000 AND OVER	548	1	40	67	220	120	75	23	2	
TOTAL WOMEN	26,153	483	5,983	2,859	6,934	4,631	3,099	1,624	434	106
TOTAL										
NO WORK EXPERIENCE	4,528	460	2,126	358	647	382	245	196	78	36
EARNINGS $ 0 - $ 499	14,805	306	3,903	1,334	3,273	2,200	1,866	1,335	480	108
EARNINGS 500 - 999	3,951	28	1,262	498	959	633	385	161	24	1
EARNINGS 1,000 - 1,999	5,198	11	951	653	1,537	1,065	703	252	25	1
EARNINGS 2,000 - 2,999	3,745	2	527	495	1,200	810	491	208	11	1
EARNINGS 3,000 - 3,999	2,634	1	289	382	987	530	323	111	11	
EARNINGS 4,000 AND OVER	3,044	1	191	372	1,167	740	431	128	14	
GRAND TOTAL	37,905	809	9,249	4,092	9,770	6,360	4,444	2,391	643	147

GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR -- ATLANTA HUMAN RESOURCES SURVEY -- JUNE 1966

TABLE 2-A EARNINGS IN PAST YEAR AND WORK EXPERIENCE BY EDUCATION

WHITE AREA-- ALL SURVEY AREAS

DESCRIPTION	TOTAL	DISTRIBUTION BY YEARS OF EDUCATION COMPLETED								
		I N A	1-3	4-6	7-8	9-11	12	13	14-15	16 & UP
MEN										
NO WORK EXPERIENCE	144	15	6	17	28	52	18	2	3	3
EARNINGS $ 0 - $ 499	606	19	71	117	128	150	89	8	14	10
EARNINGS 500 - 999	129	1	5	15	22	37	25	7	11	6
EARNINGS 1,000 - 1,999	241	4	10	22	43	79	59	10	12	2
EARNINGS 2,000 - 2,999	272	4	15	35	52	81	69	7	6	3
EARNINGS 3,000 - 3,999	333	6	11	42	55	96	92	8	15	8
EARNINGS 4,000 AND OVER	1,055		19	71	191	276	387	27	45	39
TOTAL MEN	2,780	49	137	319	519	771	739	69	106	71
WOMEN										
NO WORK EXPERIENCE	1,093	27	64	178	305	378	129	6	4	2
EARNINGS $ 0 - $ 499	3,009	14	124	432	668	1,102	577	43	36	13
EARNINGS 500 - 999	330		2	24	59	155	69	10	7	4
EARNINGS 1,000 - 1,999	371	1	10	32	53	167	78	12	13	5
EARNINGS 2,000 - 2,999	374		3	37	70	145	102	5	9	3
EARNINGS 3,000 - 3,999	309	2	3	17	38	106	115	9	15	4
EARNINGS 4,000 AND OVER	213	3	2	12	23	56	89	11	8	9
TOTAL WOMEN	5,699	47	208	732	1,216	2,109	1,159	96	92	40
TOTAL										
NO WORK EXPERIENCE	1,237	42	70	195	333	430	147	8	7	5
EARNINGS $ 0 - $ 499	3,615	33	195	549	796	1,252	666	51	50	23
EARNINGS 500 - 999	459	1	7	39	81	192	94	17	18	10
EARNINGS 1,000 - 1,999	612	5	20	54	96	246	137	22	25	7
EARNINGS 2,000 - 2,999	646	4	18	72	122	226	171	12	15	6
EARNINGS 3,000 - 3,999	642	8	14	59	93	202	207	17	30	12
EARNINGS 4,000 AND OVER	1,268	3	21	83	214	332	476	38	53	48
GRAND TOTAL	8,479	96	345	1,051	1,735	2,880	1,898	165	198	111

GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR -- ATLANTA HUMAN RESOURCES SURVEY -- JUNE 1966

TABLE 2-B EARNINGS IN PAST YEAR AND WORK EXPERIENCE BY EDUCATION

NONWHITE AREA-- ALL SURVEY AREAS

DESCRIPTION	TOTAL	DISTRIBUTION BY YEARS OF EDUCATION COMPLETED								
		I N A	1-3	4-6	7-8	9-11	12	13	14-15	16 & UP
MEN										
NO WORK EXPERIENCE	735	12	36	33	95	364	165	15	12	3
EARNINGS $ 0 - $ 499	2,736	51	279	281	292	1,109	576	52	52	44
EARNINGS 500 - 999	904	3	33	48	76	375	284	22	46	17
EARNINGS 1,000 - 1,999	1,161	8	52	110	107	437	364	22	38	23
EARNINGS 2,000 - 2,999	1,733	8	105	197	201	658	473	28	51	12
EARNINGS 3,000 - 3,999	1,987	7	73	187	263	724	623	31	65	14
EARNINGS 4,000 AND OVER	2,496	6	59	178	229	694	905	91	189	145
TOTAL MEN	11,752	95	637	1,034	1,263	4,361	3,390	261	453	258
WOMEN										
NO WORK EXPERIENCE	3,793	50	120	223	449	1,686	1,052	108	76	29
EARNINGS $ 0 - $ 499	12,069	75	594	1,385	1,739	4,355	3,332	236	263	90
EARNINGS 500 - 999	3,047	10	60	241	406	1,138	1,019	72	76	25
EARNINGS 1,000 - 1,999	4,037	5	108	369	542	1,536	1,275	95	85	22
EARNINGS 2,000 - 2,999	2,012	3	52	110	228	679	769	72	81	18
EARNINGS 3,000 - 3,999	647	1	12	33	52	187	241	35	58	28
EARNINGS 4,000 AND OVER	548	2	4	16	23	99	176	30	61	137
TOTAL WOMEN	26,153	146	950	2,377	3,439	9,680	7,864	648	700	349
TOTAL										
NO WORK EXPERIENCE	4,528	62	156	256	544	2,050	1,217	123	88	32
EARNINGS $ 0 - $ 499	14,805	126	873	1,666	2,031	5,464	3,908	288	315	134
EARNINGS 500 - 999	3,951	13	93	289	482	1,513	1,303	94	122	42
EARNINGS 1,000 - 1,999	5,198	13	160	479	649	1,973	1,639	117	123	45
EARNINGS 2,000 - 2,999	3,745	11	157	307	429	1,337	1,242	100	132	30
EARNINGS 3,000 - 3,999	2,634	8	85	220	315	911	864	66	123	42
EARNINGS 4,000 AND OVER	3,044	8	63	194	252	793	1,081	121	250	282
GRAND TOTAL	37,905	241	1,587	3,411	4,702	14,041	11,254	909	1,153	607

GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR -- ATLANTA HUMAN RESOURCES SURVEY -- JUNE 1966

TABLE 3-A EARNINGS IN PAST YEAR AND WORK EXPERIENCE BY OCCUPATION

WHITE AREA-- ALL SURVEY AREAS

DESCRIPTION	TOTAL	DISTRIBUTION BY OCCUPATION OF WORK EXPERIENCE								
		PROF-MNG	CLERICAL	SALES	DOMESTIC	OTH-SERV	SKILLED	SEMI-SK	AGR-UNSK	I N A
MEN										
NO WORK EXPERIENCE	144									144
EARNINGS $ 0 - $ 499	606	51	42	47	6	62	156	131	111	
EARNINGS 500 - 999	129	11	14	10	2	10	25	23	34	
EARNINGS 1,000 - 1,999	241	18	24	17		27	55	57	43	
EARNINGS 2,000 - 2,999	272	16	27	11		22	65	92	39	
EARNINGS 3,000 - 3,999	333	18	28	18	1	25	81	127	35	
EARNINGS 4,000 AND OVER	1,055	129	90	75	3	31	334	295	98	
TOTAL MEN	2,780	243	225	178	12	177	716	725	360	144
WOMEN										
NO WORK EXPERIENCE	1,093									1,093
EARNINGS $ 0 - $ 499	3,009	136	626	337	83	617	123	714	373	
EARNINGS 500 - 999	330	11	89	32	8	97	5	50	38	
EARNINGS 1,000 - 1,999	371	23	88	24	5	84	21	85	41	
EARNINGS 2,000 - 2,999	374	25	97	31	2	56	14	100	49	
EARNINGS 3,000 - 3,999	309	21	110	24		27	15	75	37	
EARNINGS 4,000 AND OVER	213	25	94	10	5	17	15	32	15	
TOTAL WOMEN	5,699	241	1,104	458	103	898	193	1,056	553	1,093
TOTAL										
NO WORK EXPERIENCE	1,237									1,237
EARNINGS $ 0 - $ 499	3,615	187	668	384	89	679	279	845	484	
EARNINGS 500 - 999	459	22	103	42	10	107	30	73	72	
EARNINGS 1,000 - 1,999	612	41	112	41	5	111	76	142	84	
EARNINGS 2,000 - 2,999	646	41	124	42	2	78	79	192	88	
EARNINGS 3,000 - 3,999	642	39	138	42	1	52	96	202	72	
EARNINGS 4,000 AND OVER	1,268	154	184	85	8	48	349	327	113	
GRAND TOTAL	8,479	484	1,329	636	115	1,075	909	1,781	913	1,237

GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR -- ATLANTA HUMAN RESOURCES SURVEY -- JUNE 1966

TABLE 3-B EARNINGS IN PAST YEAR AND WORK EXPERIENCE BY OCCUPATION

NONWHITE AREA-- ALL SURVEY AREAS

DESCRIPTION	TOTAL	DISTRIBUTION BY OCCUPATION OF WORK EXPERIENCE								
		PROF-MNG	CLERICAL	SALES	DOMESTIC	OTH-SERV	SKILLED	SEMI-SK	AGR-UNSK	I N A
MEN										
NO WORK EXPERIENCE	735									735
EARNINGS $ 0 - $ 499	2,736	133	197	56	122	938	252	387	651	
EARNINGS 500 - 999	904	38	100	15	30	302	67	136	216	
EARNINGS 1,000 - 1,999	1,161	45	101	12	41	295	125	235	307	
EARNINGS 2,000 - 2,999	1,733	58	129	18	38	369	227	404	490	
EARNINGS 3,000 - 3,999	1,987	79	163	25	34	341	293	527	525	
EARNINGS 4,000 AND OVER	2,496	167	353	54	14	210	519	707	472	
TOTAL MEN	11,752	520	1,043	180	279	2,455	1,483	2,396	2,661	735
WOMEN										
NO WORK EXPERIENCE	3,793									3,793
EARNINGS $ 0 - $ 499	12,069	451	912	215	5,296	3,431	146	1,065	553	
EARNINGS 500 - 999	3,047	111	330	50	1,170	934	35	281	136	
EARNINGS 1,000 - 1,999	4,037	112	332	70	1,600	1,241	69	416	197	
EARNINGS 2,000 - 2,999	2,012	77	251	51	330	635	70	381	217	
EARNINGS 3,000 - 3,999	647	55	148	16	57	167	32	103	69	
EARNINGS 4,000 AND OVER	548	164	126	19	36	71	33	61	38	
TOTAL WOMEN	26,153	970	2,099	421	8,489	6,479	385	2,307	1,210	3,793
TOTAL										
NO WORK EXPERIENCE	4,528									4,528
EARNINGS $ 0 - $ 499	14,805	584	1,109	271	5,418	4,369	398	1,452	1,204	
EARNINGS 500 - 999	3,951	149	430	65	1,200	1,236	102	417	352	
EARNINGS 1,000 - 1,999	5,198	157	433	82	1,641	1,536	194	651	504	
EARNINGS 2,000 - 2,999	3,745	135	380	69	368	1,004	297	785	707	
EARNINGS 3,000 - 3,999	2,634	134	311	41	91	508	325	630	594	
EARNINGS 4,000 AND OVER	3,044	331	479	73	50	281	552	768	510	
GRAND TOTAL	37,905	1,490	3,142	601	8,768	8,934	1,868	4,703	3,871	4,528

GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR -- ATLANTA HUMAN RESOURCES SURVEY -- JUNE 1966

TABLE 4-A EMPLOYMENT STATUS BY AGE GROUP

WHITE AREA-- ALL SURVEY AREAS

DESCRIPTION	TOTAL	DISTRIBUTION BY AGE GROUP								
		UNDER 16	16-21	22-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 & UP
MEN										
WORKING	1,376	4	188	111	335	310	239	177	12	
NOT WORKING-IN SCHOOL	124	33	68	5	8	4	3	1	2	
SEEKING WORK	764	4	227	103	170	104	84	50	21	1
NOT SEEKING WORK	516	2	37	6	28	47	113	197	65	21
TOTAL MEN	2,780	43	520	225	541	465	439	425	100	22
WOMEN										
WORKING	835	1	135	62	165	183	184	101	4	
NOT WORKING-IN SCHOOL	146	26	82	5	15	12	2	4		
SEEKING WORK	1,157	9	293	151	229	210	165	87	13	
NOT SEEKING WORK	3,561	13	418	272	737	626	632	682	133	48
TOTAL WOMEN	5,699	49	928	490	1,146	1,031	983	874	150	48
TOTAL										
WORKING	2,211	5	323	173	500	493	423	278	16	
NOT WORKING-IN SCHOOL	270	59	150	10	23	16	5	5	2	
SEEKING WORK	1,921	13	520	254	399	314	249	137	34	1
NOT SEEKING WORK	4,077	15	455	278	765	673	745	879	198	69
GRAND TOTAL	8,479	92	1,448	715	1,687	1,496	1,422	1,299	250	70

GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR -- ATLANTA HUMAN RESOURCES SURVEY -- JUNE 1966

TABLE 4-B EMPLOYMENT STATUS BY AGE GROUP

NONWHITE AREA-- ALL SURVEY AREAS

DESCRIPTION	TOTAL	DISTRIBUTION BY AGE GROUP								
		UNDER 16	16-21	22-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 & UP
MEN										
WORKING	7,253	61	1,390	865	2,259	1,349	921	377	29	2
NOT WORKING-IN SCHOOL	1,093	220	780	42	25	14	2	9	1	
SEEKING WORK	2,110	31	945	286	421	221	136	57	13	
NOT SEEKING WORK	1,296	14	151	40	131	145	286	324	166	39
TOTAL MEN	11,752	326	3,266	1,233	2,836	1,729	1,345	767	209	41
WOMEN										
WORKING	8,677	33	1,249	905	2,643	2,003	1,320	468	55	1
NOT WORKING-IN SCHOOL	1,858	347	1,117	107	168	63	42	12	1	1
SEEKING WORK	7,516	55	2,491	1,121	2,185	1,056	456	134	13	5
NOT SEEKING WORK	8,102	48	1,126	726	1,938	1,509	1,281	1,010	365	99
TOTAL WOMEN	26,153	483	5,983	2,859	6,934	4,631	3,099	1,624	434	106
TOTAL										
WORKING	15,930	94	2,639	1,770	4,902	3,352	2,241	845	84	3
NOT WORKING-IN SCHOOL	2,951	567	1,897	149	193	77	44	21	2	1
SEEKING WORK	9,626	86	3,436	1,407	2,606	1,277	592	191	26	5
NOT SEEKING WORK	9,398	62	1,277	766	2,069	1,654	1,567	1,334	531	138
GRAND TOTAL	37,905	809	9,249	4,092	9,770	6,360	4,444	2,391	643	147

GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR -- ATLANTA HUMAN RESOURCES SURVEY -- JUNE 1966

TABLE 5-A EMPLOYMENT STATUS BY EDUCATION

WHITE AREA-- ALL SURVEY AREAS

DESCRIPTION	TOTAL	I N A	DISTRIBUTION BY YEARS OF EDUCATION COMPLETED 1-3	4-6	7-8	9-11	12	13	14-15	16 & UP
MEN										
WORKING	1,376	12	46	143	284	384	411	31	42	23
NOT WORKING-IN SCHOOL	124	1	3	8	25	61	6	7	9	4
SEEKING WORK	764	3	18	30	113	219	264	27	50	40
NOT SEEKING WORK	516	33	70	138	97	107	58	4	5	4
TOTAL MEN	2,780	49	137	319	519	771	739	69	106	71
WOMEN										
WORKING	835	5	14	75	137	322	234	20	11	17
NOT WORKING-IN SCHOOL	146	1		5	21	77	33	4	3	2
SEEKING WORK	1,157	5	18	98	197	471	280	45	37	6
NOT SEEKING WORK	3,561	36	176	554	861	1,239	612	27	41	15
TOTAL WOMEN	5,699	47	208	732	1,216	2,109	1,159	96	92	40
TOTAL										
WORKING	2,211	17	60	218	421	706	645	51	53	40
NOT WORKING-IN SCHOOL	270	2	3	13	46	138	39	11	12	6
SEEKING WORK	1,921	8	36	128	310	690	544	72	87	46
NOT SEEKING WORK	4,077	69	246	692	958	1,346	670	31	46	19
GRAND TOTAL	8,479	96	345	1,051	1,735	2,880	1,898	165	198	111

GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR -- ATLANTA HUMAN RESOURCES SURVEY -- JUNE 1966

TABLE 5-B EMPLOYMENT STATUS BY EDUCATION

NONWHITE AREA-- ALL SURVEY AREAS

DESCRIPTION	TOTAL	DISTRIBUTION BY YEARS OF EDUCATION COMPLETED								
		I N A	1-3	4-6	7-8	9-11	12	13	14-15	16 & UP
MEN										
WORKING	7,253	28	257	668	807	2,584	2,271	163	292	183
NOT WORKING-IN SCHOOL	1,093	3	6	13	80	681	177	41	63	29
SEEKING WORK	2,110	8	69	97	180	825	767	47	81	36
NOT SEEKING WORK	1,296	56	305	256	196	271	175	10	17	10
TOTAL MEN	11,752	95	637	1,034	1,263	4,361	3,390	261	453	258
WOMEN										
WORKING	8,677	23	238	737	1,159	3,021	2,761	240	302	196
NOT WORKING-IN SCHOOL	1,858	4	10	18	133	994	474	105	102	18
SEEKING WORK	7,516	16	101	395	800	2,974	2,794	194	186	56
NOT SEEKING WORK	8,102	103	601	1,227	1,347	2,691	1,835	109	110	79
TOTAL WOMEN	26,153	146	950	2,377	3,439	9,680	7,864	648	700	349
TOTAL										
WORKING	15,930	51	495	1,405	1,966	5,605	5,032	403	594	379
NOT WORKING-IN SCHOOL	2,951	7	16	31	213	1,675	651	146	165	47
SEEKING WORK	9,626	24	170	492	980	3,799	3,561	241	267	92
NOT SEEKING WORK	9,398	159	906	1,483	1,543	2,962	2,010	119	127	89
GRAND TOTAL	37,905	241	1,587	3,411	4,702	14,041	11,254	909	1,153	607

GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR -- ATLANTA HUMAN RESOURCES SURVEY -- JUNE 1966

TABLE 6-A EMPLOYMENT STATUS BY OCCUPATION

WHITE AREA-- ALL SURVEY AREAS

DESCRIPTION	TOTAL	PROF-MNG	CLERICAL	SALES	DOMESTIC	OTH-SERV	SKILLED	SEMI-SK	AGR-UNSK	I N A
		DISTRIBUTION BY OCCUPATION OF WORK EXPERIENCE								
MEN										
WORKING	1,376	102	112	87	4	83	420	398	161	9
NOT WORKING-IN SCHOOL	124	11	13	14	2	7	13	6	9	49
SEEKING WORK	764	107	76	59	4	48	134	194	112	30
NOT SEEKING WORK	516	23	24	18	2	39	149	127	78	56
TOTAL MEN	2,780	243	225	178	12	177	716	725	360	144
WOMEN										
WORKING	835	52	196	86	24	153	47	176	91	10
NOT WORKING-IN SCHOOL	146	8	26	13	3	11		4	6	75
SEEKING WORK	1,157	61	293	74	20	225	21	220	117	126
NOT SEEKING WORK	3,561	120	589	285	56	509	125	656	339	882
TOTAL WOMEN	5,699	241	1,104	458	103	898	193	1,056	553	1,093
TOTAL										
WORKING	2,211	154	308	173	28	236	467	574	252	19
NOT WORKING-IN SCHOOL	270	19	39	27	5	18	13	10	15	124
SEEKING WORK	1,921	168	369	133	24	273	155	414	229	156
NOT SEEKING WORK	4,077	143	613	303	58	548	274	783	417	938
GRAND TOTAL	8,479	484	1,329	636	115	1,075	909	1,781	913	1,237

GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR -- ATLANTA HUMAN RESOURCES SURVEY -- JUNE 1966

TABLE 6-B EMPLOYMENT STATUS BY OCCUPATION

NONWHITE AREA-- ALL SURVEY AREAS

DESCRIPTION	TOTAL	PROF-MNG	CLERICAL	SALES	DOMESTIC	OTH-SERV	SKILLED	SEMI-SK	AGR-UNSK	I N A
		DISTRIBUTION BY OCCUPATION OF WORK EXPERIENCE								
MEN										
WORKING	7,253	335	746	115	167	1,343	1,098	1,679	1,723	47
NOT WORKING-IN SCHOOL	1,093	50	74	28	32	327	28	61	136	357
SEEKING WORK	2,110	88	176	29	40	512	196	429	462	178
NOT SEEKING WORK	1,296	47	47	8	40	273	161	227	340	153
TOTAL MEN	11,752	520	1,043	180	279	2,455	1,483	2,396	2,661	735
WOMEN										
WORKING	8,677	442	933	171	3,174	2,307	194	879	454	123
NOT WORKING-IN SCHOOL	1,858	63	168	38	272	295	7	61	40	914
SEEKING WORK	7,516	233	684	127	1,964	2,202	96	706	401	1,103
NOT SEEKING WORK	8,102	232	314	85	3,079	1,675	88	661	315	1,653
TOTAL WOMEN	26,153	970	2,099	421	8,489	6,479	385	2,307	1,210	3,793
TOTAL										
WORKING	15,930	777	1,679	286	3,341	3,650	1,292	2,558	2,177	170
NOT WORKING-IN SCHOOL	2,951	113	242	66	304	622	35	122	176	1,271
SEEKING WORK	9,626	321	860	156	2,004	2,714	292	1,135	863	1,281
NOT SEEKING WORK	9,398	279	361	93	3,119	1,948	249	888	655	1,806
GRAND TOTAL	37,905	1,490	3,142	601	8,768	8,934	1,868	4,703	3,871	4,528

GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR -- ATLANTA HUMAN RESOURCES SURVEY -- JUNE 1966

TABLE 7-A FAMILY SIZE WORKER HELPS SUPPORT BY AGE GROUP

WHITE AREA-- ALL SURVEY AREAS

DESCRIPTION	TOTAL	DISTRIBUTION BY AGE GROUP								
		UNDER 16	16-21	22-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 & UP
MEN										
NO SUPPORT TO FAMILY	279	36	157	10	15	16	21	20	2	2
SUPPORTS SELF ONLY	588	6	219	67	88	59	66	59	13	11
FAMILY OF 2 PERSONS	708		56	48	74	68	140	242	71	9
FAMILY 3-4 PERSONS	723		66	83	199	152	136	77	10	
FAMILY 5-6 PERSONS	346		17	15	131	114	50	16	3	
FAMILY 7 OR MORE	136	1	5	2	34	56	26	11	1	
TOTAL MEN	2,780	43	520	225	541	465	439	425	100	22
WOMEN										
NO SUPPORT TO FAMILY	3,035	44	549	256	626	542	509	449	46	14
SUPPORTS SELF ONLY	1,080	1	201	74	105	121	199	271	81	27
FAMILY OF 2 PERSONS	522	4	76	32	57	87	127	114	22	3
FAMILY 3-4 PERSONS	653		89	88	180	148	110	34	1	3
FAMILY 5-6 PERSONS	302		8	38	132	89	29	6		
FAMILY 7 OR MORE	107		5	2	46	44	9			1
TOTAL WOMEN	5,699	49	928	490	1,146	1,031	983	874	150	48
TOTAL										
NO SUPPORT TO FAMILY	3,314	80	706	266	641	558	530	469	48	16
SUPPORTS SELF ONLY	1,668	7	420	141	193	180	265	330	94	38
FAMILY OF 2 PERSONS	1,230	4	132	80	131	155	267	356	93	12
FAMILY 3-4 PERSONS	1,376		155	171	379	300	246	111	11	3
FAMILY 5-6 PERSONS	648		25	53	263	203	79	22	3	
FAMILY 7 OR MORE	243	1	10	4	80	100	35	11	1	1
GRAND TOTAL	8,479	92	1,448	715	1,687	1,496	1,422	1,299	250	70

GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR -- ATLANTA HUMAN RESOURCES SURVEY -- JUNE 1966

TABLE 7-8 FAMILY SIZE WORKER HELPS SUPPORT BY AGE GROUP

NONWHITE AREA-- ALL SURVEY AREAS

DESCRIPTION	TOTAL	DISTRIBUTION BY AGE GROUP								
		UNDER 16	16-21	22-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 & UP
MEN										
NO SUPPORT TO FAMILY	1,227	194	829	45	44	40	32	30	10	3
SUPPORTS SELF ONLY	3,625	100	1,633	435	545	298	311	215	68	20
FAMILY OF 2 PERSONS	1,960	10	289	225	403	242	384	294	98	15
FAMILY 3-4 PERSONS	2,653	12	389	416	892	465	313	139	24	3
FAMILY 5-6 PERSONS	1,432	3	79	96	634	393	166	57	4	
FAMILY 7 OR MORE	855	7	47	16	318	291	139	32	5	
TOTAL MEN	11,752	326	3,266	1,233	2,836	1,729	1,345	767	209	41
WOMEN										
NO SUPPORT TO FAMILY	7,050	312	2,278	747	1,665	979	628	365	62	14
SUPPORTS SELF ONLY	6,788	102	1,854	545	980	1,004	1,188	783	257	75
FAMILY OF 2 PERSONS	3,654	38	838	475	779	592	571	270	79	12
FAMILY 3-4 PERSONS	4,643	15	770	752	1,624	884	419	145	31	3
FAMILY 5-6 PERSONS	2,513	12	181	274	1,147	654	197	45	3	
FAMILY 7 OR MORE	1,505	4	62	66	739	518	96	16	2	2
TOTAL WOMEN	26,153	483	5,983	2,859	6,934	4,631	3,099	1,624	434	106
TOTAL										
NO SUPPORT TO FAMILY	8,277	506	3,107	792	1,709	1,019	660	395	72	17
SUPPORTS SELF ONLY	10,413	202	3,487	980	1,525	1,302	1,499	998	325	95
FAMILY OF 2 PERSONS	5,614	48	1,127	700	1,182	834	955	564	177	27
FAMILY 3-4 PERSONS	7,296	27	1,159	1,168	2,516	1,349	732	284	55	6
FAMILY 5-6 PERSONS	3,945	15	260	370	1,781	1,047	363	102	7	
FAMILY 7 OR MORE	2,360	11	109	82	1,057	809	235	48	7	2
GRAND TOTAL	37,905	809	9,249	4,092	9,770	6,360	4,444	2,391	643	147

GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR -- ATLANTA HUMAN RESOURCES SURVEY -- JUNE 1966

TABLE 8-A HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD AND PUBLIC AID STATUS BY AGE GROUP

WHITE AREA-- ALL SURVEY AREAS

DESCRIPTION	TOTAL	DISTRIBUTION BY AGE GROUP								
		UNDER 16	16-21	22-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 & UP
MEN										
HEAD & PUBLIC AID	481		11	12	38	59	106	176	66	13
HEAD & NO PUBLIC AID	1,603		142	154	428	357	284	207	26	5
NOT HEAD & PUBLIC AID	176	14	75	11	17	16	15	19	5	4
NOT HEAD & NO PUBLIC AID	520	29	292	48	58	33	34	23	3	
TOTAL MEN	2,780	43	520	225	541	465	439	425	100	22
WOMEN										
HEAD & PUBLIC AID	781		31	26	117	145	155	201	79	27
HEAD & NO PUBLIC AID	695		84	60	128	127	148	131	11	6
NOT HEAD & PUBLIC AID	872	10	125	45	121	144	155	221	41	10
NOT HEAD & NO PUBLIC AID	3,351	39	688	359	780	615	525	321	19	5
TOTAL WOMEN	5,699	49	928	490	1,146	1,031	983	874	150	48
TOTAL										
HEAD & PUBLIC AID	1,262		42	38	155	204	261	377	145	40
HEAD & NO PUBLIC AID	2,298		226	214	556	484	432	338	37	11
NOT HEAD & PUBLIC AID	1,048	24	200	56	138	160	170	240	46	14
NOT HEAD & NO PUBLIC AID	3,871	68	980	407	838	648	559	344	22	5
GRAND TOTAL	8,479	92	1,448	715	1,687	1,496	1,422	1,299	250	70

GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR -- ATLANTA HUMAN RESOURCES SURVEY -- JUNE 1966

TABLE 8-B HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD AND PUBLIC AID STATUS BY AGE GROUP

NONWHITE AREA-- ALL SURVEY AREAS

DESCRIPTION	TOTAL	UNDER 16	16-21	22-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 & UP
		DISTRIBUTION BY AGE GROUP								
MEN										
HEAD & PUBLIC AID	983	2	25	13	85	140	244	287	158	29
HEAD & NO PUBLIC AID	6,386	5	565	755	2,273	1,383	959	410	35	1
NOT HEAD & PUBLIC AID	434	37	239	13	35	29	32	24	14	11
NOT HEAD & NO PUBLIC AID	3,949	282	2,437	452	443	177	110	46	2	
TOTAL MEN	11,752	326	3,266	1,233	2,836	1,729	1,345	767	209	41
WOMEN										
HEAD & PUBLIC AID	3,134		110	205	777	729	525	473	253	62
HEAD & NO PUBLIC AID	5,476	12	560	501	1,695	1,320	952	394	33	9
NOT HEAD & PUBLIC AID	1,851	60	505	134	279	269	228	230	119	27
NOT HEAD & NO PUBLIC AID	15,692	411	4,808	2,019	4,183	2,313	1,394	527	29	8
TOTAL WOMEN	26,153	483	5,983	2,859	6,934	4,631	3,099	1,624	434	106
TOTAL										
HEAD & PUBLIC AID	4,117	2	135	218	862	869	769	760	411	91
HEAD & NO PUBLIC AID	11,862	17	1,125	1,256	3,968	2,703	1,911	804	68	10
NOT HEAD & PUBLIC AID	2,285	97	744	147	314	298	260	254	133	38
NOT HEAD & NO PUBLIC AID	19,641	693	7,245	2,471	4,626	2,490	1,504	573	31	8
GRAND TOTAL	37,905	809	9,249	4,092	9,770	6,360	4,444	2,391	643	147

GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR -- ATLANTA HUMAN RESOURCES SURVEY -- JUNE 1966

TABLE 9-A HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD AND PUBLIC AID STATUS BY EDUCATION

WHITE AREA-- ALL SURVEY AREAS

DESCRIPTION	TOTAL	DISTRIBUTION BY YEARS OF EDUCATION COMPLETED								
		I N A	1-3	4-6	7-8	9-11	12	13	14-15	16 & UP
MEN										
HEAD & PUBLIC AID	481	24	67	113	104	85	67	2	12	7
HEAD & NO PUBLIC AID	1,603	11	56	146	286	425	512	44	69	54
NOT HEAD & PUBLIC AID	176	8	9	28	34	63	28	4	1	1
NOT HEAD & NO PUBLIC AID	520	6	5	32	95	198	132	19	24	9
TOTAL MEN	2,780	49	137	319	519	771	739	69	106	71
WOMEN										
HEAD & PUBLIC AID	781	12	64	181	205	223	82	5	6	3
HEAD & NO PUBLIC AID	695	5	10	81	153	245	154	17	23	7
NOT HEAD & PUBLIC AID	872	17	70	178	216	279	87	9	10	6
NOT HEAD & NO PUBLIC AID	3,351	13	64	292	642	1,362	836	65	53	24
TOTAL WOMEN	5,699	47	208	732	1,216	2,109	1,159	96	92	40
TOTAL										
HEAD & PUBLIC AID	1,262	36	131	294	309	308	149	7	18	10
HEAD & NO PUBLIC AID	2,298	16	66	227	439	670	666	61	92	61
NOT HEAD & PUBLIC AID	1,048	25	79	206	250	342	115	13	11	7
NOT HEAD & NO PUBLIC AID	3,871	19	69	324	737	1,560	968	84	77	33
GRAND TOTAL	8,479	96	345	1,051	1,735	2,880	1,898	165	198	111

GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR -- ATLANTA HUMAN RESOURCES SURVEY -- JUNE 1966

TABLE 9-B HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD AND PUBLIC AID STATUS BY EDUCATION

NONWHITE AREA-- ALL SURVEY AREAS

DESCRIPTION	TOTAL	DISTRIBUTION BY YEARS OF EDUCATION COMPLETED								
		I N A	1-3	4-6	7-8	9-11	12	13	14-15	16 & UP
MEN										
HEAD & PUBLIC AID	983	47	263	209	167	164	102	9	18	4
HEAD & NO PUBLIC AID	6,386	26	295	664	733	2,095	1,949	140	292	192
NOT HEAD & PUBLIC AID	434	10	23	44	61	200	81	6	5	4
NOT HEAD & NO PUBLIC AID	3,949	12	56	117	302	1,902	1,258	106	138	58
TOTAL MEN	11,752	95	637	1,034	1,263	4,361	3,390	261	453	258
WOMEN										
HEAD & PUBLIC AID	3,134	47	329	636	595	938	501	38	38	12
HEAD & NO PUBLIC AID	5,476	26	221	568	860	1,958	1,511	114	150	68
NOT HEAD & PUBLIC AID	1,851	26	143	272	308	643	392	31	25	11
NOT HEAD & NO PUBLIC AID	15,692	47	257	901	1,676	6,141	5,460	465	487	258
TOTAL WOMEN	26,153	146	950	2,377	3,439	9,680	7,864	648	700	349
TOTAL										
HEAD & PUBLIC AID	4,117	94	592	845	762	1,102	603	47	56	16
HEAD & NO PUBLIC AID	11,862	52	516	1,232	1,593	4,053	3,460	254	442	260
NOT HEAD & PUBLIC AID	2,285	36	166	316	369	843	473	37	30	15
NOT HEAD & NO PUBLIC AID	19,641	59	313	1,018	1,978	8,043	6,718	571	625	316
GRAND TOTAL	37,905	241	1,587	3,411	4,702	14,041	11,254	909	1,153	607

GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR -- ATLANTA HUMAN RESOURCES SURVEY -- JUNE 1966

TABLE 10-A HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD AND PUBLIC AID STATUS BY OCCUPATION

WHITE AREA-- ALL SURVEY AREAS

DESCRIPTION	TOTAL	PROF-MNG	CLERICAL	SALES	DOMESTIC	OTH-SERV	SKILLED	SEMI-SK	AGR-UNSK	I N A
		DISTRIBUTION BY OCCUPATION OF WORK EXPERIENCE								
MEN										
HEAD & PUBLIC AID	481	31	27	21	2	40	138	129	70	23
HEAD & NO PUBLIC AID	1,603	160	127	103	6	89	469	468	170	11
NOT HEAD & PUBLIC AID	176	14	8	15	2	12	31	24	40	30
NOT HEAD & NO PUBLIC AID	520	38	63	39	2	36	78	104	80	80
TOTAL MEN	2,780	243	225	178	12	177	716	725	360	144
WOMEN										
HEAD & PUBLIC AID	781	22	101	49	28	138	32	161	82	168
HEAD & NO PUBLIC AID	695	46	139	58	18	129	37	140	64	64
NOT HEAD & PUBLIC AID	872	24	94	75	13	112	27	170	89	268
NOT HEAD & NO PUBLIC AID	3,351	149	770	276	44	519	97	585	318	593
TOTAL WOMEN	5,699	241	1,104	458	103	898	193	1,056	553	1,093
TOTAL										
HEAD & PUBLIC AID	1,262	53	128	70	30	178	170	290	152	191
HEAD & NO PUBLIC AID	2,298	206	266	161	24	218	506	608	234	75
NOT HEAD & PUBLIC AID	1,048	38	102	90	15	124	58	194	129	298
NOT HEAD & NO PUBLIC AID	3,871	187	833	315	46	555	175	689	398	673
GRAND TOTAL	8,479	484	1,329	636	115	1,075	909	1,781	913	1,237

GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR -- ATLANTA HUMAN RESOURCES SURVEY -- JUNE 1966

TABLE 10-B HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD AND PUBLIC AID STATUS BY OCCUPATION

NONWHITE AREA-- ALL SURVEY AREAS

DESCRIPTION	TOTAL	PROF-MNG	CLERICAL	SALES	DOMESTIC	OTH-SERV	SKILLED	SEMI-SK	AGR-UNSK	I N A
		DISTRIBUTION BY OCCUPATION OF WORK EXPERIENCE								
MEN										
HEAD & PUBLIC AID	983	33	45	7	31	209	137	186	271	64
HEAD & NO PUBLIC AID	6,386	323	617	97	118	1,004	1,006	1,626	1,524	71
NOT HEAD & PUBLIC AID	434	17	21	7	13	137	33	58	83	65
NOT HEAD & NO PUBLIC AID	3,949	147	360	69	117	1,105	307	526	783	535
TOTAL MEN	11,752	520	1,043	180	279	2,455	1,483	2,396	2,661	735
WOMEN										
HEAD & PUBLIC AID	3,134	83	110	29	1,485	685	39	296	141	266
HEAD & NO PUBLIC AID	5,476	204	388	96	1,931	1,499	119	625	315	299
NOT HEAD & PUBLIC AID	1,851	62	102	24	705	374	14	125	90	355
NOT HEAD & NO PUBLIC AID	15,692	621	1,499	272	4,368	3,921	213	1,261	664	2,873
TOTAL WOMEN	26,153	970	2,099	421	8,489	6,479	385	2,307	1,210	3,793
TOTAL										
HEAD & PUBLIC AID	4,117	116	155	36	1,516	894	176	482	412	330
HEAD & NO PUBLIC AID	11,862	527	1,005	193	2,049	2,503	1,125	2,251	1,839	370
NOT HEAD & PUBLIC AID	2,285	79	123	31	718	511	47	183	173	420
NOT HEAD & NO PUBLIC AID	19,641	768	1,859	341	4,485	5,026	520	1,787	1,447	3,408
GRAND TOTAL	37,905	1,490	3,142	601	8,768	8,934	1,868	4,703	3,871	4,528

GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR -- ATLANTA HUMAN RESOURCES SURVEY -- JUNE 1966

TABLE 11-A MARITAL STATUS BY AGE GROUP

WHITE AREA-- ALL SURVEY AREAS

DESCRIPTION	TOTAL	DISTRIBUTION BY AGE GROUP								
		UNDER 16	16-21	22-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 & OVER
MEN										
SINGLE	703	42	402	80	87	41	31	15	4	1
MARRIED, WITH SPOUSE	1,839	1	101	136	419	367	350	362	90	13
MARRIED, NO SPOUSE	19		4	4	2	3	4	2		
I N A,WID.,SEP.,DIVORCED	219		13	5	33	54	54	46	6	8
TOTAL MEN	2,780	43	520	225	541	465	439	425	100	22
WOMEN										
SINGLE	508	39	315	35	37	32	20	22	7	1
MARRIED, WITH SPOUSE	3,850	10	523	396	898	774	668	520	55	6
MARRIED, NO SPOUSE	67		16	4	13	15	8	9	1	1
I N A,WID.,SEP.,DIVORCED	1,274		74	55	198	210	287	323	87	40
TOTAL WOMEN	5,699	49	928	490	1,146	1,031	983	874	150	48
TOTAL										
SINGLE	1,211	81	717	115	124	73	51	37	11	2
MARRIED, WITH SPOUSE	5,689	11	624	532	1,317	1,141	1,018	882	145	19
MARRIED, NO SPOUSE	86		20	8	15	18	12	11	1	1
I N A,WID.,SEP.,DIVORCED	1,493		87	60	231	264	341	369	93	48
GRAND TOTAL	8,479	92	1,448	715	1,687	1,496	1,422	1,299	250	70

GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR -- ATLANTA HUMAN RESOURCES SURVEY -- JUNE 1966

TABLE 11-B MARITAL STATUS BY AGE GROUP

NONWHITE AREA-- ALL SURVEY AREAS

DESCRIPTION	TOTAL	DISTRIBUTION BY AGE GROUP								
		UNDER 16	16-21	22-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 & UP
MEN										
SINGLE	4,728	319	2,878	534	601	214	118	55	8	1
MARRIED, WITH SPOUSE	5,520	2	341	574	1,865	1,173	896	508	142	19
MARRIED, NO SPOUSE	102		15	23	20	25	12	3	3	1
I N A,WID.,SEP.,DIVORCED	1,402	5	32	102	350	317	319	201	56	20
TOTAL MEN	11,752	326	3,266	1,233	2,836	1,729	1,345	767	209	41
WOMEN										
SINGLE	6,437	456	3,827	706	883	340	151	60	9	5
MARRIED, WITH SPOUSE	12,183	15	1,772	1,626	4,088	2,454	1,470	649	100	9
MARRIED, NO SPOUSE	409	3	75	68	135	71	36	14	5	2
I N A,WID.,SEP.,DIVORCED	7,124	9	309	459	1,828	1,766	1,442	901	320	90
TOTAL WOMEN	26,153	483	5,983	2,859	6,934	4,631	3,099	1,624	434	106
TOTAL										
SINGLE	11,165	775	6,705	1,240	1,484	554	269	115	17	6
MARRIED, WITH SPOUSE	17,703	17	2,113	2,200	5,953	3,627	2,366	1,157	242	28
MARRIED, NO SPOUSE	511	3	90	91	155	96	48	17	8	3
I N A,WID.,SEP.,DIVORCED	8,526	14	341	561	2,178	2,083	1,761	1,102	376	110
GRAND TOTAL	37,905	809	9,249	4,092	9,770	6,360	4,444	2,391	643	147

GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR -- ATLANTA HUMAN RESOURCES SURVEY -- JUNE 1966

TABLE 12-A MEDICAL AID NEEDED TO REMOVE WORK HANDICAP BY AGE GROUP

WHITE AREA-- ALL SURVEY AREAS

DESCRIPTION	TOTAL	DISTRIBUTION BY AGE GROUP								
		UNDER 16	16-21	22-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 & UP
MEN										
GLASSES	29		1	2	4	3	5	13	1	
DENTAL CARE	27	2	7	3	8	2	4	1		
HEARING AID	4		1		2					1
MEDICAL TREATMENT	292	1	12	4	22	40	92	115	6	
NO AID NEEDED	2,428	40	499	216	505	420	338	296	93	21
TOTAL MEN	2,780	43	520	225	541	465	439	425	100	22
WOMEN										
GLASSES	80	1	7	2	5	20	31	12	2	
DENTAL CARE	106	1	12	14	21	29	15	13	1	
HEARING AID	14			1	1	3	2	5	1	1
MEDICAL TREATMENT	590		19	13	54	105	175	201	19	4
NO AID NEEDED	4,909	47	890	460	1,065	874	760	643	127	43
TOTAL WOMEN	5,699	49	928	490	1,146	1,031	983	874	150	48
TOTAL										
GLASSES	109	1	8	4	9	23	36	25	3	
DENTAL CARE	133	3	19	17	29	31	19	14	1	
HEARING AID	18		1	1	3	3	2	5	1	2
MEDICAL TREATMENT	882	1	31	17	76	145	267	316	25	4
NO AID NEEDED	7,337	87	1,389	676	1,570	1,294	1,098	939	220	64
GRAND TOTAL	8,479	92	1,448	715	1,687	1,496	1,422	1,299	250	70

GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR -- ATLANTA HUMAN RESOURCES SURVEY -- JUNE 1966

TABLE 12-B MEDICAL AID NEEDED TO REMOVE WORK HANDICAP BY AGE GROUP

NONWHITE AREA-- ALL SURVEY AREAS

DESCRIPTION	TOTAL	DISTRIBUTION BY AGE GROUP								
		UNDER 16	16-21	22-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 & UP
MEN										
GLASSES	293	8	42	23	49	36	83	41	9	2
DENTAL CARE	323	4	100	35	96	45	33	10		
HEARING AID	15		2		3	3	1	1	3	2
MEDICAL TREATMENT	688	2	27	12	79	111	198	204	48	7
NO AID NEEDED	10,433	312	3,095	1,163	2,609	1,534	1,030	511	149	30
TOTAL MEN	11,752	326	3,266	1,233	2,836	1,729	1,345	767	209	41
WOMEN										
GLASSES	806	10	115	61	178	169	170	85	13	5
DENTAL CARE	1,299	12	290	172	413	227	129	48	5	3
HEARING AID	32	2		1	3	10	7	7	1	1
MEDICAL TREATMENT	2,003	8	112	73	288	431	512	425	119	35
NO AID NEEDED	22,013	451	5,466	2,552	6,052	3,794	2,281	1,059	296	62
TOTAL WOMEN	26,153	483	5,983	2,859	6,934	4,631	3,099	1,624	434	106
TOTAL										
GLASSES	1,099	18	157	84	227	205	253	126	22	7
DENTAL CARE	1,622	16	390	207	509	272	162	58	5	3
HEARING AID	47	2	2	1	6	13	8	8	4	3
MEDICAL TREATMENT	2,691	10	139	85	367	542	710	629	167	42
NO AID NEEDED	32,446	763	8,561	3,715	8,661	5,328	3,311	1,570	445	92
GRAND TOTAL	37,905	809	9,249	4,092	9,770	6,360	4,444	2,391	643	147

GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR -- ATLANTA HUMAN RESOURCES SURVEY -- JUNE 1966

TABLE 13-A RESIDENCE STATUS BY AGE GROUP

WHITE AREA-- ALL SURVEY AREAS

DESCRIPTION	TOTAL	DISTRIBUTION BY AGE GROUP								
		UNDER 16	16-21	22-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 & UP
MEN										
NATIVE OF ATLANTA	827	25	227	70	163	133	107	78	19	5
ATLANTA 1-11 MONTHS	340	1	105	64	85	48	16	18	3	
ATLANTA 1 YEAR	159	1	32	23	56	20	16	10	1	
ATLANTA 2-4 YEARS	290	3	47	23	85	56	36	33	5	2
ATLANTA 5-9 YEARS	224	7	31	11	53	48	39	29	6	
ATLANTA 10 OR MORE	940	6	78	34	99	160	225	257	66	15
TOTAL MEN	2,780	43	520	225	541	465	439	425	100	22
WOMEN										
NATIVE OF ATLANTA	1,679	30	375	131	369	300	240	187	37	10
ATLANTA 1-11 MONTHS	472	2	147	91	109	57	34	29	2	1
ATLANTA 1 YEAR	333	3	89	62	84	42	33	18	2	
ATLANTA 2-4 YEARS	650	5	117	94	181	133	68	44	6	2
ATLANTA 5-9 YEARS	568	6	83	48	152	97	89	84	7	2
ATLANTA 10 OR MORE	1,997	3	117	64	251	402	519	512	96	33
TOTAL WOMEN	5,699	49	928	490	1,146	1,031	983	874	150	48
TOTAL										
NATIVE OF ATLANTA	2,506	55	602	201	532	433	347	265	56	15
ATLANTA 1-11 MONTHS	812	3	252	155	194	105	50	47	5	1
ATLANTA 1 YEAR	492	4	121	85	140	62	49	28	3	
ATLANTA 2-4 YEARS	940	8	164	117	266	189	104	77	11	4
ATLANTA 5-9 YEARS	792	13	114	59	205	145	128	113	13	2
ATLANTA 10 OR MORE	2,937	9	195	98	350	562	744	769	162	48
GRAND TOTAL	8,479	92	1,448	715	1,687	1,496	1,422	1,299	250	70

GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR -- ATLANTA HUMAN RESOURCES SURVEY -- JUNE 1966

TABLE 13-B RESIDENCE STATUS BY AGE GROUP

NONWHITE AREA-- ALL SURVEY AREAS

DESCRIPTION	TOTAL	DISTRIBUTION BY AGE GROUP								
		UNDER 16	16-21	22-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 & UP
MEN										
NATIVE OF ATLANTA	5,907	271	2,196	587	1,344	752	469	236	47	5
ATLANTA 1-11 MONTHS	486	5	206	96	112	37	19	9	2	
ATLANTA 1 YEAR	317	7	113	61	87	26	16	4	1	2
ATLANTA 2-4 YEARS	799	11	219	172	247	85	39	17	8	1
ATLANTA 5-9 YEARS	879	10	180	140	323	125	67	26	7	1
ATLANTA 10 OR MORE	3,364	22	352	177	723	704	735	475	144	32
TOTAL MEN	11,752	326	3,266	1,233	2,836	1,729	1,345	767	209	41
WOMEN										
NATIVE OF ATLANTA	12,274	366	3,662	1,418	3,178	2,029	1,037	446	107	31
ATLANTA 1-11 MONTHS	882	10	439	131	200	56	32	13	1	
ATLANTA 1 YEAR	803	8	345	132	182	74	40	17	5	
ATLANTA 2-4 YEARS	1,994	27	552	412	615	212	114	50	11	1
ATLANTA 5-9 YEARS	2,195	30	335	363	917	286	163	78	18	5
ATLANTA 10 OR MORE	8,005	42	650	403	1,842	1,974	1,713	1,020	292	69
TOTAL WOMEN	26,153	483	5,983	2,859	6,934	4,631	3,099	1,624	434	106
TOTAL										
NATIVE OF ATLANTA	18,181	637	5,858	2,005	4,522	2,781	1,506	682	154	36
ATLANTA 1-11 MONTHS	1,368	15	645	227	312	93	51	22	3	
ATLANTA 1 YEAR	1,120	15	458	193	269	100	56	21	6	2
ATLANTA 2-4 YEARS	2,793	38	771	584	862	297	153	67	19	2
ATLANTA 5-9 YEARS	3,074	40	515	503	1,240	411	230	104	25	6
ATLANTA 10 OR MORE	11,369	64	1,002	580	2,565	2,678	2,448	1,495	436	101
GRAND TOTAL	37,905	809	9,249	4,092	9,770	6,360	4,444	2,391	643	147

GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR -- ATLANTA HUMAN RESOURCES SURVEY -- JUNE 1966

TABLE 14-A TRAINING DESIRED OCCUPATIONS BY AGE GROUP

WHITE AREA-- ALL SURVEY AREAS

DESCRIPTION		TOTAL	UNDER 16	16-21	22-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 & UP
			DISTRIBUTION BY AGE GROUP								
MEN											
1-01	CASHIER	24		10	4	7	2	1			
1-25	OFFICE MACHINE OP	68	1	20	15	20	9	2	1		
1-75	SALESPERSON	22		2	5	5	3	6		1	
4-85	WELDER	76		25	4	25	14	5	3		
4-97	ELECTRICIAN	36		13	1	10	7	4	1		
5-81	AUTO MECHANIC	151	5	69	14	31	18	13	1		
5-83	ELECTRICAL REPAIRMAN	118		27	20	30	23	9	9		
7-36	BUS, TRUCK DRIVER	22		11	2	4	3	2			
	ALL OTHER OCCUPATIONS	310	7	86	38	79	38	37	22	2	1
	NO TRAINING DESIRED	1,953	30	257	122	330	348	360	388	97	21
	TOTAL MEN	2,780	43	520	225	541	465	439	425	100	22

GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR -- ATLANTA HUMAN RESOURCES SURVEY -- JUNE 1966

TABLE 14-B TRAINING DESIRED OCCUPATIONS BY AGE GROUP

NONWHITE AREA-- ALL SURVEY AREAS

DESCRIPTION		TOTAL	UNDER 16	16-21	22-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 & UP
			DISTRIBUTION BY AGE GROUP								
MEN											
0-48	DRAFTSMAN	126	6	69	24	12	9	6			
1-01	CASHIER	224	5	76	29	58	38	16	2		
1-04	GENERAL CLERK	103	2	41	17	26	13	3	1		
1-25	OFFICE MACHINE OP	594	7	239	107	171	56	13		1	
2-32	BARBER, BEAUTICIAN	219	6	54	26	81	38	8	6		
4-26	TAILOR	115	17	57	8	19	8	6			
4-85	WELDER	804	3	274	97	233	115	71	10	1	
4-97	ELECTRICIAN	188	3	60	17	61	26	19	1	1	
5-24	BRICK MASON, LAYER	411	13	122	38	114	76	42	6		
5-25	CARPENTER	164	7	33	16	42	26	29	9	2	
5-80	AIRPLANE MECHANIC	137	3	46	9	38	24	9	8		
5-81	AUTO MECHANIC	1,287	50	497	132	283	191	106	25	3	
5-83	ELECTRICAL REPAIRMAN	824	34	255	100	249	101	62	21	2	
6-78	LATHE OPERATOR	129	2	42	15	41	10	18	1		
7-36	BUS, TRUCK DRIVER	105	2	32	18	29	13	6	5		
	ALL OTHER OCCUPATIONS	1,750	62	576	212	428	242	171	57	2	
	NO TRAINING DESIRED	4,572	104	793	368	951	743	760	615	197	41
	TOTAL MEN	11,752	326	3,266	1,233	2,836	1,729	1,345	767	209	41

GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR -- ATLANTA HUMAN RESOURCES SURVEY -- JUNE 1966

TABLE 14-A TRAINING DESIRED OCCUPATIONS BY AGE GROUP

WHITE AREA-- ALL SURVEY AREAS

DESCRIPTION		TOTAL	UNDER 16	16-21	22-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 & UP
			DISTRIBUTION BY AGE GROUP								
WOMEN											
1-01	CASHIER	192	2	43	17	60	34	23	13		
1-04	GENERAL CLERK	90		28	14	17	19	7	4	1	
1-05	OFFICE CLERK	56		22	4	16	9	4	1		
1-25	OFFICE MACHINE OP	293	2	87	47	87	45	20	5		
1-33	SECRETARY	71	1	44	11	10	3	1	1		
1-37	CLERK-TYPIST	212	2	65	32	47	34	20	11	1	
1-42	SWITCHBOARD, TELE OP	53		14	5	11	14	6	2	1	
2-32	BARBER, BEAUTICIAN	215	7	87	35	52	28	6			
2-36	PRACTICAL NURSE	96	1	12	8	23	20	20	11	1	
2-42	NURSE AIDE	137	2	24	12	25	31	30	10	3	
6-27	SEWING MACHINE OP	156		16	9	39	43	38	9	2	
	ALL OTHER OCCUPATIONS	349	5	45	34	73	73	77	41	1	
	NO TRAINING DESIRED	3,779	27	441	262	686	678	731	766	140	48
	TOTAL WOMEN	5,699	49	928	490	1,146	1,031	983	874	150	48

GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR -- ATLANTA HUMAN RESOURCES SURVEY -- JUNE 1966

TABLE 14-B TRAINING DESIRED OCCUPATIONS BY AGE GROUP

NONWHITE AREA-- ALL SURVEY AREAS

DESCRIPTION		TOTAL	UNDER 16	16-21	22-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 & UP
			DISTRIBUTION BY AGE GROUP								
WOMEN											
0-33	REGISTERED NURSE	173	4	54	24	54	28	7	2		
0-43	DECORATOR, FLORIST	171	3	23	13	44	41	32	14	1	
1-01	CASHIER	2,136	26	546	330	739	378	100	17		
1-04	GENERAL CLERK	853	11	329	110	253	109	35	5	1	
1-05	OFFICE CLERK	322	4	148	41	93	28	8			
1-17	FILE CLERK	191	2	48	31	52	45	11	2		
1-25	OFFICE MACHINE OP	2,023	24	724	341	699	195	35	4		1
1-33	SECRETARY	730	39	324	139	178	36	13	1		
1-37	CLERK-TYPIST	2,669	86	990	400	831	258	87	17		
1-42	SWITCHBOARD, TELE OP	181	1	65	26	61	18	9	1		
2-07	NURSEMAID	324	2	46	26	83	68	67	28	4	
2-26	COMMERCIAL COOK	442	5	68	26	95	132	90	24	2	
2-32	BARBER, BEAUTICIAN	1,095	15	279	146	389	200	58	8		
2-38	PRACTICAL NURSE	1,576	37	321	165	476	333	185	49	10	
2-42	NURSE AIDE	1,243	18	211	127	324	304	199	54	6	
4-25	SEAMSTRESS	263	6	52	11	73	60	39	20	1	1
6-27	SEWING MACHINE OP	2,120	27	278	153	506	581	387	179	8	1
	ALL OTHER OCCUPATIONS	1,859	50	382	190	513	407	243	65	9	
	NO TRAINING DESIRED	7,782	123	1,095	560	1,471	1,410	1,494	1,134	392	103
	TOTAL WOMEN	26,153	483	5,983	2,859	6,934	4,631	3,099	1,624	434	106

GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR -- ATLANTA HUMAN RESOURCES SURVEY -- JUNE 1966

TABLE 15-A TRAINING DESIRED OCCUPATIONS BY EDUCATION

WHITE AREA-- ALL SURVEY AREAS

DESCRIPTION		TOTAL	DISTRIBUTION BY YEARS OF EDUCATION COMPLETED								
			I N A	1-3	4-6	7-8	9-11	12	13	14-15	16 & UP
MEN											
1-01	CASHIER	24			2	2	5	15			
1-25	OFFICE MACHINE OP	68				4	17	36	3	5	3
1-75	SALESPERSON	22		1		1	1	14	1	2	2
4-85	WELDER	76	1	3	7	13	35	16	1		
4-97	ELECTRICIAN	36		2	2	8	13	10	1		
5-81	AUTO MECHANIC	151		4	15	41	65	25		1	
5-83	ELECTRICAL REPAIRMAN	118		3	7	20	39	46	2	1	
7-36	BUS, TRUCK DRIVER	22			3	7	10	2			
	ALL OTHER OCCUPATIONS	299	3	6	21	44	87	101	14	15	8
	NO TRAINING DESIRED	1,964	45	118	262	379	499	474	47	82	58
	TOTAL MEN	2,780	49	137	319	519	771	739	69	106	71

GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR -- ATLANTA HUMAN RESOURCES SURVEY -- JUNE 1966

TABLE 15-B TRAINING DESIRED OCCUPATIONS BY EDUCATION

NONWHITE AREA-- ALL SURVEY AREAS

DESCRIPTION		TOTAL	I N A	1-3	4-6	7-8	9-11	12	13	14-15	16 & UP
		DISTRIBUTION BY YEARS OF EDUCATION COMPLETED									
MEN											
0-48	DRAFTSMAN	126		1	1	4	47	66	3	3	1
1-01	CASHIER	224	1	3	3	8	68	109	9	17	6
1-04	GENERAL CLERK	103		1	1	10	32	46	9	4	
1-25	OFFICE MACHINE OP	594			5	14	137	308	37	62	31
2-32	BARBER, BEAUTICIAN	219	1	4	12	32	101	64	3	2	
4-26	TAILOR	115		1	3	11	61	39			
4-85	WELDER	804	1	26	58	77	366	256	8	11	1
4-97	ELECTRICIAN	188		3	5	10	90	75	1	3	1
5-24	BRICK MASON, LAYER	411	3	20	46	70	189	73	5	2	3
5-25	CARPENTER	164	1	10	21	27	71	33	1		
5-80	AIRPLANE MECHANIC	137		8	13	21	70	21		4	
5-81	AUTO MECHANIC	1,287	5	35	106	157	654	307	13	9	1
5-83	ELECTRICAL REPAIRMAN	824		11	33	58	354	313	20	27	8
6-78	LATHE OPERATOR	129		6	8	16	54	35	5	4	1
7-36	BUS, TRUCK DRIVER	105		8	8	13	52	24			
	ALL OTHER OCCUPATIONS	1,750	9	45	125	148	632	580	57	107	47
	NO TRAINING DESIRED	4,572	74	455	586	587	1,383	1,041	90	198	158
	TOTAL MEN	11,752	95	637	1,034	1,263	4,361	3,390	261	453	258

GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR -- ATLANTA HUMAN RESOURCES SURVEY -- JUNE 1966

TABLE 15-A TRAINING DESIRED OCCUPATIONS BY EDUCATION

WHITE AREA-- ALL SURVEY AREAS

DESCRIPTION		TOTAL	I N A	1-3	4-6	7-8	9-11	12	13	14-15	16 & UP
			DISTRIBUTION BY YEARS OF EDUCATION COMPLETED								
WOMEN											
1-01	CASHIER	192		1	6	47	87	46	4	1	
1-04	GENERAL CLERK	90			1	14	46	25	2	1	1
1-05	OFFICE CLERK	56			1	5	29	20	1		
1-25	OFFICE MACHINE OP	293			4	31	135	108	12	3	
1-33	SECRETARY	71				4	36	24	7		
1-37	CLERK-TYPIST	212	1		5	31	119	50	4	2	
1-42	SWITCHBOARD, TELE OP	53				10	25	17		1	
2-32	BARBER, BEAUTICIAN	215	2		10	33	140	29	1		
2-38	PRACTICAL NURSE	96		3	6	17	43	24		3	
2-42	NURSE AIDE	137	1	5	30	40	52	7		2	
6-27	SEWING MACHINE OP	156	2	9	33	54	52	6			
	ALL OTHER OCCUPATIONS	332	0	5	40	76	129	66	7	7	2
	NO TRAINING DESIRED	3,796	41	185	596	854	1,216	737	58	72	37
	TOTAL WOMEN	5,699	47	208	732	1,216	2,109	1,159	96	92	40

GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR -- ATLANTA HUMAN RESOURCES SURVEY -- JUNE 1966

TABLE 15-B TRAINING DESIRED OCCUPATIONS BY EDUCATION

NONWHITE AREA-- ALL SURVEY AREAS

DESCRIPTION		TOTAL	I N A	1-3	4-6	7-8	9-11	12	13	14-15	16 & UP
			DISTRIBUTION BY YEARS OF EDUCATION COMPLETED								
WOMEN											
0-33	REGISTERED NURSE	173		1	1	11	65	87	5	3	
0-43	DECORATOR, FLORIST	171		2	16	22	62	56	3	6	4
1-01	CASHIER	2,136		23	64	208	992	746	46	45	12
1-04	GENERAL CLERK	853	1	4	9	40	274	427	48	47	3
1-05	OFFICE CLERK	322			2	13	109	155	25	16	2
1-17	FILE CLERK	191			3	13	68	94	9	3	1
1-25	OFFICE MACHINE OP	2,023		1	10	45	569	1,134	102	128	34
1-33	SECRETARY	730		2	5	26	229	383	36	37	12
1-37	CLERK-TYPIST	2,669	2	14	37	163	1,101	1,176	75	79	22
1-42	SWITCHBOARD, TELE OP	181		2	1	15	78	77	5	3	
2-07	NURSEMAID	324	2	12	44	65	105	76	3	10	7
2-26	COMMERCIAL COOK	442	1	20	95	110	160	51	3	2	
2-32	BARBER, BEAUTICIAN	1,095	2	18	60	172	588	247	5	2	1
2-38	PRACTICAL NURSE	1,576	4	22	94	216	743	452	24	19	2
2-42	NURSE AIDE	1,243	7	39	139	258	590	198	8	4	
4-25	SEAMSTRESS	263		13	44	35	110	56	2	3	
6-27	SEWING MACHINE OP	2,120	10	91	323	495	841	339	9	10	2
	ALL OTHER OCCUPATIONS	1,859	7	50	158	253	741	506	48	64	32
	NO TRAINING DESIRED	7,782	110	636	1,272	1,279	2,255	1,604	192	219	215
	TOTAL WOMEN	26,153	146	950	2,377	3,439	9,680	7,864	648	700	349

GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR -- ATLANTA HUMAN RESOURCES SURVEY -- JUNE 1966

TABLE 16-A TRAINING DESIRED OCCUPATIONS BY OCCUPATION OF WORK EXPERIENCE

WHITE AREA-- ALL SURVEY AREAS

DESCRIPTION		TOTAL	PROF-MNG	CLERICAL	SALES	DOMESTIC	OTH-SERV	SKILLED	SEMI-SK	AGR-UNSK	I N A
		DISTRIBUTION BY OCCUPATION OF WORK EXPERIENCE									
MEN											
1-01	CASHIER	24	2	7	3		2	6	3	1	
1-25	OFFICE MACHINE OP	68	11	10	6		1	8	18	10	4
1-75	SALESPERSON	22	3	5	8			3	1	2	
4-85	WELDER	76	2	7			5	20	26	13	3
4-97	ELECTRICIAN	36		2	2		2	5	16	7	2
5-81	AUTO MECHANIC	151	2	5	12	2	12	35	49	29	5
5-83	ELECTRICAL REPAIRMAN	118	3	9	8	2	3	37	40	13	3
7-36	BUS, TRUCK DRIVER	22			1		6	2	7	4	2
	ALL OTHER OCCUPATIONS	299	31	33	20	0	19	60	85	36	15
	NO TRAINING DESIRED	1,964	189	147	118	8	127	540	480	245	110
	TOTAL MEN	2,780	243	225	178	12	177	716	725	360	144

GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR -- ATLANTA HUMAN RESOURCES SURVEY -- JUNE 1966

TABLE 16-B TRAINING DESIRED OCCUPATIONS BY OCCUPATION OF WORK EXPERIENCE

NONWHITE AREA-- ALL SURVEY AREAS

DESCRIPTION		TOTAL	PROF-MNG	CLERICAL	SALES	DOMESTIC	OTH-SERV	SKILLED	SEMI-SK	AGR-UNSK	I N A
		DISTRIBUTION BY OCCUPATION OF WORK EXPERIENCE									
MEN											
0-48	DRAFTSMAN	126	5	14	4	2	36	10	25	21	9
1-01	CASHIER	224	17	43	6	6	60	17	37	26	12
1-04	GENERAL CLERK	103		17	5	1	27	5	22	20	6
1-25	OFFICE MACHINE OP	594	29	134	13	11	119	56	123	74	35
2-32	BARBER, BEAUTICIAN	219	10	16	2	5	48	19	56	51	12
4-26	TAILOR	115	2	9	3	2	38	8	14	23	16
4-85	WELDER	804	17	52	6	14	156	123	180	214	42
4-97	ELECTRICIAN	188	4	16	7	4	38	32	35	42	10
5-24	BRICK MASON, LAYER	411	10	15	1	14	66	66	58	154	27
5-25	CARPENTER	164	4	12		4	29	26	21	53	15
5-80	AIRPLANE MECHANIC	137	1	6		3	30	22	35	30	10
5-81	AUTO MECHANIC	1,287	29	65	10	27	273	161	297	339	86
5-83	ELECTRICAL REPAIRMAN	824	24	83	10	17	176	115	182	178	39
6-76	LATHE OPERATOR	129	1	8	1	1	24	12	32	43	7
7-36	BUS, TRUCK DRIVER	105	1	4	1	1	15	10	33	32	8
	ALL OTHER OCCUPATIONS	1,750	76	185	39	59	408	211	300	354	118
	NO TRAINING DESIRED	4,572	290	364	72	108	912	590	946	1,007	283
	TOTAL MEN	11,752	520	1,043	180	279	2,455	1,483	2,396	2,661	735

GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR -- ATLANTA HUMAN RESOURCES SURVEY -- JUNE 1966

TABLE 16-A TRAINING DESIRED OCCUPATIONS BY OCCUPATION OF WORK EXPERIENCE

WHITE AREA-- ALL SURVEY AREAS

DESCRIPTION		TOTAL	PROF-MNG	CLERICAL	SALES	DOMESTIC	OTH-SERV	SKILLED	SEMI-SK	AGR-UNSK	I N A
		DISTRIBUTION BY OCCUPATION OF WORK EXPERIENCE									
WOMEN											
1-01	CASHIER	192	7	57	18	3	31	5	36	12	23
1-04	GENERAL CLERK	90	3	33	12	2	19		5	7	9
1-05	OFFICE CLERK	56		14	1	1	19	1	15	2	3
1-25	OFFICE MACHINE OP	293	9	115	27	1	37	9	37	36	22
1-33	SECRETARY	71	1	23	7		16	1	5	4	14
1-37	CLERK-TYPIST	212	6	52	25	6	47	2	26	13	35
1-42	SWITCHBOARD, TELE OP	53	2	8	6	1	13	1	7	5	10
2-32	BARBER, BEAUTICIAN	215	10	30	16	3	64	5	32	13	42
2-38	PRACTICAL NURSE	96	1	9	9	1	50	1	9	9	7
2-42	NURSE AIDE	137	6	11	12	6	32	3	24	19	24
6-27	SEWING MACHINE OP	156	1	7	8	5	36	7	40	22	30
	ALL OTHER OCCUPATIONS	332	22	59	27	9	47	21	72	33	42
	NO TRAINING DESIRED	3,796	173	686	290	65	487	137	748	378	832
	TOTAL WOMEN	5,699	241	1,104	458	103	898	193	1,056	553	1,093

GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR -- ATLANTA HUMAN RESOURCES SURVEY -- JUNE 1966

TABLE 16-B TRAINING DESIRED OCCUPATIONS BY OCCUPATION OF WORK EXPERIENCE

NONWHITE AREA-- ALL SURVEY AREAS

DESCRIPTION		TOTAL	PROF-MNG	CLERICAL	SALES	DOMESTIC	OTH-SERV	SKILLED	SEMI-SK	AGR-UNSK	I N A
		DISTRIBUTION BY OCCUPATION OF WORK EXPERIENCE									
WOMEN											
0-33	REGISTERED NURSE	173	7	10	3	34	66	3	6	3	41
0-43	DECORATOR, FLORIST	171	10	11	1	65	42	6	14	3	19
1-01	CASHIER	2,136	56	212	37	620	634	32	204	103	238
1-04	GENERAL CLERK	853	32	144	13	191	221	14	71	34	133
1-05	OFFICE CLERK	322	16	59	12	55	83	5	29	18	45
1-17	FILE CLERK	191	6	19	4	43	61	2	24	6	26
1-25	OFFICE MACHINE OP	2,023	89	381	69	302	509	41	219	121	292
1-33	SECRETARY	730	35	139	24	107	190	9	47	25	154
1-37	CLERK-TYPIST	2,669	74	326	64	660	708	27	224	124	462
1-42	SWITCHBOARD, TELE OP	181	6	16	2	43	55	3	18	9	29
2-07	NURSEMAID	324	11	5	5	165	79		19	16	24
2-26	COMMERCIAL COOK	442	3	4	1	172	173	3	24	21	41
2-32	BARBER, BEAUTICIAN	1,095	13	34	7	400	340	10	91	56	144
2-38	PRACTICAL NURSE	1,576	30	77	10	547	575	10	102	44	181
2-42	NURSE AIDE	1,243	10	24	7	579	320	14	92	52	145
4-25	SEAMSTRESS	263	3	8	2	106	50	13	23	13	45
6-27	SEWING MACHINE OP	2,120	25	32	13	1,017	450	26	222	108	227
	ALL OTHER OCCUPATIONS	1,859	86	108	51	516	484	64	210	124	216
	NO TRAINING DESIRED	7,782	458	490	96	2,867	1,439	103	668	330	1,331
	TOTAL WOMEN	26,153	970	2,099	421	8,489	6,479	385	2,307	1,210	3,793

GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR -- ATLANTA HUMAN RESOURCES SURVEY -- JUNE 1966

TABLE 17-A VOCATIONAL TRAINING STATUS BY AGE GROUP

WHITE AREA-- ALL SURVEY AREAS

DESCRIPTION	TOTAL	DISTRIBUTION BY AGE GROUP								
		UNDER 16	16-21	22-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 & UP
MEN										
NO VOCATIONAL TRAINING	2,403	42	457	192	451	374	381	389	95	22
USES TRAINING RECEIVED	253		32	24	58	61	47	28	3	
TRAINING NOT USED	124	1	31	9	32	30	11	8	2	
TOTAL MEN	2,780	43	520	225	541	465	439	425	100	22
WOMEN										
NO VOCATIONAL TRAINING	5,033	47	822	412	986	914	868	803	136	45
USES TRAINING RECEIVED	410		52	48	100	75	76	45	12	2
TRAINING NOT USED	256	2	54	30	60	42	39	26	2	1
TOTAL WOMEN	5,699	49	928	490	1,146	1,031	983	874	150	48
TOTAL										
NO VOCATIONAL TRAINING	7,436	89	1,279	604	1,437	1,288	1,249	1,192	231	67
USES TRAINING RECEIVED	663		84	72	158	136	123	73	15	2
TRAINING NOT USED	380	3	85	39	92	72	50	34	4	1
GRAND TOTAL	8,479	92	1,448	715	1,687	1,496	1,422	1,299	250	70

GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR -- ATLANTA HUMAN RESOURCES SURVEY -- JUNE 1966

TABLE 17-B VOCATIONAL TRAINING STATUS BY AGE GROUP

NONWHITE AREA-- ALL SURVEY AREAS

DESCRIPTION	TOTAL	DISTRIBUTION BY AGE GROUP								
		UNDER 16	16-21	22-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 & UP
MEN										
NO VOCATIONAL TRAINING	10,246	313	2,849	1,062	2,415	1,427	1,207	729	203	41
USES TRAINING RECEIVED	629	3	104	76	200	152	69	21	4	
TRAINING NOT USED	877	10	313	95	221	150	69	17	2	
TOTAL MEN	11,752	326	3,266	1,233	2,836	1,729	1,345	767	209	41
WOMEN										
NO VOCATIONAL TRAINING	22,288	463	4,955	2,303	5,786	3,979	2,767	1,525	412	98
USES TRAINING RECEIVED	1,483		292	208	420	312	184	51	11	5
TRAINING NOT USED	2,382	20	736	348	728	340	148	48	11	3
TOTAL WOMEN	26,153	483	5,983	2,859	6,934	4,631	3,099	1,624	434	106
TOTAL										
NO VOCATIONAL TRAINING	32,534	776	7,804	3,365	8,201	5,406	3,974	2,254	615	139
USES TRAINING RECEIVED	2,112	3	396	284	620	464	253	72	15	5
TRAINING NOT USED	3,259	30	1,049	443	949	490	217	65	13	3
GRAND TOTAL	37,905	809	9,249	4,092	9,770	6,360	4,444	2,391	643	147

GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR -- ATLANTA HUMAN RESOURCES SURVEY -- JUNE 1966

TABLE 18-A WORK HANDICAP BY AGE GROUP

WHITE AREA-- ALL SURVEY AREAS

DESCRIPTION	TOTAL	DISTRIBUTION BY AGE GROUP								
		UNDER 16	16-21	22-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 & UP
MEN										
CHILD CARE PREVENTS WORK	4				2	1	1			
ILLNESS, SELF	457	2	16	8	36	59	127	184	24	1
ILLNESS, FAMILY	26		3	1	4	4	4	9	1	
NO WORK HANDICAP	2,293	41	501	216	499	401	307	232	75	21
TOTAL MEN	2,780	43	520	225	541	465	439	425	100	22
WOMEN										
CHILD CARE PREVENTS WORK	736		125	122	295	128	52	13		1
ILLNESS, SELF	794		28	12	62	142	235	282	28	5
ILLNESS, FAMILY	146	1	7	2	16	25	47	42	5	1
NO WORK HANDICAP	4,023	48	768	354	773	736	649	537	117	41
TOTAL WOMEN	5,699	49	928	490	1,146	1,031	983	874	150	48
TOTAL										
CHILD CARE PREVENTS WORK	740		125	122	297	129	53	13		1
ILLNESS, SELF	1,251	2	44	20	98	201	362	466	52	6
ILLNESS, FAMILY	172	1	10	3	20	29	51	51	6	1
NO WORK HANDICAP	6,316	89	1,269	570	1,272	1,137	956	769	192	62
GRAND TOTAL	8,479	92	1,448	715	1,687	1,496	1,422	1,299	250	70

GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR -- ATLANTA HUMAN RESOURCES SURVEY -- JUNE 1966

TABLE 18-B WORK HANDICAP BY AGE GROUP

NONWHITE AREA-- ALL SURVEY AREAS

DESCRIPTION	TOTAL	DISTRIBUTION BY AGE GROUP								
		UNDER 16	16-21	22-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 & UP
MEN										
CHILD CARE PREVENTS WORK	12		2		5	3		1	1	
ILLNESS, SELF	1,049	5	32	19	101	150	301	317	104	20
ILLNESS, FAMILY	55		2		7	11	19	13	3	
NO WORK HANDICAP	10,636	321	3,230	1,214	2,723	1,565	1,025	436	101	21
TOTAL MEN	11,752	326	3,266	1,233	2,836	1,729	1,345	767	209	41
WOMEN										
CHILD CARE PREVENTS WORK	2,124	7	303	298	904	447	115	40	6	4
ILLNESS, SELF	2,839	11	130	95	310	582	773	665	218	55
ILLNESS, FAMILY	415		21	14	55	92	112	104	16	1
NO WORK HANDICAP	20,775	465	5,529	2,452	5,665	3,510	2,099	815	194	46
TOTAL WOMEN	26,153	483	5,983	2,859	6,934	4,631	3,099	1,624	434	106
TOTAL										
CHILD CARE PREVENTS WORK	2,136	7	305	298	909	450	115	41	7	4
ILLNESS, SELF	3,888	16	162	114	411	732	1,074	982	322	75
ILLNESS, FAMILY	470		23	14	62	103	131	117	19	1
NO WORK HANDICAP	31,411	786	8,759	3,666	8,388	5,075	3,124	1,251	295	67
GRAND TOTAL	37,905	809	9,249	4,092	9,770	6,360	4,444	2,391	643	147

APPENDIX A

Georgia Department of Labor
Employment Security Agency
(5/66)

CONFIDENTIAL

Case No.

HUMAN RESOURCES SURVEY

1. Center Area:
A B C D E F G H J N S
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 12

2. Race:
1. White
2. Nonwhite

3. Sex:
1. Male
2. Female

4. Name
1. Mr.
2. Mrs.
3. Miss _____
(Print in capital letters only.)

5. Social Security No. ( )
(Copy from document)

6. Street No. _____

7. Street Name _____

8. _____ Apt. No. ___ Letter

9. City
1. Atlanta
2. Other _____

10. ZIP Code 3 0 _____

RESIDENCE

11. Lived at above residence for:
1. Months ___
2. Years ___

12. Lived at any other Atlanta residence:
1. Months ___
2. Years ___
Ø. None

13. Previous residence other than Atlanta:
1. Other Ga. _____
2. Alabama
3. Florida
4. S. C.
5. Tenn.
6. Other
Ø. None

HOUSEHOLD

14. Marital status:
1. Single
2. Married
3. Widowed, separated, divorced

15. Living with spouse:
1. Yes
2. No

16. Are you head of household:
1. Yes
2. No

17. No. in household you help support (including self):
(Total) ___

18. Above total includes ___ children under age 14.

AGE AND EDUCATION

19. Age: ___

20. Years of education completed (highest):
1. Grammar school ___
2. High school ___
3. College ___

21. Are you now attending school:
1. Yes
2. No

EMPLOYMENT

22. Do you have work experience:
1. Yes
2. No

23. Present or previous occupation:
_____
___

24. Months in which you worked in past year: ___

25. Amount earned in past year:
$ _____

26. Extent of employment now:
1. Full time
2. Part time
Ø. None

27. Time on present job:
1. Months ___
2. Years ___
Ø. None

28. Rate of pay:
1. ___ hour ($ & ¢)
2. $ 0 ___ day
3. $ ___ week
Ø. None

UNEMPLOYMENT

29. Are you now looking for full time work:
1. Yes
2. No (If "No" skip to Item 31.)

30. Number of months since you started looking for full time work:
___

VOCATIONAL TRAINING

31. Training courses:
1. Yes
2. No
(If "No" skip to Item 35.) ___

32. Kind of tr. you received:
_____

33. Weeks of training:
___

34. Was this training used on job:
1. Yes
2. No

35. Would you like to take training to get a job (or a better job):
1. Yes
2. No

36. Kind of training you want:
_____
___

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

37. Do you (your household) receive assistance from any state or federal program:
1. Yes
2. No
(If "Yes" what? _____
_____

WORK HANDICAP

38. Personal work handicap, if any:
1. Unable to work because you're needed at home to care for children.
2. Your sickness or disability keeps you from working full time.
3. Sickness or disability of another member of family keeps you from working full time.
Ø. No such handicap.

MEDICAL NEED

39. Medical need to remove work handicap for you, if any:
1. Glasses
2. Dental care
3. Hearing aid
4. Medical treatment
Ø. No such need

40. Interviewer _____

APPENDIX B

METHODOLOGY

Editing and Processing:

The final edit of the questionnaires involved several steps. First, examination was made of each questionnaire to determine whether appropriate items had been properly completed. Second, the Center area identification on each form was reviewed in relation to the residence address. Third, three items with respect to occupation required the application by the editor of the proper code from the Dictionary of Occupational Titles, March 1949. These included the present or previous occupation of the person interviewed, the occupation in which the person had received vocational training and the occupation for which it was indicated training was desired. Fourth, for several weeks during interviewing and editing operations the questionnaires were manually sorted to alphabetic sequence by name of person interviewed. This made it possible to eliminate duplicate questionnaires which resulted from more than one interview with the same person. It was determined that the extent of duplication was a fraction of one percent. During the latter portion of the interviewing and editing phase this manual sort to eliminate duplicate forms was discontinued since the cost was not warranted by the small degree of bias in the final data which would be introduced by duplicates. Fifth, each completed questionnaire was identified by imprinting a case number, numbering forms sequentially beginning with "1" in each area. Also, a numeric prefix to the case number, keyed to the alphabetic designation of the Center on a survey map, was entered on the questionnaire. These case numbers were assigned to facilitate subsequent filing, reference, and data processing.

Data processing contracts covered keypunching and keyverifying of 46,384 IBM cards representing coded information on interviews completed during the survey and the development of three major computer programs which would be compatible with the IBM 1401 system used by the Georgia Department of Labor. This contract also covered the computer production of one basic set of statistical tables in a format suitable for publication. The computer output, photographed with a reduction to letter size, provided most of the copy for publication.

The three major computer programs were designed to accomplish the following:

a. Use punched cards to create magnetic tape and develop various statistical grouping codes for each interview record.

b. Accumulate and print data for basic statistical tables with various cross-classifications by age; education; work occupation; family characteristics such as marital status, residence status, head of household, size of family; employment status such as earnings, employment, work handicaps; vocational training received or desired; medical needs to remove a work handicap such as glasses, dental care, or hearing aid.

c. Use magnetic tape of interview records and computer program specifications to select and print a summary of personal characteristics for any specified statistical cell presented in basic tables. Work on the data processing contract by the Service Bureau Corporation was completed on August 19, 1966.

Publication:

Statistical data accumulated from the research project have been summarized separately by race and sex. This information relates primarily to individual and family characteristics, medical needs, employment and unemployment status, and specific occupations for which vocational training is desired. Cross-classifications present distribution by age, years of education, and work experience by occupation. Each table number designation includes an alphabetic suffix, series "A" representing data for white persons and series "B" representing data for nonwhite persons.

For each of the statistical tables data have been accumulated separately for the nine respective Neighborhood Service Center areas, and for Area "N" representing persons who live north of the defined center areas and for Area "S" representing persons who live south of the defined center areas covered by the survey. Also, separate tables have been prepared for "All Survey Areas" representing the universe of 46,384 persons interviewed. On the lower right of each of the statistical tables there appears the table number and the alphabetical code designating the survey area. This information identifies each sheet in lieu of a page number to facilitate flexible arrangement and easy reference when the tables are filed in looseleaf binders.

Copies of the publication in limited quantity are available on request for any individual survey area or in summary table form representing all survey areas combined. Any such request should be directed to:

Research and Analysis Section
Georgia Department of Labor
Employment Security Agency
474 State Labor Building
Atlanta, Georgia 30334

SPECIMEN ONLY - NOT FOR USE. SPECIMEN ONLY - NOT FOR USE.

TO THE SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS:

ATLANTA BOARD OF EDUCATION

Application for Admission
Assignment or Transfer of Pupil

A separate application must be filled in completely and legibly in ink or typewriter and must be signed by both parents (if living), the parent to whom the child has been awarded by court proceedings, or the legal guardian of each pupil for whom assignment or transfer is requested. The application must be notarized at the time it is filed. It must be delivered to the school principal for transmittal to the Superintendent of Schools.

Application for enrollment at _____ School.

Date _____

Name of Child _____ Age _____ Sex _____

Date of Birth _____ Race _____

Present Grade _____

Home Address _____ Phone _____

Mother's Name _____
First Middle Last

Father's Name _____
First Middle Last

Name of Legal Guardian _____
First Middle Last

Child lives with: Mother _____ Father _____

Other _____
Explain

Occupation of Mother _____

Name of Employer _____ Address of Employer _____

Occupation of Father _____

Name of Employer _____ Address of Employer _____

Occupation of Legal Guardian _____

Name of Employer _____ Address of Employer _____

All Schools Attended (in order of attendance, give dates of attendance) _____

_____

_____

SPECIMEN ONLY - NOT FOR USE.

SPECIMEN ONLY - NOT FOR USE.

Date and Place Child First Entered School _____

Last School Attended _____ Last Grade Attended _____ Date _____

Names of Brothers and Sisters:

Name	Birthdate	School

Reason for Requesting Enrollment at _____ School:

_____

_____

_____

(If more space is needed, attach sheet or sheets)

Executed in its present form
and attested to by

_____

this _____ day of _____, 19____.

_____
Notary

(Seal)

_____
(Parent)

_____
(Parent)

_____
(Guardian)

Application will be determined by the Superintendent of Schools pursuant to the Resolution of the Atlanta Board of Education November 30, 1959, as amended, and upon consideration of the factors, and the effects or results thereof, as set forth by the Resolution. Further information, as well as personal interviews with the pupil and parents or guardian, may be necessary. Notice of the action taken on application shall be mailed to the parents or guardian within 30 days from the delivery of the application to the school principal, in no event later than June 15. Applicants dissatisfied with the Superintendent's decision may request in writing a hearing before the Board within 10 days of the Superintendent's decision.

Application accepted _____ Application rejected _____ Date _____

ASSIGNMENT AND TRANSFER OF PUPILS

Administrative Regulations

The Superintendent and his staff shall administer policies relating to the admission and school assignment of pupils, subject to review by and appeal to the Board.

1. Except as transfers are specifically authorized, pupils shall continue in schools to which previously assigned.

2. Parents who object to original assignment or transfer decisions may present a formal or informal appeal. A formal appeal shall be addressed to the Superintendent on the form prescribed by the Board and shall be in accordance with the resolution adopted by the Board on November 30, 1959, and amended January 4 and January 18, 1960. An informal appeal may be presented by telephone, letter or by otherwise communicating with Area Superintendents or other school administrators. The Board will hear and judge appeals only when presented on forms and under conditions prescribed by the Board.

3. Forms for application for transfer from a school of original assignment shall be made available at the Superintendent's office for issuance to the applicant or his parent or legal guardian.

4. Upon completion of the form, including notarization, the applicant, or the applicant's parents or guardian or both, shall deliver the application to the principal of the school of original assignment.

5. The principal shall transmit the application to the Area Superintendent in whose Area the applicant requests assignment. A completed data sheet of background information about the applicant shall be attached to the completed application form.

6. Upon receipt of the completed application form and a completed data sheet, the Area Superintendent shall schedule an interview with the student and his parents.

7. The Area Superintendent shall cause to be completed a report of the characteristics of the school to which transfer is requested.

8. After consultation with the Assistant Superintendent for Pupil Personnel Services, the Area Superintendent shall arrange the time and places of a series of tests to be administered by the office of the Assistant Superintendent for Pupil Personnel Services. The applicant for transfer is to be informed by telephone or letter or both of the scheduled tests.

9. The series of tests administered by the office of the Assistant Superintendent for Pupil Personnel Services shall include standardized achievement tests, standardized scholastic aptitude tests, and a personality adjustment test.

10. The Assistant Superintendent for Pupil Personnel Services shall record the results of the tests on an appropriate background sheet, along with a professional interpretation of the scores, and transmit to the Area Superintendent concerned.

11. The Area Superintendent shall assemble a file for each student requesting transfer and transmit to the Deputy Superintendent. The file shall contain (a) the original application for transfer, (b) the principal's report, (c) the report about the characteristics of the requested school, and (d) the report of the Assistant Superintendent for Pupil Personnel Services or a member of his division showing results of the tests.

13. A Student Transfer Reviewing Committee shall be convened by the Deputy Superintendent to study the completed folder of each student requesting transfer. The Reviewing Committee shall include the Deputy Superintendent, one or more Area Superintendents, the Assistant Superintendent for Pupil Personnel Services (or Director of Psychological Services), the Assistant Superintendent for Instructional Services (or Director of Instruction), and such other personnel as may be considered desirable. Interviews with the student may be scheduled at the discretion of the Deputy Superintendent.

14. Recommendations of the Student Transfer Reviewing Committee shall be submitted to the Superintendent upon completion of the reviewing session.

Desegregation in the Norfolk Public Schools

by

John J. Brewbaker

John J. Brewbaker
Public School Consultant
Southern Regional Council
545 Mayflower Drive
Norfolk, Virginia

July, 1960

PREFACE

John J. Brewbaker, who retired on June 30, 1960, as Superintendent of Schools of Norfolk, Virginia, had spent thirty-three years in the service of the public schools of that City. He is a Southerner, and a native of Botetourt County, Virginia, where he was born on June 6, 1895.

Mr. Brewbaker began his public school career in 1922 as Principal of Buchanan, Virginia, High School, was appointed Principal of St. Paul High School in Wise County, Virginia, in 1926, and joined the Norfolk Public School System in 1927 as Principal of Robert E. Lee Elementary School. He held the posts of Business Manager and Assistant Superintendent of the Norfolk system before becoming Superintendent of Schools in 1949.

Mr. Brewbaker received his A.B. Degree from Roanoke College in 1918 and his M.A. Degree in Education from the University of Virginia in 1939.

He has been active in numerous local, state, national, civic, and education associations and has held office in some of them. Among these may be mentioned the Advisory Committee of the School of Nursing of the Norfolk General Hospital; Advisory Committee of the College of William and Mary in Norfolk; American Association for United Nations; Norfolk Kiwanis Club, of which he is past president; Norfolk Executives Club, Associated Public School Systems; Advisory member of the Educational Policies Commission; the Norfolk Education Association; Virginia Education Association; National Education Association, American Association of School Administrators; National Organization on Legal Problems of Education, and the National Conference on Citizenship, and he is a member of the First Christian Church, Disciples.

The University of Virginia chapter of the education fraternity, Phi Delta Kappa, honored him with the 1960 Distinguished Service Award.

Mr. Brewbaker's tenure as Superintendent of Schools included the difficult period of "massive resistance" in Virginia and the closed-schools episode of 1958. He received national attention because of the orderly manner in which Norfolk Public Schools were re-opened and integrated under his direction in 1959.

This brochure tells briefly the story of the public school crisis in Norfolk, an experience which made Mr. Brewbaker uniquely fitted for the duties of a public school consultant for the Southern Regional Council, upon which he entered on July 1, 1960.

Edwin L. Lamberth
Superintendent of Schools
Norfolk, Virginia

DESEGREGATION IN THE NORFOLK PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Change must take place or there is no growth - physical, economic, technological, social, and in the human being, we must add emotional, moral, spiritual, and mental. The manner in which we adjust to change is determined by the maturity of the individual. Maturity does not always develop in the same ratio as physical growth or chronological age. There are many young people who are quite mature while many older people are very immature. The maturity of the individuals determines the maturity of the society of the community in which they live.

It is quite natural that when changes come which upset our way of life, adjustments must be made. A community is fortunate if a major portion of its citizens have sufficient maturity to calmly evaluate the situation, on an intellectual level, and decide on the best plan to follow. The verities which are fundamental to the integrity of the individual and to society must not be disregarded.

Physical changes are natural and there is, of course, no protest when they come. Economic and technological changes come through the efforts and ingenuity of man and are accepted with pride and satisfaction, but social changes often come through the aspirations of minority or less favored groups striving to reach the economic and social level of the higher or more favored groups. It is often the case that men who have the "odds" against them do not proceed in the most pleasant manner and the more favored groups are antagonized Extremists among the favored groups become even more reckless and unreasonable. An emotional climate is thus created in which it is difficult to think clearly and take rational and constructive action

It has been my privilege to live not only in two centuries, but in two distinct generations. In this sixty-five year period, many economic and technological changes have taken place. I have experienced and observed the transition from the kerosene lamp to the electric light; from the open fireplace to gas or electric heat; from the crude outdoor toilet facilities to modern bathrooms; from horse and plow to mechanized farm equipment; from horse and buggy to automobile and airplane; and many others, including education from a one-room tin roof school to the most modern building with latest equipment. These changes have caused no eruption in our society, but have been

accepted as quite normal in the progress of an ever improving civilization of a great nation.

The change required by the May 17, 1954, decision of the Supreme Court is a very different kind of change. It is a social change. It is one which involves a departure from long-established customs and traditions in the highly sensitive field of human relations. Let no one imagine that this is an easy matter, or a simple matter. No domestic problem of greater magnitude is likely to confront us in our time. It presents a challenge which calls for the utmost in wisdom and human understanding and patriotism from the Southern educator.

Very soon after this decision was handed down, I had the privilege of serving on a panel in New York City with Dr. Frank P. Graham and others. Dr. Graham expressed the belief that we had been making progress toward racial change in a gradual, normal way and that, if this decision could have been delayed for some time yet, the transition would have been easier. Many in the South feel that the decision would have been wrong at any time.

But, regardless of how we may feel, we are faced with the problem. Shall we defy the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, or shall we, as we have done in the past, accept its decision as the proper interpretation of the law, and comply with it in the best manner possible? For the thoughtful American there can be but one answer.

What is the most important institution, in our democractic life, at stake right now? It is the public schools. Shall we destroy them and establish a system of private schools? In my opinion, this is impossible and any attempt along this line would result in irreparable damage to the education of our youth. The public school system is the most important institution in America today and it must be preserved and improved. The value and power of education is recognized by the leading nations of the world. We must not destroy the most essential resource of our people.

On May 31, 1955, a little more than one year after the May 17, 1954 Decision, the Supreme Court implemented its original decision and called for public school desegregation with "deliberate speed." On June 28, the Governor of Virginia and the State Board of Education sent a memorandum to all division superintendents stating:

> "It has not yet been possible for the Commission on Public Education to propose and the General Assembly to enact

"appropriate legislation which will enable the State Board of Education and the local school authorities to adjust to a new and different basis for the operation of public schools

"Meanwhile, local school authorities are faced with the necessity of completing the formulation of plans for the coming school session.

"In view of these facts and circumstances, the Governor and the State Board of Education hereby declare and adopt as the policy of this Commonwealth that the State Board of Education will continue to administer its functions, in cooperation with the local school authorities, to the end that the public schools of Virginia open and operate through the coming school session as heretofore."

This was the 1955-56 school session.

The Commission referred to was appointed by the Governor on August 30, 1954, and was later known as the Gray Commission.

The Norfolk City School Board on July 1, 1955, expressed in a resolution grave concern and stated, "Though this decision leaves unmarked the road to be traveled, the objective is clear.... We intend, without mental reservation, to uphold and abide by the laws of the land. We believe in the public school system and pledge our efforts to its continuation in this City. We believe that our primary duty is to preserve and promote the welfare of all children involved through education and that any system by us administered must be devised to achieve this end within the framework of the law...."

Early in July, 1955, we received our first petition, signed by 233 Negro citizens, calling upon us to comply with the Supreme Court Decision and its reaffirmation of May 31, 1955, of "good faith compliance at the earliest practicable date."

At this time, much help and comfort came from a statement of the late Judge John J. Parker, a great jurist, who remarked in the Clarendon County, South Carolina, case on July 15, 1955: "The Constitution, in other words, does not require integration. It does not forbid such segregation as occurs as the result of voluntary action. It merely forbids the use of governmental power to enforce segregation."

During the latter part of 1955, there existed in Virginia much confusion. On November 11, 1955, the Commission on Public Education, or the Gray Commission, made its report to the Governor.

The following quotation summarizes the report of the Commission: "The Commission has been confronted with the problem of continuing a public school system and at the same time making provision for localities wherein public schools are abandoned, and providing educational opportunities for children whose parents will not send them to integrated schools.

"To meet the problem thus created by the Supreme Court, the Commission proposes a plan of assignment which will permit local school boards to assign their pupils in such manner as will best serve the welfare of their communities and protect and foster the public schools under their jurisdiction. The Commission further proposes legislation to provide that no child be required to attend a school wherein both white and colored children are taught and that the parents of those children who object to integrated schools, or who live in communities wherein no public schools are operated, be given tuition grants for educational purposes."

Following the report of the Gray Commission, an Extra Session of the General Assembly was called to provide for a convention to vote on changing Section 141 of the Constitution to carry out the recommendations of the Commission. This Extra Session commenced on November 30, 1955, and ended December 3, 1955, and authorized the election on calling the convention. The election was held on January 9, 1956, and the convention was authorized by the voters. Since Section 141 provided: "No appropriation of public funds shall be made to any school or institution of learning not owned or exclusively controlled by the State or some political subdivision thereof," the purpose of changing Section 141 was to permit the payment of tuition grants to private non-sectarian schools.

The regular session of the General Assembly convened on January 11, 1956, and the Constitutional Convention was called and adopted the recommendations of the Gray Commission.

After the General Assembly adjourned and went home, agitation began now by a group known as massive resisters. The sentiment in the State became so strong for massive resistance, which had as its main purpose to prevent a single Negro child from entering any white school, that another Extra Session of the General Assembly was call-

ed on August 27, 1956, and ended September 29, 1956. In some way the Gray Commission Report - the mandate of the people - was shelved and was not heard of, as such, again. Thus, the State continued in confusion until the State Supreme Court of Appeals and a special Three Judge Federal Court both declared the Massive Resistance Laws unconstitutional on January 19, 1959.

During these confusing times on the State level, what was happening in Norfolk?

On May 11, 1956, the Norfolk City School Board and the Superintendent of Schools had served upon them their first summons to answer within twenty days, the complaint, Civil Action Number 2214, of eight legal pages, which in substance was that the defendants were operating separate schools for Negro and white children which is in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States. The School Board and Superintendent were caught in a dilemma - the Federal Courts requiring the cessation of discrimination with "deliberate speed" and the State Laws requiring segregation of the races.

Litigation in Norfolk had been marking time for some time now, awaiting developments on the State level, but the petitioners were becoming impatient, or at least their attorneys were, and they realized that the School Board would not take action until an individual actually made application for a specific school.

The first applications were made on June 10, 1958, and by July 17, 195 , we had received 151 applications for admission of Negroes into the white schools for the 1958-59 session.

On July 17, 1958, the last day of receiving applications, the School Board adopted the following Standards and Criteria:

1. The assignment shall not endanger the health or safety of the child assigned to or the children already enrolled.

2. The assignment shall not interfere with the proper administration of the school.

3. The assignment shall not interfere with proper instruction of pupils already enrolled in the school.

4. The assignment shall be made after consideration of the applicant's academic achievement and the academic achievement of the pupils already within the school to which he is applying.

5. The assignment shall be made with consideration for the residence of the applicant.

6. The assignment shall consider the physical and moral fitness of the applicant and their relation to the general health and welfare of the pupils already enrolled in the school.

7. The assignment shall consider the mental ability of the applicant seeking enrollment.

8. The assignment shall take into consideration the social adaptability of the applicant seeking enrollment.

9. The assignment shall take into consideration the expected emotional and social adjustment of the pupil to the school to which he is assigned.

10. The assignment shall take into consideration the cultural background of the applicant and the pupils already enrolled in the schools.

In applying these criteria, the Board authorized the Superintendent to administer a program of tests and interviews. At the end of one month, on August 18, 1958, the Board adopted the following resolution disposing of all 151 applicants and transmitted it through its attorneys to the Federal Judge:

"Stripped of the racial overtones, the basic problem here is whether certain pupils should be transferred from one school to another or initially enrolled in a specific school. The reason set forth in their requests is primarily that it is more convenient for the students to attend the selected school than to attend another school to which, otherwise, they would be assigned.

"Although the School Board is aware that the petitioners

"are all of one race asking to be assigned, for the first time in the history of the Norfolk City School System, to schools of the opposite race, it has attempted to approach the problem from the standpoint of sound education.

"Accordingly, the first premise in considering any of these applications is that only those pupils who are sufficiently mature or advanced scholastically should be considered. Upon this assumption, the School Board on July 17, 1958, adopted a resolution setting forth certain criteria to be applied toward all applications for transfer or enrollment. At the same time, procedures were set up for testing the applicants and otherwise processing the petitioners. After careful examination and extensive interviews, the information relative to all of the applicants has been collected by the administrative staff and reviewed by the School Board.

"There were 151 children who applied for transfer or initial enrollment. One withdrew his application, 61 declined to take the tests prescribed by the School Board, and one declined to complete the testing procedure by refusing the interview. Accordingly, the Board hereby declines these 63 applicants.

"Of the remaining eighty-eight, sixty were clearly unsuitable for the assignment requested. The vast majoritity failed to meet the minimum scholastic requirements. The others were denied for equally cogent reasons. As for the remaining twenty-eight, the Board feels that these applicants fall into two categories:

(1) "Of four of these pupils, one has sough assignment to Maury, one to Granby, and two to Blair. Considering these applications against its understanding of the United States Supreme Court's decision in Brown versus the Board of Education, the School Board believes that the individual applicants would receive no educational benefit from the requested assignment, but would only suffer thereby. It is believed that the isolation which would be caused by such an assignment would be detrimental to educational progress and may well cause emotional instability and even detriment to health.

(2) "Of the remaining twenty-four children, nine requested entry to Norview Elementary School, six to Norview Junior High School and the remaining nine to Norview High School. As to these children, the Board feels it must deny their applications because it is not in the best interest of the applicants nor of the present students to grant such petitions. Racial conflicts have occurred in this area in the past and the Board is of the opinion that integration there would renew such conflicts and produce grave administrative problems within the school system - all to the detriment of good education and the public welfare.

"Nine of the Norview children, who have met the minimum scholastic requirements, are applying for entrance to Norview Elementary School. They reside in the Rosemont-Coronado area in which the City of Norfolk is now making plans to build an elementary-junior high school which will be ready for occupancy in September, 1959. In addition to the reasons set out above, the School Board believes that the transfer of these nine children would at most be for the period of one year, or until the Rosemont School is opened, and the dislocation occasioned to the children by the multiple transfers is not good for the children. It must be further borne in mind that the school to which they seek entrance, Norview Elementary, is so crowded that it will be on part-time during the school year 1958-59.

"Accordingly, the 151 petitions are denied."

This resolution denied the applications of all 151 pupils on the basis of the following six criteria:

1. Residence of pupil - nearness to school
2. Those who refused to take the test
3. Those who failed to meet minimum scholastic requirements
4. Those who would suffer because of isolation
5. Racial tension
6. Too frequent transfers

Seven days later, August 25, 1958, the Federal Judge called the School Board and Superintendent into Court and reviewed, in seventeen legal size pages, the history of this litigation, reminded us of our oath to carry out the law and the other responsibilities of our positions, and referred all applications back to us for further consideration, ending with the following statement:

> "With complete faith in the integrity and ability of the School Board of the City of Norfolk, as well as your desire to obey the law of the land and do justice to all mankind, the applications of the 151 Negro children are referred back to you for such further consideration, if any, as you may deem proper and legal by reason of my remarks."

The Judge called for our report on August 29, 1958, at 10:00 a.m., allowing only four days to restudy these cases. In his remarks he accepted the criteria of geographical limitations, scholastic achievement, and would give some thought to too frequent transfer, which he later accepted. He made it clear that he would not accept racial tension or isolation.

The attorneys made our report on August 29, 1958, at 10:00 a.m., as ordered by the Court. The Board prefaced all assignments with the following statement: "Contrary to what all the members of the School Board and the Division Superintendent of Schools honestly and sincerely believe is in the best interest of the applying children, the children in the affected schools and the public in general, but pursuant to the law as interpreted by the Court, these 17 children will be assigned to the six white high schools as listed." The remaining 134 were denied as in the first report.

The School Board petitioned the Court to defer the assignments for one year, and gave reasons for the request, but was refused. The District Judge refused to grant a stay of his order until the School Board could appeal to the Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals. Therefore, the Board delayed the opening of the schools until the Appellate Court could hear the case on its merits.

The Court of Appeals denied the request and the School Board, by resolution on September 27, ordered the schools to be opened on September 29, 1958, with the 17 Negroes admitted. The Governor was advised and he sent a letter to us on Sunday, September 28, by special messenger, closing the six high schools affected and removing them from the public school system.

They remained closed until February 2 and were opened after both the State Supreme Court of Appeals and a special Three Judge Federal Court had declared the Massive Resistance Laws unconstitutional on January 19, 1959.

This action closing six of our high schools denied education to approximately 10,000 children. Everyone waited anxiously to see what would happen. The citizens did not rise up immediately and demand that the schools be opened; instead, there was considerable feeling because the law did not close the Negro schools from which these children came. The City Council attempted not to provide funds for the operation of any grade above the sixth. However, a group of citizens petitioned the Court to issue an injunction against the Council to prevent this and the Federal Judge ruled that the Council had already appropriated those funds and had no control over the expenditure of them. Hence one catastrophe was averted.

What happened to the 10,000 children forced out of school? After it appeared that the schools might not open for some time, many enrolled in other public schools far and wide, some entered private schools when they were available, but the largest number went to tutoring groups set up by teachers and parents. Thus Norfolk became the scene of much unusual educational activity. Sunday School rooms, unused business spaces, and private homes were filled daily with boys and girls, some of them football players sitting on undersized chairs, using their knees for a writing table. The teachers from the closed schools did what they could to teach these groups the essentials of the subjects. The teachers were strong in their support of public schools and while serving in these tutoring groups had some fears that they might be encouraging complacency on the part of parents. Many pupils had to take one subject in one group and then travel, sometimes, all the way across the City to take another subject in another group where it was offered. Unfortunately, a rather large group, approximately 2,000, dropped out of school thus ending their formal education. The people were becoming more concerned all the while. Their own children were being deprived of their natural heritage and most valuable asset through no fault of their own. Thus came the public petition to the City Council on January 27, 1959, signed by 100 leading business and professional men of Norfolk:

"While we would strongly prefer to have segregated schools, it is evident from the recent court decisions that our public

"schools must either be integrated to the extent legally required or must be abandoned. The abandonment of our public school system is, in our opinion, unthinkable, as it would mean the denial of an adequate education to a majority of our children. Moreover, the consequences would be most damaging to our community. We, therefore, urge the Norfolk City Council to do everything within its power to open all public schools as promptly as possible."

The Federal District Judge issued an order on January 23, 1959, stating that the statutes of the Commonwealth of Virginia were delcared to be "in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States and therefore void" and the said School Board and Division Superintendent of Schools were now "restored to their respective rights, duties and obligations of which they were purportedly divested," and were enjoined from discriminatorily closing any school because of racial integration.

The School Board by resolution, therefore, directed the Superintendent of Schools to open the six closed schools on February 2, 1959.

On this first day, a tense situation prevailed throughout the City. Between 75 and 100 news media representatives coming from as far away as London surrounded the buildings. The chips were down. The people rose to the occasion. The police department, mostly in plain clothes, did a wonderful service. The principals and teachers were on the alert to any signs of trouble and used the best judgment in administering the schools. The public generally was requested not to go to school unless on urgent business. As an additional precaution, those parents and others who had to go to school were asked to register at the door. The children, both white and Negro, had been requested, through the press, to go to school in the normal way. The Negro children walked alone or in groups of two or three. There were no incidents. Each day the tension grew less and the rest of the school year was rather peaceful.

It is difficult to include all significant items in a brief summary of this nature; however, I feel a few words should be said about the State Pupil Placement Board which was created by an Act of the General Assembly on September 29, 1956, at the 1956 Extra Session. Chapter 70 of the Extra Session of the Acts creates this State Agency as follows: "An Act to create a Pupil Placement Board and confer upon it powers as to enrollment or placement of pupils in the public schools and determination of school attendance districts, and to provide for administrative procedure and remedies for pupils seeking enrollment in a school or a change from one school to another school."

The first paragraph outlines its duties and divests local school boards and superintendents of theirs: "All power of enrollment or placement of pupils in and determination of school attendance districts for the public schools in Virginia is hereby vested in a Pupil Placement Board as hereinafter provided for. The local school boards and division superintendents are hereby divested of all authority now or at any future time to determine the school to which any child shall be admitted. The Pupil Placement Board is hereby empowered to adopt rules and regulations for such enrollment of pupils as are not inconsistent with provisions hereinafter set forth."

This Board attempted to keep any Negro child from entering any white schools and the Federal District Judge in Norfolk declared the Pupil Placement Board unconstitutional on its face and later, after the General Assembly had made some modifications in the requirements, he declared the Board constitutional but its application by the Placement Board unconstitutional. The local school board and superintendent were enjoined by the District Judge from the beginning from abiding by the decisions of the Placement Board and on December 9, 1959, Civil Action No. 2214, page 4, paragraph 3, the Judge stated: "So long as the Pupil Placement Board pursues its present policies and practices respecting Negro children applying for placement in schools solely or predominantly attended by white children, or white children applying for placement in schools attended solely or predominantly by Negro children, neither the School Board nor the Division Superintendent of Schools of the City of Norfolk, Virginia, is legally required to engage in any procedure involving the Pupil Placement Board, or legally justified in carrying out any action the Pupil Placement Board may take in denying such application. This conclusion of law shall remain in effect, unless otherwise modified or reversed by appellate proceedings, until such time as the Pupil Placement Board in good faith assures the Court that its present policies and practices as aforesaid have been permanently revised to comply with constitutional requirements in the administration of the Pupil Placement Act."

The District Court held a hearing of the Pupil Placement Board on August 27-28, 1959, and on request of the Board allowed twenty days to file an answer to the complaint.

Despite the strong stand of the State Placement Board, the District Judge ordered that it comply with the recommendation of the local School Board and Division Superintendent to admit certain Negro children to predominantly white schools, which the members did under pro-

test. The story of the present Pupil Placement Board came to an end when all three members resigned, effective June 1, 1960. At the time of this report, the Governor has not appointed a new Board.

Since Norfolk began the desegregation of its schools, two enrollment periods have passed and the third one is beginning.

In September, 1958, there were 151 applicants. As has been pointed out in this report, 17 were finally enrolled in six white high schools on February 2, 1959, after the schools had been closed for the first term with 10,000 children out of their regular classes. In September, 1959, there were 23 Negro applicants for white or predominantly white schools. The School Board recommended the admission of two and the Federal Judge ordered the admission of three others, making a total of five.

Three of the five were admitted to high schools already desegregated. Two were admitted to one of the elementary schools. This was the first elementary school to be desegregated. It should be said that one of these girls, they were both girls, was in the first grade, the other in the second. Their teachers reported that both got along nicely, and there appeared to be no strain or unhappiness. This is contrary to the majority of the high school pupils where there seemed to be more sensitivity to members of a different race.

The Judge ordered two Negro junior high school pupils admitted because the school authorities had interpreted differently from the Court what constituted an "unusual circumstance." Tests and interviews were given the two Negro applicants but were not given to all white pupils who are normally transferred to the junior high schools in question. Since these schools were already desegregated, the Judge held that the same procedure should apply to both white and Negro:

> "By its opinion of May 8, 1959, this Court approved the requirement of tests and interviews, if equally applied to children of the same class and race. Blair and Norview were already racially mixed. The Court said:
>
> > 'It is assumed that, with respect to the schools already racially mixed, the "unusual circumstances" would exist, and that applicants (both white and Negro) applying for transfer to, or initial enrollment in, such racially mixed school will be required to submit to tests and interviews.'

"The School Board incorrectly, but not deliberately, interpreted this language as excluding the necessity of giving tests and interviews to children of the white race graduating from one school to another within the school division. In commenting upon the language of the United States Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit in Hamm v. County School Board of Arlington County, 4 Cir., 264 F. (2d) 945, this Court said in its opinion of May 8, 1959:

> 'It does suggest, however, that there should be equality of treatment as to children seeking admissions to particular schools under particular conditions.'

"It is apparent that the School Board has unconstitutionally applied its standards, procedure, and criteria in requiring these two Negro children to take tests and submit to interviews, whereas white children similarly situated were excused from compliance. The School Board argues that graduation is 'in the stream,' but this is a 'racial stream' so condemned by the decisions of courts of last resort."

The third Negro child, whom the School Board denied admission, was ordered admitted by the Judge, holding that the reason for declining admission by the School Board was "not legally sufficient and involves circumstances over which the child had no control."

A total of 22 Negro children have been enrolled in the white schools of Norfolk during the two years of desegregation. One Negro girl left the City last summer and another has dropped out during the past session which leaves 20 enrolled at the end of the second year. There have been 31 applications made for September, 1960. All of these are for schools already desegregated and 12 of them are for the elementary school.

At the end of the second year of desegregation, what is the actual situation in the Norfolk schools? I can honestly say from an overall point of view that we have had a happy and successful year. As for the Negro children who have been placed in classes with white children, from my observation, some of them do not seem to be happy. They are generally ignored by white children, and some white children have made ugly remarks to them. Removal of legal barriers does not in itself remove the barriers of custom or prejudice. But there have been no serious incidents and no interruption in the normal processes of education.

All children, both white and Negro, have been deprived of a certain type of social activity. All school-sponsored social functions, social clubs and even folk dancing have been discontinued. But public school premises are available for privately-sponsored social functions; dances and proms have been organized by the parents.

To me personally, these experiences have brought many trials and tribulations. Through them I have learned much. Beginning with February 12, 1957, when I spent most of the morning on the witness stand making my initial affidavit, I have spent many hours since in the Federal Court as a witness and observer. Just as the 100 business men preferred segregated schools, but came to the conclusion, as every thoughtful person is forced to do as the events unfold, that our public schools must either be integrated to the extent legally required or must be abandoned, which they stated is unthinkable, so for the same reason we accept these sacrifices - it is unthinkable to abandon the most important function of our government, the institution that makes our Nation great, the American Public Schools.

I am convinced that this is a problem in the South that can best be solved by Southerners. It is more acceptable to the people for those of us who were bred, born, educated, and all of our lives have been living and working in the South to take the lead in trying to solve the problem. We cannot hide our heads in the sand like the ostrich and wait for the problem to disappear - it is with us to stay.

I am intensely interested in doing all I can in working on these problems, and I accepted, sometime ago, an invitation by the Southern Regional Council, Incorporated, Atlanta, Georgia, to serve as Consultant in the Southern Leadership Project which is financed by the Rockefeller Brothers Fund. This undertaking is an intensive and systematic program aimed at "moderate leadership," and a special effort to stimulate and aid community leadership to achieve an orderly adjustment in working on problems arising from the 1954 Supreme Court Decision. I start the new work on July 1, 1960 - the next day after I retire. I shall work in the entire South - including Virginia. My services are available beginning July 1, and it will be a privilege to counsel with Superintendents, School Board members, and all other interested citizens in an effort to save our public schools.

CHATTANOOGA PUBLIC SCHOOLS
Chattanooga, Tennessee
January 16, 1962

MEMORANDUM

TO: Discussion Leaders and Consultants, Special Sessions on Desegregation

FROM: Bennie Carmichael, Superintendent

SUBJECT: Teacher Problem Census

Attached is a list of questions, problems, and/or issues that teachers requested be discussed in the sessions on desegregation on January 18 and 19 at Chattanooga High School.

BC:ag

cc: All principals

I. SOCIAL RELATIONS

1. Problem of promoting social acceptance.

2. Implications of integration in athletics.

3. Implications of integration on social affairs.

4. To what extent will all children participate, with parental approval, in extra-curricular activities in integrated schools?

5. Would we require Negro and white to play together?

6. What plans should be made to limit social activitites--or what changes in social activities should be made?

7. Please discuss the social problems arising from children being suddenly thrown together--children resentment--teacher resentment--how to deal with hot heads--low mentality that is unable to reason intelligently--etc.

8. How will integration affect the school functions that take place in the evenings--such as the school dances, parties, etc.?

9. Discuss the full participation of Negro children in all activities of the school in which they will enroll.

10. Will Negro students be able to participate in all of the schools' activities in desegregated schools?

11. From the social standpoint, what effect will or could the child's attitude in a desegregated school have on his home life?

12. Does desegregation create any new or different health problems?

13. Handling social affairs on the secondary level.

14. Are there possibilities that a typical behavior might be interpreted in terms of race?

15. Parents will accept desegregation and respect the law but some will constantly plant prejudices in the minds of pupils. This will cause some social problems at school, even though there is effective teaching to the contrary in the classroom.

16. Fear on the part of white parents that tuberculosis, scabies and venereal diseases are rampant among Negro children--at least more so than this community. This might pose a problem in the use of washrooms and cafeteria.

17. Will both races be allowed to participate freely in all extracurricular activities? If so, how will the relationship of students be dealt with effectively?

18. What can be done to prevent isolation on the part of the minority group in an integrated situation?

19. Will the children be able to have inclusive participation?

20. Can good results be possible if the School Board, central office, Principals and/or teachers accept desegregation as the inevitable legal whip rather than a basic moral compulsion?

21. Are there any established helps for one to use in ridding himself from prejudice?

22. Is it possible for a person to enter into an integrated program with a prejudicial attitude, without knowledge of the fact? If so, how can he recognize the fact?

23. Why are we so concerned with the desires and welfare of the minority? What about the desires and welfare of the majority?

24. How are we to indoctrinate, orientate, or convert die-hard teachers who still insist that the ultimate and inevitable end of integration will be intermarriage?

25. How can we alleviate hard prejudices that go back so many generations--prejudice that gives vent to the strangest of hatreds?

26. Explain how people from many foreign countries, who in many cases are enemies of the United States, can be accorded the highest type of courtesy while Africans and Negroes who were born in America and have served faithfully all their lives are denied their basic human rights.

II. PARENTAL RELATIONS

1. Some basic factors involved in parental adjustment.

2. Should parents be made aware of the moral issue as well as the legal question involved?

3. Should there be any parent sessions on classroom procedures?

4. What should the teacher do to guard against mass disturbance among parents and outsiders?

5. How can parents of Negro children transferring to all white schools be made aware of their responsibilities?

6. When they approach me, what shall I say to parents who are excited and disturbed over desegregation in the city schools?

7. What are some suggestions on dealing with Negro and white parents when difficult situations arise?

8. How can parents best be educated to desegregation?

9. Negro families need preparation for their children going to white schools--what parents may expect of white schools--Negro children.

10. How can the parents in the community help to carry out the integrated school plan on a considerably smooth basis?

11. Will the colored participate in the inter-scholastic athletic program?

12. What provisions are being made relative to parents and students who are strongly opposed to integration?

13. What can be done to establish an atmosphere of acceptance on the part of parents?

14. Parent-teacher relationship in an integrated school

15. Attitudes of parents directly involved in the integrated program

16. Should plans be made toward citywide meetings for parents?

17. What preparation and planning will be done with families who will be involved?

18. Suggested ways to cope tactfully with delayed intolerant attitude on the part of parents

19. Will there be a workshop for parents to learn about this plan of desegregation?

20. What about P.T.A. memberships?

21. To what extent will parents be allowed a choice of schools for their children?

III. TEACHING-LEARNING SITUATIONS

1. Do Negro children, generally speaking, fall into the same grade placement as white children? If their work is below grade level, how shall it be handled?

2. Will the atmosphere in the classroom be conducive for study without fear for our race?

3. How would you go about teaching the "Golden Rule" in an integrated school?

4. How would achievement levels be affected by integration?

5. The grouping of integrated students

6. Should we discuss desegregation with our pupils?

7. Seating in the classroom

8. Community and family background have a great deal to do with educational achievement. How will this affect the pupils and schools?

9. How to overcome or "un-teach" previous bias concepts of both races

10. Problems of helping pupils from different cultural backgrounds adjust to the new school situation

IV. COMMUNITY RELATIONS

1. How should the individual teacher respond to questions by citizens and pupils (in or out of community) on the question of desegregation?

2. Discuss concrete ways that the Parent-Teacher Association can work with parents in the community to help prepare them for integration.

3. What role can the school play in helping to educate parents in our community for meeting the change successfully?

4. Is it true that the majority of our citizens abide by the law?

5. Why should the dissemination of information concerning desegregation be the task of a board of education only? Should not this be a combined effort of all facets of city government?

6. How can the school educate the community to accept desegregation?

7. How will we be able to talk reasonably with parents who cannot be reached through clubs, PTA, etc., and get best cooperation from them?

8. The role of parent, teacher, community in preparing children for integration.

9. In what specific ways may citizens help?

10. Can you give us some suggestions or plans to follow which will help us prepare our children and community for desegregation? Ideas and plans which have proven successful elsewhere would be of great help to us in meeting our problems.

11. Had the churches been desegregated when the issue first arose, do you think the citizens of Chattanooga would now be conscious of the fact, that if we can serve God together, we can learn together?

12. If students and parents are intimidated, what should be the procedure for their protection?

13. What impact will school integration have on Parent-Teacher organization?

14. Attitudes of the general public

15. What is the teacher's role as a community leader and a Christian in these changing times?

V. TEACHER-PUPIL, PUPIL-PUPIL AND TEACHER-TEACHER RELATIONS

1. Discipline of Negroes in the classroom--its repercussions

2. How does a teacher help a student overcome his extreme prejudice that he will not go to a school with a Negro or learn with a Negro?

3. How can the problem of teacher-pupil communication be solved?

4. Have teachers who taught desegregated classes faced any insurmountable hardships or problems in the communities where they taught? Have their families been affected in any way?

5. Is there usually concern over grouping and seating arrangements?

6. How would it be teaching colored children?

7. Will he respond and cooperate with white teachers?

8. Am I willing to teach them?

9. Would white pupils like having Negro teachers?

10. What measures of conduct and cooperation are expected between the two races of pupils?

11. Won't there be great emotional upsets to the "conscientious" Negro student in trying to make a place for himself in a predominantly "white" school?

12. How to prepare children for acceptance of integration in their classrooms.

13. How much "coddling" is to be required in an integrated school? Special bending over for awards, etc., and special concessions as to language, morals, and corrections to another race.

14. Is it a professional ethic of all teachers to deal justly and impartially with students regardless of their physical, mental, emotional, economic, social, racial, or religious characteristics?

15. Give some specifics that the classroom teacher may use in helping shape good attitudes in human relations among the pupils enrolled in her class.

16. Suggest measures to use in handling disciplinary cases with the least possible resentment.

17. Prejudice is one of the biggest problems. What is the best way to overcome it?

18. What can be done to minimize the appearance of any attempt to set a good climate within a room? Specifically, how not to overdo it?

19. What changes, if any, are necessary to the success of an integrated classroom situation?

20. What classroom practices are now being used to lay the groundwork for good human relations?

21. What safeguards may be used to prevent psychological disturbances or minority children in an integrated group?

22. What are some suggested ways that a teacher might deal with a child who comes to school full of prejudicial animosity?

23. What specifics can a teacher use to promote harmonious relations among children of different races?

24. If a pupil-teacher conflict occurs, what suggestions would you give to best cope with this situation?

25. Are teachers expected to treat pupils differently because of their race

26. Getting the children to accept the colored children without prejudice. Perhaps I should say getting the parents to accept the fact that all children are to be treated without prejudice.

27. How can a teacher help the white children accept the Negro children?

28. What are teachers expected to do in cases where parents cause disturbance by telling pupils strange stories about the other race?

29. What is being done to keep children of both races from encountering embarrassment and insults in an integrated school?

30. Need for suggested ways to help Negro pupils become a part of the group, adjust to the classroom and become a part of it.

31. A better understanding of intergroup relationship

32. How may we have Negro children realize that no special privileges will be granted them because they have been denied so many privileges heretofore?

33. Suggestions for establishing right attitudes and relations in an integrated junior high classroom.

34. Accepting the fact that a major problem growing out of any new teacher-pupil integration program is that of teacher-pupil adjustment, is there a program being planned to this end?

35. How will we handle a situation where a Negro student is definitely in the wrong but feels he is being unjustly treated because of his color and some false impressions from other directions?

36. Since teachers have great influence on their children's attitudes, some discussion and planning should be done to improve the relationship among teachers of both races during this process of change.

VI. ADMINISTRATIVE PROBLEMS

1. What effect would the one white family in the Chattanooga Avenue School zone have on this school?

2. What should be done (or how handled) now with those former pupils who were troublemakers, but who come back to visit the school?

3. How will "requests for transfers" be handled if a parent does not want his child to attend a desegregated school?

4. Will we be teaching with colored teachers?

5. Will Avondale colored children come to Hardy?

6. In any school already staffed with white teachers, will any white teachers be shifted to another school to make room for colored teachers pressured in by N.A.A.C.P.?

7. Will white teachers be sent to staff colored schools?

8. Will white students be forced to go to colored schools?

9. Will white children be taught the ways of the colored people if taught by colored teachers?

10. Will there be police officers assigned to schools to keep down riots and fights?

11. Will gym classes be integrated?

12. Will there be separate classes for colored and white in the schools?

13. Will all grades be segregated next fall if the N.A.A.C.P. wins its fight?

14. Will the Negro children who belong in special education be sent to white schools or will there be special classes for them in the present Negro school?

15. Which do you think would be better -- to put all the colored in one class section or to divide them among the different sections?

16. How will this affect the organization within each school?

17. Considering the differences in number of students in the different schools, how do you think placement of students in sections would be to the best advantage?

18. How much more authority will be given to the classroom teachers to protect themselves and to insure discipline in case of integration? In primary grades this would not be a problem but in later years a serious one; therefore, such decisions must be made now.

19. Shall teachers in an integrated school be asked to return to any meetings after dark?

20. In integrated schools are there to be any unauthorized persons, including parents, allowed in the buildings during school hours or anyone allowed on the grounds?

21. How are incoming students being prepared to face ostracisism?

22. How should problems of pupil class assignment completely void of race be handled?

23. What is the advantage of integrating only the first three or four grades?

24. Is the Board of Education using the proposed stair-step method of integration as a means to avoid complete integration?

25. What should be the position of teachers in the city school system who have children that are eligible for desegregated schools?

26. Why has the Board of Education prolonged the inevitable desegregation of schools?

27. Assuming that the stair-step method of integration is chosen for our communities, is it not more economical, less mental strain on one or two chosen pupils, and less chance of agitators appearing in all schools, to use the organizational school set-up (6-3-3 method) with total integration developed over a period of three years, with all children attending schools inside the boundaries in which they live regardless of race, creed, or color?

28. What limitations have been set on the goal of desegregation by the Board of Education?

29. Do the school administrators, teachers, and civic leaders have the responsibility of adequately and effectively establishing the true meaning of democracy for the survival of our nation?

30. Why is it necessary for a student to make application to register in an integrated school?

31. Please discuss the problem of classification, assignment to rooms, etc.

32. Why desegregate grades 1-3 instead of all elementary grades?

33. What criteria will be used for integration of Negro teachers in desegregated schools?

34. Integration of secondary schools-time, place, if any at this point.

35. Desegregation of central office personnel. When will this be accomplished? On what level?

36. In event schools closed, for any period of time, due to desegregation, will teachers receive pay on payroll dates set up?

37. Integration of Chattanooga Technical High School. When? Why not include at this time along with elementary schools?

38. Possibility of integrated workshops preceeding integration of schools.

39. Location of new junior-senior high schools as a threat to integration.

40. What qualification or criteria has been set up for pupil assignment in desegregated schools?

41. Will the procedure of desegregation affect the Negro teacher? If so, to what extent?

42. When problems are to be solved, will all teachers meet and discuss such problems?

43. To be a totally successfully integrated program, would it be necessary to have an integrated faculty and board?

44. Will selected students from both groups be required to possess the same qualifications?

45. Please explain the zoning plans, if there are any.

46. How can we determine the type of student most capable of adjustment?

47. What can be done about sending children who are incapable of learning to an integrated school?

48. Are teachers of both races permitted to teach together?

49. Will the teachers be integrated according to qualifications?

50. Will there be token integration?

51. Will Negro teachers be considered for positions according to qualifications along with white teachers?

52. Are there any conditions under which a child enrolled in a school in which his race is a minority may be transferred to a school in which his race is in the majority? If so, what are these conditions?

53. Could a Negro child who has special talent in some area, such as mathematics, be enrolled in a previously all white school even though he did not live in the zone, if his school was noticeably deficient in its mathematics program? Would this also apply to a white child who found a Negro school that offered courses which were not offered at his school?

54. What effect will desegregation have on the absenteeism of students of both races?

55. How will desegregation affect academic problems?

56. How can white teachers be prepared to deal adequately with disciplinary problems involving white and Negro students in the classroom?

57. How can teachers be expected to cope successfully with the problems of integration when the rank and file of our community are not ready for this revolutionary change?

58. Should other children be made to sit at lunch table with Negro children?

59. Do we expect total desegregation? If so, what will be the benefits?

60. Is there a possibility of integration of teachers? If so, in classes where there is a majority of white or colored would the teacher be the race of the majority?

61. When we have integration, are we as teachers expected to "lean over backwards" in scholastic aims and disciplinary action towards the Negro child?

62. Can you give us some suggestions or plans to follow which will help us prepare our children and community for desegregation? Ideas and plans which have proven successful elsewhere would be of great help to us in meeting our problems.

63. Since colored teachers understand colored children better, is it not best to keep colored teachers where there are more colored children?

64. Should any school be allowed to take only one child of another race, for the child's sake?

65. Do school systems provide some special type education for teachers to help them deal with all aspects of teaching in a desegregated school?

66. Some basic factors involved in parental adjustment.

67. What is the procedure in other cities where a child is in the minority race and the parents wish him to be in a school with a majority of his own race?

68. In the planning of the desegregation of our schools, parents are required to file a formal application for pupils to attend desegregated schools. Why? Would it not be more democratic to rezone our schools according to potential enrollment, and require all pupils to attend the school in their zone; exceptions being as now?

69. To what extent will the school faculties be integrated?

70. To what extent will parents be allowed a choice of schools for their children?

71. What are some one, two, three specifics that can be done to insure a smooth transition in changing schools?

72. What is the basis for the selection of the schools to be integrated?

73. Will the desegregation in September affect teachers and pupils? What will this mean to present teacher placement?

74. If it is found that a student or teacher cannot operate effectively in a desegregated situation, what will be done?

75. If the total integration plan is decided upon by the court, about what percentage of Negro students will be enrolled in the new City High School?

76. Accepting the fact that a major problem growing out of any new teacher-pupil integration program is that of teacher-pupil adjustment, is there a program being planned to this end?

77. What are some curriculum changes which will necessarily be brought about by this move? If there is to be curriculum changes will they affect the non-integrated as well as the integrated schools?

78. If the selection of schools to be integrated is based on zone, will all pupils living within the confines of that zone have to attend the integrated schools? If not, what are the alternatives?

79. In the schools that are desegregated will there be a selective faculty? If so, on what basis will these persons be chosen?

80. After the children have been zoned to different schools, will the clause concerning zoning be strong enough so that one cannot go out of his zone?

81. What plans have been made to avoid overcrowding schools with the special parents' permission law?

82. What are the specific arguments against immediate and total desegregation? How do they compare with the argument for token or step-by-step, long-range desegregation? Does one greatly outweigh the other?

83. Approximately how long will it take for desegregation in our public schools to be total, and how will this affect the Negro teacher?

84. What will be the procedure for hiring teachers?

85. What will be the procedure for advancing or promoting teachers' positions as well as salaries?

86. Does token integration satisfy the decision as handed down by the United States Supreme Court to desegregate schools?

87. Will the teachers in the school designed for desegregation be integrated?

88. What effect will desegregation have upon the future hiring of Negro teachers?

89. Will the qualified Negro teacher be considered unbiasly to fill any school position, even in a predominately white school?

90. When will desegregation take place?

91. Is it possible that professional persons can be honestly unaware of racial prejudice? Will on-going procedures be provided to cope with such situations?

92. Will the occasional teacher who admits definite prejudice be permitted to work in an integrated school?

93. Should not school integration and the integration of teacher organizations be concomitant procedures?

94. Are definite steps being taken to assure acceptance of a minority group child with respect on the part of the receiving teacher, thus enhancing his sense of security?

95. One finds the term "desegregate" being used more frequently than "integrate". Does this imply limited commitment?

96. Will minority race pupils enjoy complete integration in all phases of the curriculum?

97. The first recommended step toward integration is decidedly limited. Is this limitation designed to prevent overcrowding or to lesson the chance of friction?

98. Numerous studies reveal that, in general, Negro pupils' academic performance levels are inferior to whites. Undoubtedly this will be found true in the local situation. Please dwell sufficiently on the equally confirmed conclusion that this situation is caused by a complex of factors that produce low academically motivated community and home backgrounds.

99. Possible overcrowding of some rooms - particularly first grades

100. Will psychological testing be used as a basis for transfer of pupils?

101. Fear of parents that many families may move from this community, leaving additional housing available for Negroes to move in; this in turn might result in much larger numbers of Negro pupils in the near future.

102. How important will achievement ratings be in considering the transfer of Negro pupils to previously all white schools?

103. What provision will be made for children moving into desegregated zones who wish to attend desegregated schools but have not previously applied? Will there be a waiting period?

104. Will there be Negro leaders or consultants in our seminars or other discussion groups?

105. Was, or is, the zoning condition the only basis for which certain schools are to be desegregated?

106. If only the first three grades are desegregated, do you think it would be possible to have students on the secondary level of both races in the Chattanooga system to participate together in any worthwhile educational project originating from a class activity?

107. If desegregation does take place within the schools, will the Board of Education integrate also?

108. Will the number of Negro teachers be decreased?

109. How long will it take for total integration to come about in the system?

110. How will disorders be handled?

111. What are the advantages of the Dallas Plan toward integration?

112. Several institutes should be held to prepare teachers for the change.

113. Have any studies been made to prove that token integration works better than total integration?

114. Since teachers are the ones most concerned, or most involved, in this question of school integration, why have they not been given more opportunity to express their opinions? Teachers have been, on the other hand, actually discouraged in the matter of speaking out publicly. Is this in keeping with democracy?

115. Will it be necessary for the Negro to maintain a very high scholastic average and be talented?

116. What happens to local educational associations and their conventions?

117. If the federal government is dictating to the schools, and giving the local people no choice, shouldn't the government support the schools, and relieve the people, since they are given no voice? Shouldn't this have been voted on?

118. What protection do the children have to and from school?

119. What are the plans for protecting teachers, who are willing to cooperate, against mob violence or other forms of revenge; such as, withholding credit, foreclosure of mortgages?

120. Why is it necessary for the Negro pupil to be rigidly evaluated before being admitted to another public school within the same system, even though desegregated, when that is not the required procedure for the admittance of all pupils?

121. In most instances the Negro pupils who are assigned to the white schools are screened. Will the white pupils who are assigned to Negro schools be screened? What screening method will be used?

122. What can the teacher do to help ease the tension of desegregation in our school and communities?

123. If a family living in the zone of an integrated school objects to this program, can he receive permission to send his child to another school? Will a fee be involved if permission is granted?

124. When attending the Youth Concerts at Memorial Auditorium, will the seating be segregated? I have noticed that the majority of the Negro schools were seated in most areas other than the ground floor.

125. Do you think that the Board of Education has been genuinely concerned about the welfare of all Chattanooga children in view of their seemingly determined effort to abort the edicts of the 1954 decision?

126. What should be done to prepare pupils for desegregation?

127. Have plans been set up to handle discipline problems within schools where Negro school children will enter?

128. If ability-level grouping is good in a segregated situation, it should work in a desegregated situation. Wouldn't it?

129. Should each school begin pupil orientation on integration?

130. If there are two Negro children in a grade and two classes in the grade, would it be better to put them in the same room or to separate them?

131. Plans for handling children in halls, lunchrooms, washrooms

132. What are some suggestions for the orientation of the white students before the entry of the colored?

133. What provision should be made for the colored students who are not up to standard or grade level, and who cannot carry the class work (and fail)? This will create a feeling that they are being discriminated against when it really isn't the true picture.

134. To what extent should integration be discussed in a desegregated classroom?

135. How will the pupils be arranged in the classroom, in different groups or together?

SECONDARY SCHOOL PERSONNEL
IN-SERVICE EDUCATION ACTIVITIES

Thursday, January 18, 1962
Chattanooga High School

9:00 - 9:30 a.m. Telecast on Desegregation, Channel 12, WDEF-TV
Large Group A (Surnames of A through Leea) - (Old Gymnasium)
Large Group B (Surnames of Leeb through Z) - Study Hall

9:45 - 10:15 a.m. Orientation - Dr. Bennie Carmichael
Both Groups - Auditorium

10:15 - 10:30 a.m. Break

10:30 - 12:30 p.m. Clinics

	Large Group A	Large Group B
10:30 - 11:30	Classroom Practices J. J. Brewbaker Bennie Carmichael ~~(Old Gymnasium)~~ Auditorium	Human Relations Morton Sobel Richard Shapiro (Study Hall) #18
11:30 - 12:30	Small Group Discussion (Assigned Rooms--see attached list)	Small Group Discussion (Assigned Rooms--see attached list)

12:30 - 1:30 p.m. Lunch in Chattanooga High School Cafeteria

1:30 - 3:30 p.m. Clinics

1:30 - 2:30	Human Relations Morton Sobel Richard Shapiro ~~(Old Gymnasium)~~ Auditorium	Classroom Practices J. J. Brewbaker Bennie Carmichael (Study Hall) #7
2:30 - 3:30	Small Group Discussion (Assigned Rooms--see attached list)	Small Group Discussion (Assigned Rooms--see attached list)

3:45 - 4:15 p.m. Summary - J. J.Brewbaker, Morton Sobel, Bennie Carmichael
All Groups - Auditorium

SECONDARY SCHOOL PERSONNEL
LARGE GROUP A
SMALL GROUP ASSIGNMENTS

January 18, 1962

Groups	Surnames	Rooms	Leaders	Recorders	Consultants	Principals
1	A-Baum	259	Wynona McGhee	Edith Apperson	W. Roy Meyers Dr. Charles Whitworth Dorothy Morrison (a.m.)	George Mathis
2	Baun-Brook	260	Betty McKeehan	Katharine Bennett	Irvin Richmond Joe Elkins Mary Binns (a.m.)	Jack Carr
3	Brool-Carter, C.	265	Elizabeth Keener	Bill Carson	Rev. Major Jones Donald Dendy John Evans (a.m.)	Quentin Lane
4	Carter, D.-Crou	256	Elizabeth Sorrells	Robert Clark	Mrs. Theresa Millard Charles Thompson (a.m.)	Roy Vaughn
5	Crov-Ellig	257	Rye Bell	Alma Dixon	Rev. Charles Moore James Fanning (a.m.)	Alex Carney
6	Ellih-Ghig	210	Glenda Ballinger	Alva Fears	Felix Miller Margaret Anderson (a.m.)	William Murphy
7	Ghih-Hamm	213	Katharine Pryor	Helen Gibson	John Stophel Charles Davis (a.m.)	Nolan McGaughey
8	Hamn-Hoov	214	Chlora Dunn	Agnes Henneker	Horace Traylor Mrs. Ernestine Puryear (a.m.)	Giles Rutherford
9	Hoow-Johnson, R.	205	Lyda McKeldin	Sara Jacoway	James Hipp Bill Brock III Mrs. Catherine Ledgewood (a.m.)	Creed F. Bates
10	Johnson, S.-Leea	215	Susie Foster	Ann Jones	Mrs. E. E. Reisman, Jr. John Curtis Carol Bailey (a.m.)	Claude Bond

SECONDARY SCHOOL PERSONNEL
LARGE GROUP B
SMALL GROUP ASSIGNMENTS

January 18, 1962

Groups	Surnames	Rooms	Leaders	Recorders	Consultants	Principals
11	Leeb-McGhee, R. (no Ma's)	355	Mary Lee Royer	Elsa Lehmann	George Berke Natalie O'Brien Dorothy Morrison (p.m.)	C. B. Robinson
12	McGhee, S.-Mit (includes Ma thru Mit)	357	Emma Jefferson	Edna Matusek	Dr. August Eberle Mary Binns (p.m.)	Virgil Bible
13	Miu-Pete	Study Hall	Clifford Gibson	Joseph Money	Dr. Stanley B. Williams John Evans (p.m.)	Lucian Smith
14	Petf-Rob	306	Gerald Huff	Fred Pullom	Rev. Charles Moore Charles Thompson (p.m.)	Louis Swanson
15	Roc-Shell	356	Mary T. Barker	Elizabeth Rushworth	Dr. Robert Hagood James Fanning (p.m.)	Robert Matusek
16	Shelm-Smith, R.	362	Vivien Thompson	Nancy Smith	Clark Chism Margaret Anderson (p.m.) DeSales Harrison	R. Roy Austin
17	Smith, S.-Stra	313	Catherine Perry	Willa D. Spivey	Dr. Jane Harbaugh Charles Davis (p.m.) Ismail Akbay	James L. Jenkins
18	Strb-Vau	314	Charlie Thomasson	Eva Turner	Mrs. Jay Solomon Mrs. Ernestine Puryear (p.m.)	F. L. Tallant
19	Vav-Williams, J.	312	Josephine Pritchett	Dorothy Willett	Mrs. Ellis Meacham Mrs. Catherine Ledgewood (p.m.) Lamont Johnston	Jack Benson
20	Williams, K.-Z's	316	Julia Schmitt	Gertrude York	Rev. Ralph McIntyre Carol Bailey (p.m.) Dr. Nat Winston	Samuel W. Seals

SPECIAL SESSIONS ON DESEGREGATION

January 18 and 19, 1962

Community Consultants

Akbay, Mr. Ismail, President, Chattanooga Junior Chamber of Commerce

Berke, Mr. George, General Manager, Dixie Savings Stores, Inc.

Brock, III, Mr. W. E., Chairman of Educational Committee, Junior Chamber of Commerce

Chism, Mr. Clark, Teacher, McCallie School

Curtis, Mr. John, Proprietor, Curtis Electric Company

Dendy, Mr. Donald D., Minister of Education, Brainerd Baptist Church

Eberle, Dr. August, Provost, University of Chattanooga

Elkins, Dr. Joe, Head of Department of Religion, University of Chattanooga

Hagood, Dr. Robert B., Psychiatric Director, Chattanooga Guidance Clinic

Harbaugh, Dr. Jane, Assistant Professor of History and Political Science, University of Chattanooga

Harrison, Mr. DeSales, President, Chamber of Commerce

Hipp, Dr. James, Assistant Chief Inspector, Combustion Engineering

James, Miss Leah, Executive Secretary, Family Service Agency

Johnson, Dr. Joe, Vice-President and Medical Director, Interstate Life Insurance Company

Johnston, Mr. Lamont, President, Citizens Committee for Better Schools

Jones, Reverend Major J., Pastor, Stanley Methodist Church

Marks, Mr. L. B., Assistant to the Chief, Management Services Staff, Tennessee Valley Authority

McIntyre, Reverend Ralph, Pastor, Brainerd Baptist Church

Meacham, Mrs. Ellis, Executive Secretary, Adult Education Council

Meyers, Mr. W. Roy, Vice-Chairman of Board, Hamilton National Bank

Millard, Mrs. Theresa, Executive Secretary, Travelers Aid Society

Miller, Jr., Mr. Felix G., President and Treasurer, Miller Brothers Company

Moore, Reverend Charles D., Pastor, Unitarian Church

Morland, Mr. Howard C., General Secretary, Young Men's Christian Association

O'Brien, Miss Natalie, Formerly Supervisor of Guidance and Testing, Chattanooga Public Schools

Reisman, Jr., Mrs. E. E., President, Tennessee Citizens Committee for Better Schools

Richmond, Mr. Irvin J., Executive Director, Big Brothers Association

Solomon, Mrs. Jay, Vice-Chairman, Chattanooga Council for the Experiment in International Living

Stophel, Mr. John, Chairman of Educational Committee, Chamber of Commerce

Traylor, Reverend Horace, President, Zion College

Trent, Mr. Leighton L., Associate Secretary, Young Men's Christian Association

Whitaker, Mr. Jack E., Chairman of the Board, Hamilton National Bank

Whitworth, Dr. Charles W., Dean, University of Chattanooga

Wilder, Jr., Dr. James S., Minister, Brainerd Methodist Church

Williams, Dr. Stanley B., Assistant Professor of Sociology, University of Chattanooga

Winston, Jr., Dr. Nathan T., Superintendent, Chattanooga State Psychiatric Hospital

Woodward, Reverend Fred Z., Minister, Brainerd Presbyterian Church

Outside Consultants on Human Relations

Campbell, Reverend William D., National Council of Churches, 2011 Grand Avenue, Nashville, Tennessee

Long, Dr. Herman H., Director, Department of Public Relations, Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee

Moss, Dr. James, Research Director, Southern Regional Council, 5 Forsyth Street, N. W., Atlanta, Georgia

Rilling, Mr. Paul, Field Director, Southern Regional Council, 5 Forsyth Street, N. W., Atlanta, Georgia

Wittenstein, Mr. Charles, Area Director of the American Jewish Committee, 41 Exchange Place, S. E., Atlanta, Georgia

CHATTANOOGA PUBLIC SCHOOLS
Chattanooga, Tennessee

VISITING CLASSROOM TEACHERS AND OTHER CONSULTANTS

Atlanta Public Schools

Mary Binns, Teacher and Adviser to Student Council, Northside High School
John Evans, Chairman, Social Studies Department, and Teacher, Murphy High School
James C. Fanning, Counselor, Brown High School
Dorothy Morrison, Teacher and Registrar, Henry Grady High School
Charles E. Thompson, Teacher of Social Studies, Murphy High School

Clinton, Tennessee

Margaret Anderson, Guidance Division, Clinton High School

Davidson County Schools

Clara Maie Adair, Fourth Grade Teacher, Straton Elementary School, Madison, Tennessee
Edward Counter, Teacher-Principal, Mountview Elementary School, Nashville, Tennessee
Annie Sue Harvey, First Grade Teacher, DuPont Primary, Old Hickory, Tennessee
Mrs. Lorantz Ross, Third Grade Teacher, Englewood Elementary School, Nashville, Tennessee
Mrs. Ernestine Talbert, First Grade Teacher, Straton Elementary School, Madison, Tennessee
Bettey Teasley, Fourth Grade Teacher, Englewood Elementary School, Nashville, Tennessee

Knoxville Public Schools

Mrs. Ada Emert, Flenniken Elementary School
Mrs. Mary Giffin, Belle Morris Elementary School
Mrs. Ima Jean Patterson, Fort Sanders Elementary School
Mrs. Constance Rogers, Lincoln Park Elementary School
Nancy Sterling, Principal, McCallie Elementary School

Oak Ridge

Carol Bailey, Industrial Arts and Special Education Teacher, Oak Ridge High School
George Bond, Principal, Robertsville Junior High School
Charles Davis, Junior High Guidance Teacher, Robertsville Junior High School
Tom Dunigan, Principal, Oak Ridge High School
Mrs. Catherine Ledgewood, Social Studies and English Teacher, Oak Ridge High School
Mrs. Ernestine Puryear, Physical Education Teacher, Junior High, Robertsville Junior High School

ELEMENTARY SCHOOL PERSONNEL
IN-SERVICE EDUCATION ACTIVITIES

Friday, January 19, 1962
Chattanooga High School

7:30 - 8:30 a.m. Special Breakfast for Discussion Leaders, Principals, and Community Consultants, Chattanooga High Cafeteria
9:00 - 9:30 a.m. Telecast on Desegregation, Channel 3, WRGP-TV
Large Group A (Surnames of A through Lau) - Old Gymnasium
Large Group B (Surnames of Lav through Z) - Study Hall

9:45 - 10:15 a.m. Orientation - Dr. Bennie Carmichael
Both Groups - Auditorium

10:15 - 10:30 a.m. Break

10:30 - 12:30 p.m. Clinics

	Large Group A	Large Group B
10:30 - 11:30	Classroom Practices J. J. Brewbaker Bennie Carmichael (Old Gymnasium)	Human Relations Morton Sobel Richard Shapiro (Study Hall)
11:30 - 12:30	Small Group Discussion (Assigned Rooms--see attached list)	Small Group Discussion (Assigned Rooms--see attached list)

12:30 - 1:30 p.m. Lunch in Chattanooga High School Cafeteria

1:30 - 3:30 p.m. Clinics

1:30 - 2:30	Human Relations Morton Sobel Richard Shapiro (Old Gymnasium)	Classroom Practices J. J. Brewbaker Bennie Carmichael (Study Hall)
2:30 - 3:30	Small Group Discussion (Assigned Rooms--see attached list)	Small Group Discussion (Assigned Rooms--see attached list)

3:45 - 4:15 p.m. Summary - J. J.Brewbaker, Morton Sobel, Bennie Carmichael
All Groups - Auditorium

ELEMENTARY SCHOOL PERSONNEL
LARGE GROUP A
SMALL GROUP ASSIGNMENTS
January 19, 1962

Groups	Surnames	Rooms	Leaders	Recorders	Consultants	Principals
1	A-Bes	259	Jane Gray	Evalyn Armstrong	Clark Chism Mrs. Lorantz Ross (a.m.)	Robert Rees Julian Brown
2	Bet-Bro	260	Nita Nardo	Josephine Brown	Dr. James Wilder Nancy Sterling (a.m.)	Julia Nichols Harry McKeldin
3	Bru-Con	265	Louise Rothe	Milbra Chaffin	J. E. Whitaker Dr. Robert Hagood Mrs. Ernestine Talbert (a.m.)	Julius Boaz W. C. Johnson
4	Coo-Dav	256	Josephine Wilkerson	Daisy Davis	Rev. Horace Traylor Clara Mae Adair (a.m.)	Ruth McCafferty Ralph Gandy
5	Daw-Ed	257	Marion Wilson	Ada Echart	Dr. August Eberle Annie Sue Harvey (a.m.)	Charlie Mae Hutchings
6	Ef-Ga	210	Gene Horton	Pauline Dickson	Dr. Charles Whitworth Betty Teasley (a.m.)	Oliver Bryant Thelma Horacek
7	Ge-Ham	213	Maria Robinson	Nancy Geiger	Rev. Fred Woodward Edward Counter (a.m.)	Cassidy Bailey Janie Holder
8	Han-Hicks, D.	214	Geraldine Garrett	Rose Harris	Dr. Jane Harbaugh Mrs. Ada Emert (a.m.)	John Franklin
9	Hicks, E.-Huk	205	Connie Wyckoff	Ressa Harrill	Dr. Stanley B. Williams Mrs. Ima Jean Patterson (a.m.)	James Talley Wiley Rhoton
10	Hul-Jones, J.	215	Ellen Johnson	Margaret Hasty	Natalie O'Brien Mrs. Mary Griffin (a.m.)	Esther Neal
11	Jones, K.-Lau	201	Helen Jordon	Elizabeth Kinnebrew	Dr. Joe Johnson (p.m.) John Curtis Mrs. Constance Rogers (a.m.)	Irene Patton Tina Waterhouse

ELEMENTARY SCHOOL PERSONNEL
LARGE GROUP B
SMALL GROUP ASSIGNMENTS
January 19, 1962

Groups	Surnames	Rooms	Leaders	Recorders	Consultants	Principals
12	Lav-McD (no Ma)	355	Dorothy King	Lela DeFriese	DeSales Harrison Mrs. Lorantz Ross (p.m.)	Nell Armstrong
13	McE-Miller (includes Ma-Miller)	357	Roy Capehart	Arlevia McNeill	Irvin Richmond Mrs. Ernestine Talbert (p.m.)	Katherine Signaigo
14	Millf-Nob	Study Hall	Marilyn Rochester	Robert Norton	Howard Morland Clara Mae Adair (p.m.)	Reba Parker
15	Noc-Pee	306	Virginia Wyckoff	Lois Priddy	Rev. Charles Moore Annie Sue Harvey (p.m.)	Dorothy Parent
16	Pef-Q's	356	Mary Hugh Yates	Bernice Penney	James Hipp Betty Teasley (p.m.)	E. E. Pitts
17	Ra-Sa	362	Clyde Simmons	Billie Rogers	Leah James Edward Counter (p.m.)	Cecil Aldridge
18	Sb-Sn	313	Mary Thompson	Clara Smartt	Joe Elkins Nancy Sterling (p.m.)	Janie Homan
19	So-Thompson, C.	314	Elizabeth Massey	Bernice Gates	Mrs. Jay Solomon Mrs. Ada Emert (p.m.)	John Julian
20	Thompson, D.-Ward	312	Marilyn Rushlow	Betty Broman	Mrs. Ellis Meacham Mrs. Ima Jean Patterson (p.m.)	Herbert Kaiser
21	Ware-Williams, E.	316	Eunice Parisi	Jessal Bell	Mrs. E. E. Reisman, Jr. Mrs. Mary Griffin (p.m.)	Hugh C. Clabough
22	Williams, F.-Z's	305	Mary Payne	Jennie Winsett	Rev. Major Jones Mrs. Constance Rogers (p.m.)	Elmer Inman Miller Pruette

February 16, 1962

Dr. Nolan Estes
Assistant Superintendent of
Schools
1161 W. 40th Street
Chattanooga, Tennessee

Dear Dr. Estes:

Try as I might I cannot locate the air line stub in connection with my recent trip to Chattanooga. I did explain (I think it was to your secretary) that I did not receive a receipt for my motel accommodations but that figure could be secured from the Rosetta Motel. I hope that this will not delay too long reimbursement for the expenses incurred.

Now that this part of the business is over I want to tell you how pleased I was with the proceedings in Chattanooga and how happy I feel about having had some small part in your preparations. I am sure that all will go well and my best regards to you and Dr. Carmichael.

Very truly yours,

James A. Moss
Director of Research

JAM:jl

Chattanooga Desog. 2

SUMMARY OF TALLYING OF EVALUATION SHEETS
SPECIAL SESSION ON DESEGREGATION
January 18

		Percent	Rank
I.	Do you consider this conference to be:		
	Very helpful	66%	1
	Moderately helpful	20	2
	Of some value	13	3
II.	In your opinion, what were the strong points of this conference:		
	Small group discussion	14	1
	Resource leaders	10	2
	Opportunity for expression	9)	
	Responsibility of the teacher	9)	3
	Negro and white talking together	9)	
III.	In your opinion, what were the weak points of this conference:		
	Not everyone was active	16½	1
	Not enough time in small groups	14	2
	Too long	8	3
IV.	Which activities did you consider to be of most value?		
		Points	
	Classroom Practices Clinic	709	1
	Small Group Sessions, Classroom Practices	409	2
	Human Relations Clinic	317	3
V.	Which activities did you consider to be of least value?		
	Classroom Practices Clinic	701	1st
	Human Relations Clinic	533	2nd
	Small Group-Classroom Practices	485	3rd
VI.	Suggestions for improving sessions and clinics		
	Have more of them	21	1
	Smaller groups and Additional time to both groups	16	2
	A list of suggestions and questions for small groups	12	3
VII.	Additional steps for preparing personnel		
	Parent-teacher discussion	15	1
	Integrated meetings	11	2
	Community meetings - small groups; meet in homes	9	3

SUMMARY OF TALLYING OF EVALUATION SHEETS
SPECIAL SESSION ON DESEGREGATION
January 19

Questions	Percent	Rank
I. Do you consider this conference to be:		
very helpful	54	1
moderately helpful	21½)	2
of some value	22)	
of little value	2½	3
II. In your opinion, what were the strong points of this conference?		
Consultants from desegregated schools	15	1
Integrated group discussion of problems	13	2
Open discussion and small group discussion (both)	11	3
Dr. Sobel and Dr. Shapiro and presentation of facts	9	4
III. In your opinion, what were the weak points of this conference?		
People held back their true feelings	23	1
Too lengthy	12	2
Time limit of group meetings	11	3
IV. Which activities or sessions did you consider to be of most value?	(Points)	
Human Relations (Sobel	1360	1
Small Group Sessions, Classroom Practices	1178	2
Small Group Sessions, Human Relations	1159	3
Classroom Practices (Brewbaker)	1008	4
V. Which activities did you consider to be of least value?		
Rumor Clinic (Shapiro	645	1
Classroom Practices (Brewbaker)	595	2
Small Group Sessions, Classroom Practices	492)	3
and Telecast on Desegregation	490)	3
Summary	477	4
Small Group Sessions, Human Relations	429	5
Human Relations (Sobel)	404	6
VI. Please list suggestions for improving these sessions.		
Have more half-day sessions	17	1
Have specific questions and answers and) both have parents of both races included)	12	2
Have smaller discussion groups and	11	3
have more time for discussion groups	11	3

VII. What additional steps would you suggest in preparing personnel of the Chattanooga Public Schools for desegregation?

Orientate parents	26	1
Let separate faculties discuss private problems	11	2
and have experienced people discuss the transition from segregation to integration	11	2
Continue desegregation sessions	9	3
Teacher-classroom exchange program	8	4

SOME TIPS TO DISCUSSION LEADERS

1. Do not talk too much, too long or too often.
2. We are not here to discuss Why or If we should desegregate.
3. We cannot today say "When."
4. Get discussion going.
5. Keep discussion going.
6. Summarize occasionally as seems advisable or necessary.
7. Refer to the consultant occasionally as seems relevant.
8. Do not let him dominate.
9. Do not talk too much.
10. Do not let the consultant talk too much.
11. The best discussion groups stay in a narrow range of interest, and do not ramble all over the lot, creating frustration and dissatisfaction in participants. Stay on target.
12. Try to seat the group so that no one looks at someone else's back.
13. We want free expression of opinion, even if it is negative. Do not beat down those who differ, psychologically or otherwise.
14. Try not to make them feel too guilty.
15. You may not impose your own moral value judgments on others and their opinions.
16. Try to be aware of underlying feelings and motivations without stereotyping on the basis of superficial characteristics.
17. You are not a teacher here.
18. Do not talk too much.
19. To get and keep discussion underway, try using the mimeographed questions or solicit questions from the group, then getting a consensus or priority listing vis-a-vis which should be considered and when.
20. Our job is to develop General Principles. It is quite possible that some specific answers may also come out. If so, fine and dandy, even though that is not our basic purpose.
21. If the group does come up with some recommendations for the Board, Administration, etc. this could be most helpful, although there is no absolute commitment that any or all will necessarily be accepted or implemented.
22. You might consider the possibility of using role-playing or other devices, as you see fit.
23. Be professional. We are educators.
24. Do not talk too much.
25. Good Luck!!!

TO CONSULTANTS

1. Good consultants often say "I do not know."
2. Try, if possible, to provide information rather than opinion - possibly vis-a-vis the local community, the results of research, previous experiences, etc.
3. It is possible that we may not answer all of the questions today.
4. You may well respond as a parent or community leader or educator or in many other roles.
5. Personal experiences are often very interesting. But_____.
6. See Questions #1, 2, 3, 9, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 24 and 25.

41 Exchange Place S.E.
Atlanta, Georgia
January 16, 1962

Dr. James A. Moss, Director of Research
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Jim,

Enclosed is the proposal for a CITIZENS INFORMATION SERVICE I discussed with you.

I would be very pleased to have yo u attend a luncheon discussion in the private dining room at Beamon's restaurant on Auburn aveneu at Butler street, Monday january 22, 1962 at 12:30 noon.

The purpose of the discussion is to evaluate the need and feasibility of the program and consider means for financing its start. Once in operation, it will support its own costs.

I have arranged an indefinite leave of absence from my duties with SCLC to devote full time to the development of this project. My leave will begin March 1, 1962.

Attached is a list of persons familiar with the proposal, who have said they will attend the luncheon. The date indicated is intended as a starting point only. If another one is more suitable, I will canvass the others to establish an alternative.

Very truly yours,

James R. Wood

encl: 3

Leslie W. Dunbar, Executive Director
SRC

Clarence D. Coleman, Southern Field Director
National Urban League

Wyatt tee Walker, Executive Director
SCLC

Margaret Long, Director of Information
SRC

Norman C. Jimerson, Executive Secretary
Alabama Council on Human Relations

Zenas Sears, Manager
Radio Station WAOK

Eliza Paschal, Executive Director
Greater Atlanta Council on Human Relations

James Forman, Executive Secretary
SNCC

Frances Pauley, Executive Director
Georgia Council on Human Relations

Rufus Lewis, Chairman Voter Registration Committee
Montgomery Improvement Association (Alabama)

Ruby Hurley, Southeast Regional Secretary
NAACP

James A. Moss, Director of Research
SRC

CITIZENS INFORMATION SERVICE INC.

THE CITIZENS CALL

NEWS SERVICE

-o-

A T L A N T A - G E O R G I A

There is present and urgent need for communication within and between racial groups in the South. This communication must involve the dissemination of information and reporting of news and events.

The Southern complex of systems, practices and customs which are its mores, has produced an imperfect image of public information. The stereotyped opinion enjoys validity. Those media entrusted with public responsibility for reporting the news more often than not indulge in practices open to severe ethical criticizm.

The present movement toward social change has pointed up sharply inconsistencies in reporting the news. Matters of interest and information related to race are effected most by practices which slant, distort, omit or misrepresent fact and truth. This is not only common knowledge but also established by record.

The local Southern community, rural and urban, in its economic, social and industrial development will benefit by an informed populace. Civic, government and political programs will receive wider popular support or opposition, whichever is merited, by the circumstances.

The proposal presented here does not pose itself as the total solution to the problem. It suggests, with firm belief, that it will make effective steps toward that solution. In the areas of social and political awareness alone, it will justify its cost and effort.

It is to the reporting of news and events and dissemination of information at the community level that the following proposal addresses itself.

James R. Wood

RADIO

The past fifteen years have seen development of the independant radio chain or group. These stations program at the community level and to particular listening pools. A major division of listener pools is by race. Radio is a merchandising device and the number of stations increases with population density. The exception to this is the Southern Negro population. The frequency of stations in this instance cannot be measured by the same density indexes. The number of stations servicing the Negro market in the South is disproportionately smaller than in other sections of the nation.

The station programming the white listener pool reflects white interests in the South. However, many of these stations show large Negro audiences. The station programming the Negro listener pool caters to music tastes largely. Reporting the news and events which reflect Negro interests has not had a place of importance in planning and scheduling.

New interest is developing in this type of broadcasting and the way is being opened to use of the spoken word in the dissemination of information which reflects Negro interests. An inducement to station management to increase the use of newscasting would be the availability of prepared programs suitable for their use.

As the earning power of the Negro in the South increases his market potential rises. Other things being equal, the future offers increasing opportunity for use of this medium for educational and indoctrinal purposes.

TELEVISION

The television broadcasting industry is dominated by network control. Most programming for community interests is daytime, when large segments of

the population are employed. This severely limits the effectiveness of local community interest shows. Newscasting and current events opinion shows are geared to white audiences.

Network news and opinion programming is inter-national, national and regional and reflects these interests. When local stations tie-in for local news shows in the South, they reflect white interests. The audience divisions for programming are not along racial lines.

Network programs which are centered around Negro interests include both entertainment and news and education. However, agreements by local station affiliates permit blacking-out network shows not desired by local management. The exposure to the Southern Negro of programs reflecting his interests is at best minimal.

NEWSPAPERS

The printed word published in newspapers is by far the most effective means of mass communication. They are available in some form in every community in the nation at prices the public can afford to pay. They are a permanent record of information.

Newspapers are generally tied to profit-making and political positions.

White owned and operated newspapers generally serve white buying markets except in the larger Northern and Western cities where Negro populations justify their attention. In the South the white market commands absolute priority. Since Southern politics is built on segregation principles, newspaper policies controlling reporting the news, events and features clearly avoids indoctrinal effects which favor the Negro economically, socially or culturally. Many newspapers openly degrade him by placing emphasis on negative elements in the news.

When news of interest to the Negro community is reported it is placed on Negro pages or in Negro sections. The coverage may include births, deaths, marriages, sports and some social events. News and information relating to civil rights, educational advancement and achievement, labor union progress, increases in buying power, social protests, advancements in politics, etc. is omitted, slanted, misrepresented or buried by the many devices available to an editor to reduce or obscure the content of a report.

Negro owned and operated newspapers in general follow the patterns of white owned papers when operated at the local level. They depend on white advertising accounts for their profits and maintain lines of attachment to white political interests. Many of them "deliver" the Negro vote from their positions of "leadership" in the community. In reporting the news they "parrot" the white press and avoid controversy. They avoid educational or indoctrinal information which builds political or social awareness.

The Negro owned and operated national newspapers depend on national advertising and Negro accounts for their profits. They generally assume a completely positive position in regard to Negro political, social, economic, industrial and educational interests. Civil rights, race relations, race achievements, etc. are their stock in trade.

Circulation in Northern and Western cities is large and effective. It is good in the larger Southern cities. News and features reported are inter-national, national and regional, primarily. Spot news with regional or national interest is also reported. Sections and columns reporting by states and areas are also included by three of the larger papers.

A wide readership is sustained by these newspapers because the information they print is simply not available anywhere else in the mass reporting media. In the South they do not report at the community level nor do they reflect the interests of the community for the community.

THE PROBLEM

Information and experience combine to form attitudes, opinions and judgements for the individual citizen. When this information and experience is common to many individuals it becomes a base for group or mass attitude, opinion and judgment.

Adult public and private opinion are most largely shaped and formed by the mass communications media; newspapers, radio and television. They have the stamp of authority and reliability and are the more powerful because of it. The tendency to question the validity of information reported is almost totally confined to a small, articulate intellectual segment of the population. For the masses; if it is heard on radio, seen on television or read in the newspaper...then, it must be true.

The need is critical for racially undistorted social and political awareness in the Southern white and Negro communities. For the ordinary citizen, lack of information about race and change which will support reasonable judgment and intelligent opinion concerning the factors and forces affecting his community and himself, is a basic cause of social inaction toward higher goals. A means of communication within his ethnic group in the community and with other groups in the same community that is accurate, free from distortion and stereotypes, needs to be made available.

Conditioning of public thought in the community in preparation for social change is extremely urgent. The involvement of nearly total Negro communities in concerted protests and boycotts as the principle method to prod social change, is unavoidable. The dissemination of information which examines issues, educates in the mechanics of protest and negotiation, affords identity with causes and answers the multitude of questions asked repeatedly by the citizenry, must be initiated with the community level as its target.

Organizations working for social change need the communication afforded by mass media to implement their programs. Indoctrination in methods, techniques and ideas necessary for self-initiated community improvement and sustained civic, political and protest activity is urgently needed.

Distortions and slantings by the white press need to be straightened. News being made in the community needs to be accurately reported and made common knowledge. This is especially so in civil rights, racial, political and other matters withheld or "played down" by white press.

To be effective and meaningful this reporting must be done at the local community level and directly reflect the feelings and interests of that community.

The media used to accomplish this purpose must be free from profit-making motives and political controls in order that its voice can remain free and independant.

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A PROPOSAL

The

CITIZENS INFORMATION SERVICE

Inc.

- o -

PURPOSE

To seek, search, find, locate, provide, create, prepare, compose and otherwise render suitable, information, facts, and knowledge for distribution, circulation and dissemination by the written and spoken word employing radio broadcasting, television broadcasting, newspapers, pamphlets, brochures, leaflets, releases, tapes, recordings, scripts and other methods and devices suitable for the purposes.

To measure, sense, estimate, understand, evaluate, define, analyze, project, reflect, review, examine, explore, anticipate, criticize, deliberate and otherwise treat individual and public opinion, feelings, interests, desires and needs for the purpose of communication within and between population groups.

To observe, experience, record, establish and otherwise treat events, occurrences, happenings, situations and developments for the purpose of accurately reporting, describing, relating, informing, educating and communicating.

To promote, encourage, stimulate, prepare, advise and otherwise influence the sophistication, advancement, development and improvement of public and private thought by indoctrination, education, suggestion and exposure to fact, truth and knowledge through communication.

To practice in these pursuits, conduct that is morally acceptable by ethical standards and patriotically in keeping with the Bill of Rights and Constitution of the United States of America.

CITIZENS INFORMATION SERVICE

CORPORATE BODY This organization will be a non-profit, non-stock enterprise incorporated under the laws of the state of Georgia. Its headquarters will be located in the city of Atlanta. It will license itself to publish in Georgia and to do business in the states in which it will operate.

OFFICERS Executive officers will function in the conventional manner. The details of elections, etc. will be established in the by-laws which will be prepared with legal assistance and will take place at the time of incorporation.

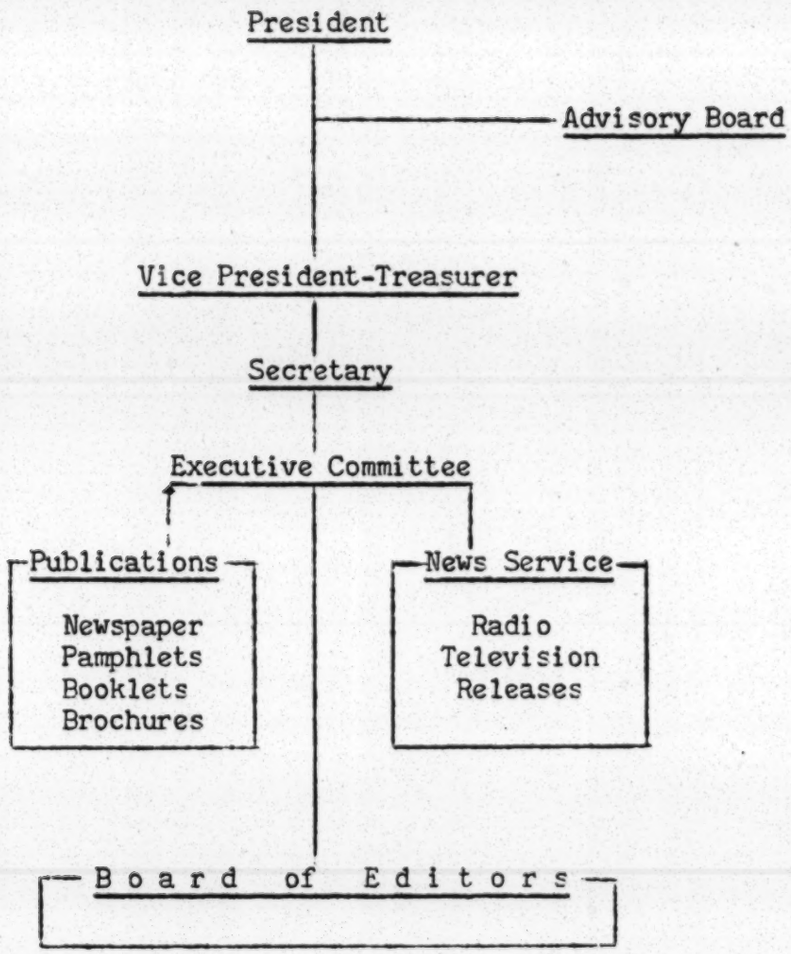
ADVISORY BOARD This board will consist of representatives of the principal organizations who assist with the founding of the CITIZENS INFORMATION SERVICE. This body will meet once or twice a year to advise and counsel on program and policy. Individual members may have constant contact with the president according to their desires. The services and facilities of the CITIZENS INFORMATION SERVICE will always be available to them with due consideration given to operational requirements and policy limitations. Additional members will be added by consent of the board.

BOARD OF EDITORS This board will be composed of edition or section editors who bear that responsibility in the cities in which the CITIZENS CALL is circulated. This board will meet once a year to consider recommendations of the Advisory Board and submit proposals to the Executive Committee which will then formulate policy and enact it by vote.

<u>EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE</u> This body will create policy. All executive officers, a member of the Advisory Board and representatives of the Board of Editors will comprise its membership.

ORGANIZATION

Executive



ORGANIZATION

Administrative

Publications

Editor-in-Chief

Office Staff

Miscellaneous

Pamphlets
Booklets
Brochures

Newspaper
(Citizens Call)

Board of Editors

Alabama	Georgia	Louisiana	Mississippi	South Carolina
Montgomery Birmingham Mobile	Atlanta Albany Savannah Columbus	New Orleans Shreveport Baton Rouge	Mound Bayou Macombes Jackson	Columbia Charleston Spartanburg

News Service

Director

Office Staff

Radio
Tapes
Shows

Television
Clips
Shows

Releases
News
Events

OPERATION

NEWSPAPER - THE CITIZENS CALL Will be a tabloid printed by offset methods on coated newsprint. The front and several following pages will contain inter-national, national and regional news, opinion articles by contributing editors and writers, indoctrinal and other information. There will also be some national advertising.

LOCAL EDITIONS An editor will be selected for a city which serves as the focal point for news from surrounding counties. A section of the newspaper carrying a banner over the name of that city will report the news of the community. Advertising from the community will be solicited and published in that section. The number of pages devoted to a particular community will be determined by the amount of news and interest of the community.

REPORTERS Stringer or corresponding reporters located in the city and in the counties will supply the news.

CIRCULATION Section editors will manage circulation. Primary effort will be made to build subscription lists. The CALL will also be on sale in public places.

PUBLISHING The CITIZENS CALL will be published once every two weeks in Atlanta and circulated to subscriptions lists from there. Bundles will be shipped to communities on a regular schedule for circulation.

PRODUCTION Editors will submit collected news to headquarters by mail according to deadlines. Make-up and printing will be on a contract basis with a commercial firm in Atlanta.

NEWS SERVICES These will be purchased according to the funds available for that purpose.

ADVERTISING Except for national ads there will be limited use made of display layout. Effort will be directed to securing a maximum number of small, simply designed ads.

PROMOTION

REPORTING The news collecting system will consist of volunteer stringers. To establish maximum reliability with this type of structure it will be necessary to engage in constant promotional efforts to give status, dignity and social importance to their work. An organization of reporters by county and state will be formed. The esprit de corps of this group will be centered around the need for sentinels who man watching and listening posts in the community throughout the South. State-wide and regional meetings will be held once a year. County meetings will convene more frequently. Schools and workshops for training in reporting will be staged. Dances and other social functions will lend added interest to the program. Awards will be given for meritorius service each year.

SUBSCRIPTIONS Monetary awards, scholarships and other incentives will be used to promote subscription drives. Here again, the image of the newspaper serving the community without profit motivation can be used to advantage in building financial support. Northern readership will be built by placing copies on dealer newsstands in large Northern and Western cities. Mailings to "occupant" lists will be made in selected areas.

PUBLIC APPEARANCES Speaking engagements and other forms of public contact will be used to attract readers. Meetings between leaders and other persons of public stature and importance will be initiated by the CALL to examine issues, platforms (political), etc. as a service to the community.

COMMUNITY PROGRAMS Promotional participation in local contests, cooking schools, fashion shows, talent shows, PTA programs, voter drives, Community Chest, March of Dimes and other fund raising efforts will be undertaken.

FREE CIRCULATION Free copies (regular cost per issue ten cents) of the newspaper will be distributed initially, to create familiarity in the public with content. This same technique will be used in selected areas where specific educational, indoctrinal or informational needs must be satisfied.

NEWS SERVICE

EDITORIAL POLICY

To seek the establishment of an image before the public which earns respect for reporting the truth and which inspires confidence because of its sincerety and value of purpose and intent.

It will avoid any tendency toward sensationalism and exaggeration.

It will practice moderation in the choice of formats, program, announcing, narrating and commenting styles.

It will hold in highest priority the value of public interest in writing and reporting and in building and sustaining listener and viewer interest.

It will seek to inform; not to impress.

It will be constructively critical when necessary and in the interest of public good.

It will work to relate public issues, events and information to the local community.

It will seek to serve the whole community.

It will lend its support and assistance to organizations working in the best interests of the general population.

It will work to raise standards in communities.

OPERATION

RADIO In the Atlanta office news and information will be collected and prepared for various types of programs which report and comment. These will be taped and offered to selected radio stations for their use on a fee basis or without cost, depending on feasibility.

News releases will be mailed to a selected lists of organizations and groups and to radio stations. Those prepared for radio will serve background needs in the industry for reporting the news in depth. Subscription rates will be charged these stations.

TELEVISION Program formats will be tried on an experimental basis and presented to television stations in an effort to make use of this medium.

ADMINISTRATION

The role of the president will be largely administrative. Writers and authors must be encouraged to contribute their work. Institutions of all kinds have valuable information they need to circulate. Organizations have messages and information they wish exposed. The government departments will cooperate with prepared copy in many areas of interest to the body politic. Collecting the news, preparing copy for makeup and related tasks are administrative also. Organizing and maintaining staff and structure belong properly with the administrative effort. With growth, specialization can be established. However, in the beginning, the whole of the effort will rest with the executive head who will also be the administrative head.

PILOT PROJECT

MONTGOMERY, ALA. This city has been chosen for the initial project. Some of the ground work has already been started. A staff of eleven reporters and an editor have been chosen and two training sessions in reporting have been held. The development of the CITIZENS CALL has been explained to local business men and their support is solid. Thirty-six have promised their continued support. The next step is to move into the counties.

Approximately five to six months will be required to firmly establish the pilot project and work out the major problems. Once this is accomplished expansion to Birmingham and Mobile will present a minimum of difficulty.

There are no programs presently active in Montgomery except voter registration, which involves a major part of the Negro population. Individual opinion indicates strong desire for program action. There is established leadership present. Effectiveness of the CITIZENS CALL can be measured against this background and will provide valuable experience for future development.

BUDGET

The establishment of CITIZENS CALL editions for Montgomery, Birmingham and Mobile will be necessary before solvency on a sound basis can be achieved. The six months Montgomery pilot program will be completed and the groundwork for Birmingham and Mobile editions prepared.

No allowance has been made to show net operating costs. Income from sales will be applied to starting operations in the other two cities.

The following figures represent minimum operating costs for the Montgomery, Alabama project for a six month period:

Incorporation costs and legal fees		250.
Georgia license fees		75.
Alabama license fees		75.
Salary (president full time) @ 150 wk		3900.
Clerk (part time) @ 20. wk)		520.
Travel 7. da for 180 da (rented auto)		1260.
Subsistence 5. da for 180 da		600.
Telephone 5. wk for 26 wks		130.
Supplies (stationery, printing, etc.)		150.
Postage (correspondence, subscriptions)		300.
Rent	(none)	
Light	(none)	
Heat	(none)	
Equipment:		
typewriter (used)		100.
Addressograph (manual plus cabinet, 500 stencils)		300.
file cabinet (used)		35.
desk and chair (used)		150.
Production:		
Printing and make-up 100. per 4 pages tabloid 3500 copies for 12 issues		1200.
		$9045.

CITIZENS CALL

Production detail:

Stock:	coated newsprint
Page size:	11½ x 15½ inches
Number pages:	Four
Number of columns per page:	5 - 11 ms
Length of column:	14 inches
Number of inches per page:	70
Ratio news/ads:	60/40
Advertising rate:	$2.10 per column inch
Subscription rate:	$2.60 per year
Printing method:	Offset
Body type:	Ronaldson 8 pt

Yale

January 18, 1962

Mr. James R. Wood
41 Exchange Place, S.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Wood:

Dr. Moss has asked me to confirm his luncheon appointment with you and others you mentioned in your letter of January 16, in connection with the CITIZENS INFORMATION SERVICE.

Since you mention the date as a tentative one Dr. Moss will be at Beamon's restaurant on January 22, at 12:30 p.m. unless he hears from you to the contrary.

Very truly yours,

Jean Levine
Secretary to Dr. Moss

STATE: ALABAMA (AUBURN)

SCHOOL: AUBURN UNIVERSITY

Level:	3		State:	✓	
SACS:	✓		Private:		
Race:			Denominational:		
Religion:			COMMENTS:		
Photograph:					
P. Negro:					
Sex:	C				

STATE ALABAMA

SCHOOL: BIRMINGHAM SOUTHERN C

Level:	2		State:		
SACS:	✓		Private:		
Race:			Denominational:	✓	
Religion:			COMMENTS:		
Photograph:					
P.Negro:					
Sex:	C				

STATE: ALABAMA

SCHOOL DANIEL PAYNE JR. C.

Level;	1		State:		
SACS:	✓		Private:		
Race:			Denominational:	✓	
Religion:					
Photograph:					
P. Negro:	✓				
Sex:	C				

STATE: ALABAMA

SCHOOL: HOWARD C. (SAMFORD U)

Level:	2		State:		
SACS:	✓		Private:		
Race:			Denominational:	✓	
Religion:			COMMENTS:		
Photograph:					
P. Negro:					
Sex:	C				

N. College Street
Auburn 36830

[redacted]

800 Fifth Ave W
Birmingham 35214

6415 Washington
Birmingham

800 Lakeshore Dr.
Birmingham 35209

STATE ALABAMA

SCHOOL: HUNTINGDON COLLEGE

Level:	1		State:		
SACS:	✓		Private:		
Race:			Denominational:	✓	
Religion:			COMMENTS:		
Photograph:					
P.Negro:					
Sex:	C				

STATE: ALABAMA

SCHOOL JUDSON COLLEGE

Level;	2		State:		
SACS:	✓		Private:		
Race:			Denominational:	✓	
Religion:					
Photograph:					
P. Negro:					
Sex:	F				

STATE: ALABAMA

SCHOOL: NORTHWEST ALABAMA JR. C.

Level:	1		State:	✓	
SACS:	No		Private:		
Race:			Denominational:		
Religion:			COMMENTS:		
Photograph:					
P. Negro:					
Sex:	C				

STATE ALABAMA

SCHOOL: SACRED HEART COLL.

Level:	1		State:		
SACS:	✓		Private:		
Race:			Denominational:	✓	
Religion:			COMMENTS:		
Photograph:					
P.Negro:					
Sex:	F				

1500 Fairview Ave.
Montgomery 36108

Marion, Ala. 36756

~~Phil Campbell~~ PO Box 198
PHIL CAMPBELL,
ALA. 35581

Convent Rd.
Box 317
Cullman 35055

STATE: ALABAMA

SCHOOL SELMA UNIVERSITY

Level;	2		State:		
SACS:	No		Private:		
Race:			Denominational:	✓	
Religion:					
Photograph:					
P. Negro:	✓				
Sex:	C				

STATE: ALABAMA

SCHOOL: LOMAX-HANNON COLL.

Level:	1		State:	✓	
SACS:	No		Private:		
Race:			Denominational:		
Religion:			COMMENTS:		
Photograph:					
P. Negro:	✓				
Sex:	·				

No DATA
(NEW School)

STATE ALABAMA

SCHOOL: MARION INST.

Level:	1		State:		
SACS:	✓		Private:	✓	
Race:			Denominational:		
Religion:			COMMENTS:		
Photograph:					
P.Negro:					
Sex:	M				

STATE: ALABAMA

SCHOOL MOBILE COLL.

Level;	2		State:		
SACS:	No		Private:		
Race:			Denominational:	✓	
Religion:					
Photograph:					
P. Negro:					
Sex:	C				

No Data.
(New School)

1501 LAPSLEY ST.
SELMA, ALA.

S Conecuh St
Greenville 36037

Washington St.
Marion 36756

P.O. BOX 13220
MOBILE 36613

STATE: ALABAMA

SCHOOL: SNEAD JR. COLL.

Level:	1		State:		
SACS:	✓		Private:		
Race:			Denominational:	✓	
Religion:			COMMENTS:		
Photograph:					
P. Negro:					
Sex:	C				

STATE: ALABAMA

SCHOOL SOUTHERN UNION COLL.

Level;	1		State:		
SACS:	No		Private:		
Race:			Denominational:	✓	
Religion:					
Photograph:					
P. Negro:					
Sex:	C				

STATE: ALABAMA

SCHOOL: WALKER COLLEGE

Level:	1		State:		
SACS:	✓		Private:	✓	
Race:			Denominational:		
Religion:			COMMENTS:		
Photograph:					
P. Negro:					
Sex:	C				

STATE: GEORGIA

SCHOOL: AGNES SCOTT C.

Level:	2		State:		
SACS:	✓		Private:		
Race:			Denominational:	✓	
Religion:			COMMENTS:		
Photograph:					
P. Negro:					
Sex:	F				

RCVD

P.O. Drawer D.
Boaz 35957

College P.O.
Wadley 36276

15th & Gamble
Jasper 35501

DECATUR 30030

STATE: GEORGIA

SCHOOL GORDON MILITARY COLL

Level;	1		State:		
SACS:	✓		Private:	✓	
Race:			Denominational:		
Religion:					
Photograph:					
P. Negro:					
Sex:	M				

STATE: GEORGIA

SCHOOL: NORMAN COLLEGE

Level:	1		State:		
SACS:	✓		Private:		
Race:			Denominational:	✓	
Religion:			COMMENTS:		
Photograph:					
P. Negro:					
Sex:	C				

STATE GEORGIA

SCHOOL: TIFT COLLEGE

Level:	1		State:		
SACS:	✓		Private:		
Race:			Denominational:	✓	
Religion:			COMMENTS:		
Photograph:					
P.Negro:					
Sex:	F				

STATE: GEORGIA

SCHOOL WESLEYAN C.

Level;	2		State:		
SACS:	✓		Private:		
Race:			Denominational:	✓	
Religion:					
Photograph:					
P. Negro:					
Sex:	C				

COLLEGE STR.

BARNESVILLE 30204

NORMAN PARK

31771

FORSYTH

31029

4760 FORSYTH RD

MACON 31204

STATE: ARKANSAS

SCHOOL: ARKANSAS A & M. College

Level:	2		State:	✓	
~~SACS~~: NCA	✓		Private:		
Race:			Denominational:		
Religion:			COMMENTS:		
Photograph:					
P. Negro:					
Sex:	C				

STATE ARKANSAS

SCHOOL: ARKANSAS STATE C. (BEEBE BRANCH)

Level:	1		State:	✓	
~~SACS~~: NCA	✓		Private:		
Race:			Denominational:		
Religion:			COMMENTS:		
Photograph:					
P.Negro:					
Sex:	C				

STATE: ARKANSAS

SCHOOL FORT SMITH JR. COLL.

Level;	1		State:		
~~SACS~~ NCA	NO		Private:	✓	
Race:			Denominational:		
Religion:					
Photograph:					
P. Negro:					
Sex:	C				

STATE: ARKANSAS

SCHOOL: LITTLE ROCK UNIV.

Level:	2		State:		
~~SACS~~: NCA	✓		Private:	✓	
Race:			Denominational:		
Religion:			COMMENTS:		
Photograph:					
P. Negro:					
Sex:	C				

College Hgts
Monticello 71633

Beebe 72012

Grand Ave + Wldrn
Fort Smith 72904

33d + Univ. Ave
Little Rock 72204

STATE ARKANSAS

SCHOOL: OUACHITA BAPTIST C.

Level:	2		State:		
~~SACS~~ NCA	✓		Private:		
Race:			Denominational:	✓	
Religion:			COMMENTS:		
Photograph:					
P.Negro:					
Sex:	C				

STATE: FLORIDA

SCHOOL BARRY COLLEGE

Level;	2		State:		
SACS:	✓		Private:		
Race:			Denominational:	✓	
Religion:					
Photograph:					
P. Negro:					
Sex:	F				

STATE FLORIDA

SCHOOL: BREVARD ENGR. COLL.

Level:	2		State:		
SACS:	✓		Private:	✓	
Race:			Denominational:		
Religion:			COMMENTS:		
Photograph:					
P.Negro:					
Sex:	C				

STATE: FLORIDA

SCHOOL BROWARD Co., Jr. C. of

Level;	1		State:	✓	
SACS:	✓		Private:		
Race:			Denominational:		
Religion:					
Photograph:					
P. Negro:					
Sex:	C				

OUACHITA
ARKADELPHIA 71923

11300 NE 2D AVE
MIAMI 33161

COUNTRY CLUB RD.
MELBOURNE 32902

DAVIE RD.
FT. LAUDERDALE 33314

STATE: FLORIDA

SCHOOL: CENTRAL FLA. JR. COLL.

Level:	/		State:	✓	
SACS:	✓		Private:		
Race:			Denominational:		
Religion:			COMMENTS:		
Photograph:					
P. Negro:					
Sex:	C				

STATE FLORIDA

SCHOOL: CHIPOLA JR. COLL.

Level:	/		State:	✓	
SACS:	✓		Private:		
Race:			Denominational:		
Religion:			COMMENTS:		
Photograph:					
P.Negro:					
Sex:	C				

STATE: FLORIDA

SCHOOL DAYTONA BEACH JR. C.

Level;	/		State:	✓	
SACS:	✓		Private:		
Race:			Denominational:		
Religion:					
Photograph:					
P. Negro:					
Sex:	C				

STATE: FLORIDA

SCHOOL: EDISON JR. COLL.

Level:	/		State:	✓	
SACS:	✓		Private:		
Race:			Denominational:		
Religion:			COMMENTS:		
Photograph:					
P. Negro:					
Sex:	C				

P. O. Box 1388
Ocala, Fla.

Marianna 32446

Daytona Beach 32015

Second & Jackson
Ft Myers. 33901

STATE FLORIDA

SCHOOL: EDWARD WATERS COLLEGE

Level:	1		State:	✓	
SACS:	No		Private:		
Race:			Denominational:		
Religion:			COMMENTS:		
Photograph:					
P.Negro:	✓				
Sex:	C				

STATE: FLORIDA

SCHOOL FLORIDA COLLEGE

Level;	1		State:		
SACS:	✓		Private:	✓	
Race:			Denominational:		
Religion:					
Photograph:					
P. Negro:					
Sex:	C				

STATE: FLORIDA

SCHOOL: FLORIDA STATE UNIV.

Level:	3		State:	✓	
SACS:	✓		Private:		
Race:			Denominational:		
Religion:			COMMENTS:		
Photograph:					
P. Negro:					
Sex:	C				

STATE FLORIDA

SCHOOL: GIBBS JR. COLL.

Level:	1		State:	✓	
SACS:	✓		Private:		
Race:			Denominational:		
Religion:			COMMENTS:		
Photograph:					
P.Negro:	✓				
Sex:	C				

1658 Kings Rd.
Jacksonville 32209

Glen · Arvin
Temple Terrace, 33617

College Ave
Tallahassee, 32306

9th Ave at 34th St. S.

STATE: FLORIDA

SCHOOL GULF COAST JR. COLL.

Level;	/		State:	✓	
SACS:	✓		Private:		
Race:			Denominational:		
Religion:					
Photograph:					
P. Negro:					
Sex:	C				

STATE: FLORIDA

SCHOOL: HAMPTON JR COLL.

Level:	/		State:	✓	
SACS:	No		Private:		
Race:			Denominational:		
Religion:			COMMENTS:		
Photograph:					
P. Negro:	✓				
Sex:	C				

STATE FLORIDA

SCHOOL: INDIAN RIVER JR. COLL.

Level:	/		State:	✓	
SACS:	✓		Private:		
Race:			Denominational:		
Religion:			COMMENTS:		
Photograph:					
P.Negro:					
Sex:	C				

STATE: FLORIDA

SCHOOL JOHNSON JR. COLL.

Level;	/		State:	✓	
SACS:	No		Private:		
Race:			Denominational:		
Religion:					
Photograph:					
P. Negro:	✓				
Sex:	C				

PANAMA CITY
32401

1214 NW 16th Ave
Ocala. 32670

3209 Virginia Ave
Fort Pierce 33451

P.O. Box 449
Leesburg 32748

STATE: FLORIDA

SCHOOL: LAKE CITY JR. C. + FOREST RANGER S.

Level:	1		State:	✓	
SACS:	✓		Private:		
Race:			Denominational:		
Religion:			COMMENTS:		
Photograph:					
P. Negro:					
Sex:	C				

STATE FLORIDA

SCHOOL: LAKE SUMTER JR. C.

Level:	1		State:	✓	
SACS:	No		Private:		
Race:			Denominational:		
Religion:			COMMENTS:		
Photograph:					
P.Negro:					
Sex:	C				

STATE: FLORIDA

SCHOOL LINCOLN JR. COLLEGE

Level;	1		State:	✓	
SACS:	No		Private:		
Race:			Denominational:		
Religion:					
Photograph:					
P. Negro:	✓				
Sex:	C				

STATE: FLORIDA

SCHOOL: MANATEE JR. COLL.

Level:	1		State:	✓	
SACS:	✓		Private:		
Race:			Denominational:		
Religion:			COMMENTS:		
Photograph:					
P. Negro:					
Sex:	C				

Lake City 32055

Highway 441
Leesburg 32748

1906 Ave "I"
Fort Pierce

5840 26th ST W
Bradenton 33505

STATE FLORIDA

SCHOOL: MARYMOUNT COLL. of BOCA RATON

Level:	/		State:		
SACS:	✓		Private:		
Race:			Denominational:	✓	
Religion:			COMMENTS:		
Photograph:					
P.Negro:					
Sex:	C				

STATE: FLORIDA

SCHOOL MIAMI-DADE JR. C.

Level;	/		State:	✓	
SACS:	✓		Private:		
Race:			Denominational:		
Religion:					
Photograph:					
P. Negro:					
Sex:	C				

STATE: FLORIDA

SCHOOL: N. FLORIDA JR. COLL.

Level:	/		State:	✓	
SACS:	✓		Private:		
Race:			Denominational:		
Religion:			COMMENTS:		
Photograph:					
P. Negro:					
Sex:	C				

STATE FLORIDA

SCHOOL: OKALOOSA-WALTON JR. C.

Level:	/		State:	✓	
SACS:	No		Private:		
Race:			Denominational:		
Religion:			COMMENTS:		
Photograph:					
P.Negro:					
Sex:	C				

Military Trail
Boca Raton 33432

11380 NW 27th Ave
Miami 33167

TURNER DAVIS DR.
MADISON 32340

VALPARISO
32580

STATE: FLORIDA

SCHOOL ORLANDO JR C.

Level;	/		State:		
SACS:	✓		Private:	✓	
Race:			Denominational:		
Religion:					
Photograph:					
P. Negro:					
Sex:	C				

STATE: FLORIDA

SCHOOL: PALM BEACH JR C.

Level:	/		State:	✓	
SACS:	✓		Private:		
Race:			Denominational:		
Religion:			COMMENTS:		
Photograph:					
P. Negro:					
Sex:	C				

STATE FLORIDA

SCHOOL: PENSACOLA JR C.

Level:	/		State:	✓	
SACS:	✓		Private:		
Race:			Denominational:		
Religion:			COMMENTS:		
Photograph:					
P.Negro:					
Sex:	C				

STATE: FLORIDA

SCHOOL POLK JR COLLEGE

Level;	/		State:	✓	
SACS:	No		Private:		
Race:			Denominational:		
Religion:					
Photograph:					
P. Negro:					
Sex:	C				

901 HIGHLAND ST.
ORLANDO 32803

4200 CONGRESS AVE
LAKE WORTH 33460

1000 COLLEGE BLVD
PENSACOLA 32504

BARTOW 33830

STATE: FLORIDA

SCHOOL: ROLLINS COLLEGE

Level:	2		State:		
SACS:	✓		Private:	✓	
Race:			Denominational:		
Religion:			COMMENTS:		
Photograph:					
P. Negro:					
Sex:	C				

STATE FLORIDA

SCHOOL: ROOSEVELT JR COLL.

Level:	1		State:	✓	
SACS:	✓		Private:		
Race:			Denominational:		
Religion:			COMMENTS:		
Photograph:					
P.Negro:	✓				
Sex:	C				

STATE: FLORIDA

SCHOOL ROSENWALD JR COLL

Level;	1		State:	✓	
SACS:	NO		Private:		
Race:			Denominational:		
Religion:					
Photograph:					
P. Negro:	✓				
Sex:	C				

STATE: FLORIDA

SCHOOL: ST JOHNS RIVER JR COLL

Level:	1		State:	✓	
SACS:	✓		Private:		
Race:			Denominational:		
Religion:			COMMENTS:		
Photograph:					
P. Negro:					
Sex:	C				

WINTER PARK

32791

1235 FIFTEENTH 33404

1100 BAY AVE

PANAMA CITY 32401

ST JOHN'S AVE

PALATKA 32077

STATE FLORIDA

SCHOOL: ST. LEO COLL

Level:	1		State:		
SACS:	No		Private:		
Race:			Denominational:	✓	
Religion:			COMMENTS:		
Photograph:					
P.Negro:					
Sex:	C				

STATE: FLORIDA

SCHOOL ST. PETERSBURG JR C.

Level;	1		State:	✓	
SACS:	✓		Private:		
Race:			Denominational:		
Religion:					
Photograph:					
P. Negro:					
Sex:	C				

STATE FLORIDA

SCHOOL: TAMPA, UNIV. of

Level:	2		State:		
SACS:	✓		Private:	✓	
Race:			Denominational:		
Religion:			COMMENTS:		
Photograph:					
P.Negro:					
Sex:	C				

STATE: FLORIDA

SCHOOL VOLUSIA Co. COMM. Co.

Level;	1		State:	✓	
SACS:	No		Private:		
Race:			Denominational:		
Religion:					
Photograph:					
P. Negro:	✓				
Sex:	C				

ST LEO 33574

6605 5TH AVE N

33710

PLANT PARK

33606

DAYTONA BEACH

32014

[redacted]

STATE: FLORIDA

SCHOOL WASHINGTON JR C.

Level;	1		State:	✓	
SACS:	NO		Private:		
Race:			Denominational:		
Religion:					
Photograph:					
P. Negro:	✓				
Sex:	C				

STATE FLORIDA ~~WEBBER Coll~~

SCHOOL: WEBBER COLL.

Level:	1		State:		
SACS:	NO		Private:	✓	
Race:			Denominational:		
Religion:			COMMENTS:		
Photograph:					
P.Negro:					
Sex:	F				

STATE: LOUISIANA

SCHOOL LOYOLA U.

Level;	2		State:		
SACS:	✓		Private:		
Race:			Denominational:	✓	
Religion:					
Photograph:					
P. Negro:					
Sex:	C				

STATE LOUISIANA

SCHOOL: LOUISIANA STATE UNIV.

Level:	3		State:	✓	
SACS:	✓		Private:		
Race:			Denominational:		
Religion:			COMMENTS:		
Photograph:					
P.Negro:					
Sex:	C				

N. MILLER + 3rd

Pensacola 32503

BABSON PARK

33827

6363 ST CHARLES AVE

NEW ORLEANS

BATON ROUGE

STATE: LOUISIANA

SCHOOL: LELAND COLL.

Level:	2		State:		
SACS:	No		Private:	✓	
Race:			Denominational:		
Religion:			COMMENTS:		
Photograph:					
P. Negro:	✓				
Sex:	C				

STATE: LOUISIANA

SCHOOL: OUR LADY OF HOLY CROSS C.

Level:	2		State:		
SACS:	No		Private:	✓	
Race:			Denominational:		
Religion:			COMMENTS:		
Photograph:					
P. Negro:					
Sex:	F				

STATE LOUISIANA

SCHOOL: SOUTHERN U and A & M COLL.

Level:	2		State:	✓	
SACS:	✓		Private:		
Race:			Denominational:		
Religion:			COMMENTS:		
Photograph:					
P.Negro:	✓				
Sex:	C				

STATE: MISSISSIPPI

SCHOOL ALCORN A & M COLL.

Level;	2		State:	✓	
SACS:	✓		Private:		
Race:			Denominational:		
Religion:					
Photograph:					
P. Negro:	✓				
Sex:	C				

BAKER 70714

4123 WOODLAND DR.
NEW ORLEANS 70114

Southern Branch
Baton Rouge 70813

Rural Station
Lorman 39096

STATE: MISSISSIPPI

SCHOOL: COAHOMA JR C.

Level:	1		State:	✓	
SACS:	No		Private:		
Race:			Denominational:		
Religion:			COMMENTS:		
Photograph:					
P. Negro:	✓				
Sex:	C				

STATE MISSISSIPPI

SCHOOL: COPIAH-LINCOLN JR COLL.

Level:	1		State:	✓	
SACS:	✓		Private:		
Race:			Denominational:		
Religion:			COMMENTS:		
Photograph:					
P.Negro:					
Sex:	C				

STATE: MISSISSIPPI

SCHOOL HOLMES JR C.

Level;	1		State:	✓	
SACS:	✓		Private:		
Race:			Denominational:		
Religion:					
Photograph:					
P. Negro:					
Sex:	C				

STATE: MISSISSIPPI

SCHOOL: JONES CO. JR. COLL.

Level:	1		State:	✓	
SACS:	✓		Private:		
Race:			Denominational:		
Religion:			COMMENTS:		
Photograph:					
P. Negro:					
Sex:	C				

RI Box 616

CLARKSDALE 38614

WESSON 39191

GOODMAN 39079

Ellisville 39437

STATE MISSISSIPPI

SCHOOL: MISSISSIPPI DELTA JR. COLL.

Level:	1		State:	✓	
SACS:	✓		Private:		
Race:			Denominational:		
Religion:			COMMENTS:		
Photograph:					
P.Negro:					
Sex:	C				

STATE: MISSISSIPPI

SCHOOL MISS. INDUSTRIAL COLL.

Level;	2		State:		
SACS:	No		Private:		
Race:			Denominational:	✓	
Religion:					
Photograph:					
P. Negro:	✓				
Sex:	C				

STATE: MISSISSIPPI

SCHOOL: MISS. STATE UNIV.

Level:	3		State:	✓	
SACS:	✓		Private:		
Race:			Denominational:		
Religion:			COMMENTS:		
Photograph:					
P. Negro:					
Sex:	C				

STATE MISSISSIPPI

SCHOOL: NATCHEZ JR COLL.

Level:	1		State:		
SACS:	No		Private:	✓	
Race:			Denominational:		
Religion:			COMMENTS:		
Photograph:					
P.Negro:	✓				
Sex:	C				

~~N. Memphis St.~~

~~Holly Springs 38635~~

Moorhead 38761

N. Memphis St.

Holly Springs 38635

State College 39762

1010 East N Union

Natchez 39120

STATE: MISSISSIPPI

SCHOOL N.W. MISS. JR C.

Level;	1		State:	✓	
SACS:	✓		Private:		
Race:			Denominational:		
Religion:					
Photograph:					
P. Negro:					
Sex:	C				

STATE: MISSISSIPPI

SCHOOL: PEARL RIVER JR. C.

Level:	1		State:	✓	
SACS:	✓		Private:		
Race:			Denominational:		
Religion:			COMMENTS:		
Photograph:					
P. Negro:					
Sex:	C				

STATE: MISSISSIPPI

SCHOOL SAINTS JR COLL

Level;	1		State:		
SACS:	No		Private:		
Race:			Denominational:	✓	
Religion:					
Photograph:					
P. Negro:	✓				
Sex:	C				

STATE: MISSISSIPPI

SCHOOL: SE Baptist Coll.

Level:	1		State:		
SACS:	No		Private:		
Race:			Denominational:	✓	
Religion:			COMMENTS:		
Photograph:					
P. Negro:					
Sex:	C				

SENATOBIA 38668

Poplarville 39470

P.O. Box 419
LEXINGTON 39095

4229 Highway N
Laurel 39440

STATE MISSISSIPPI

SCHOOL: UTICA JR COLL

Level:	1		State:	✓	
SACS:	No		Private:		
Race:			Denominational:		
Religion:			COMMENTS:		
Photograph:					
P.Negro:	✓				
Sex:	C				

STATE: SOUTH CAROLINA

SCHOOL THE CITADEL

Level;	2		State:	✓	
SACS:	✓		Private:		
Race:			Denominational:		
Religion:					
Photograph:					
P. Negro:					
Sex:	M				

STATE: SOUTH CAROLINA

SCHOOL: CLAFLIN UNIV.

Level:	2		State:		
SACS:	✓		Private:		
Race:			Denominational:	✓	
Religion:			COMMENTS:		
Photograph:					
P. Negro:					
Sex:	C				

STATE SOUTH CAROLINA

SCHOOL: CLEMSON UNIV.

Level:	3		State:	✓	
SACS:	✓		Private:		
Race:			Denominational:		
Religion:			COMMENTS:		
Photograph:					
P.Negro:					
Sex:	C				

UTICA 39175

CHARLESTON 29409

College Ave
Orangeburg 29115

Clemson 29631

STATE: SOUTH CAROLINA

SCHOOL CLINTON JR COLL.

Level;	1		State:		
SACS:	No		Private:		
Race:			Denominational:	✓	
Religion:					
Photograph:					
P. Negro:					
Sex:	C				

STATE: SOUTH CAROLINA

SCHOOL: COKER COLL. FOR WOMEN

Level:	2		State:		
SACS:	✓		Private:	✓	
Race:			Denominational:		
Religion:			COMMENTS:		
Photograph:					
P. Negro:					
Sex:	F				

STATE SOUTH CAROLINA

SCHOOL: CONVERSE COLLEGE

Level:	2		State:		
SACS:	✓		Private:	✓	
Race:			Denominational:		
Religion:			COMMENTS:		
Photograph:					
P.Negro:					
Sex:	F				

STATE: SOUTH CAROLINA

SCHOOL LIMESTONE COLL.

Level;	2		State:		
SACS:	✓		Private:	✓	
Race:			Denominational:		
Religion:					
Photograph:					
P. Negro:					
Sex:	F				

ROCK HILL

HARTSVILLE 29550

580 E Main ST.
Spartanburg 29301

College Dr.
Gaffney 29340

STATE: SOUTH CAROLINA

SCHOOL: MATHER S- JUNIOR COLL

Level:	1		State:		
SACS:	NO		Private:		
Race:			Denominational:	✓	
Religion:			COMMENTS:		
Photograph:					
P. Negro:					
Sex:	C				

STATE SOUTH CAROLINA

SCHOOL: SOUTHERN METHODIST C.

Level:	1		State:		
SACS:			Private:		
Race:			Denominational:	✓	
Religion:			COMMENTS:		
Photograph:					
P.Negro:					
Sex:	C				

STATE: TENNESSEE

SCHOOL BETHEL COLL.

Level;	2		State:		
SACS:	✓		Private:		
Race:			Denominational:	✓	
Religion:					
Photograph:					
P. Negro:					
Sex:	C				

STATE: TENNESSEE

SCHOOL: FREED-HARDEMAN C

Level:	1		State:		
SACS:	✓		Private:	✓	
Race:			Denominational:		
Religion:			COMMENTS:		
Photograph:					
P. Negro:					
Sex:	C				

RIBAUT RD
BEAUFORT 29903

760 Broughton ST
Orangeburg 29115

~~BUTNE~~:
CHERRY STR
McKENZIE 38201

HENDERSON 38340

STATE TENNESSEE

SCHOOL: HIWASSEE COLL.

Level:	1		State:		
SACS:	✓		Private:		
Race:			Denominational:	✓	
Religion:			COMMENTS:		
Photograph:					
P.Negro:					
Sex:	C				

STATE: TENNESSEE

SCHOOL LE MOYNE COLLEGE

Level;	2		State:		
SACS:	✓		Private:		
Race:			Denominational:	✓	
Religion:					
Photograph:					
P. Negro:					
Sex:	C				

STATE TENNESSEE

SCHOOL: AUSTIN-PEAY ST. COLL.

Level:	2		State:	✓	
SACS:	✓		Private:		
Race:			Denominational:		
Religion:			COMMENTS:		
Photograph:					
P.Negro:					
Sex:	C				

STATE: TENNESSEE

SCHOOL: LINCOLN MEMORIAL U

Level:	2		State:		
SACS:	✓		Private:	✓	
Race:			Denominational:		
Religion:			COMMENTS:		
Photograph:					
P. Negro:					
Sex:	C				

Madisonville 37354

807 Walker St.
Memphis 38126

COLLEGE STR.
CLARKSVILLE 37040

HARROGATE
37752

STATE TENNESSEE

SCHOOL: MARTIN COLL.

Level:	1		State:		
SACS:	✓		Private:		
Race:			Denominational:	✓	
Religion:			COMMENTS:		
Photograph:					
P.Negro:					
Sex:	C				

STATE: TENNESSEE

SCHOOL MARYVILLE COLL.

Level;	2		State:		
SACS:	✓		Private:		
Race:			Denominational:	✓	
Religion:					
Photograph:					
P. Negro:					
Sex:	C				

STATE: TENNESSEE

SCHOOL: OWEN COLL.

Level:	1		State:		
SACS:	✓		Private:		
Race:			Denominational:	✓	
Religion:			COMMENTS:		
Photograph:					
P. Negro:					
Sex:	C				

STATE TENNESSEE

SCHOOL: SOUTH, U. of.

Level:	2		State:		
SACS:	✓		Private:		
Race:			Denominational:	✓	
Religion:			COMMENTS:		
Photograph:					
P.Negro:					
Sex:	M				

WEST FLOWER
PULASKI 38478

Maryville 37801

370 S. Orleans
Memphis

SEWANEE 37375

STATE: TENNESSEE

SCHOOL: SOUTHERN MISSIONARY COLL

Level;	2		State:		
SACS:	✓		Private:		
Race:			Denominational:	✓	
Religion:					
Photograph:					
P. Negro:					
Sex:	C				

STATE: TENNESSEE

SCHOOL: STEED COLLEGE

Level:	2		State:		
SACS:	No		Private:	✓	
Race:			Denominational:		
Religion:			COMMENTS:		
Photograph:					
P. Negro:					
Sex:	C				

STATE TENNESSEE

SCHOOL: TENN. A & I STATE U.

Level:	2		State:	✓	
SACS:	✓		Private:		
Race:			Denominational:		
Religion:			COMMENTS:		
Photograph:					
P.Negro:					
Sex:	C				

STATE: TENNESSEE

SCHOOL TENN. UNIV

Level;	3		State:	✓	
SACS:	✓		Private:		
Race:			Denominational:		
Religion:					
Photograph:					
P. Negro:					
Sex:	C				

Box 370
Collegedale 37315

Kingsport
Johnson City Bristol 37603

35th & Centennial
Nashville 37209

W. Cumberland
Knoxville 37916

STATE: TENNESSEE

SCHOOL: TUSCULUM C.

Level:	2		State:		
SACS:	✓		Private:		
Race:			Denominational:	✓	
Religion:			COMMENTS:		
Photograph:					
P. Negro:					
Sex:	C				

STATE TENNESSEE

SCHOOL: VANDERBILT UNIV.

Level:	3		State:		
SACS:	✓		Private:	✓	
Race:			Denominational:		
Religion:			COMMENTS:		
Photograph:					
P.Negro:					
Sex:	C				

STATE: TENNESSEE

SCHOOL: AQUINAS JR COLL

Level:	1		State:		
SACS:	No		Private:		
Race:			Denominational:	✓	
Religion:			COMMENTS:		
Photograph:					
P. Negro:					
Sex:	C				

STATE: TEXAS

SCHOOL AMARILLO COLL

Level;	1		State:	✓	
SACS:	✓		Private:		
Race:			Denominational:		
Religion:					
Photograph:					
P. Negro:					
Sex:	C				

Greeneville 37743

West End Ave
Nashville 37203

HARDING RD.
NASHVILLE 37205

2301 Washington
Amarillo

STATE: TEXAS

SCHOOL: BAYLOR UNIV.

Level:	3		State:		
SACS:	✓		Private:		
Race:			Denominational:	✓	
Religion:			COMMENTS:		
Photograph:					
P. Negro:					
Sex:	C				

STATE TEXAS

SCHOOL: BLINN COLL

Level:	1		State:	✓	
SACS:	✓		Private:		
Race:			Denominational:		
Religion:			COMMENTS:		
Photograph:					
P.Negro:					
Sex:	C				

STATE: TEXAS

SCHOOL: CISCO JR CO.

Level;	1		State:	✓	
SACS:	✓		Private:		
Race:			Denominational:		
Religion:					
Photograph:					
P. Negro:					
Sex:	C				

STATE: TEXAS

SCHOOL: CLARENDON JR C.

Level:	1		State:	✓	
SACS:	No		Private:		
Race:			Denominational:		
Religion:			COMMENTS:		
Photograph:					
P. Negro:					
Sex:	C				

S. 5th & Speight Av.
Waco 76706

BRENHAM 77833

Route 1
Cisco 76437

5th & Allen
Clarendon 79226

STATE TEXAS

SCHOOL: CONCORDIA COLL.

Level:	1		State:		
SACS:	No		Private:		
Race:			Denominational:	✓	
Religion:			COMMENTS:		
Photograph:					
P.Negro:					
Sex:	C				

STATE: TEXAS

SCHOOL DECATUR BAPTIST C.

Level;	2		State:		
SACS:	✓		Private:		
Race:			Denominational:	✓	
Religion:					
Photograph:					
P. Negro:					
Sex:	C				

STATE: TEXAS

SCHOOL: DEL MAR COLL.

Level:	1		State:	✓	
SACS:	✓		Private:		
Race:			Denominational:		
Religion:			COMMENTS:		
Photograph:					
P. Negro:					
Sex:	C				

STATE TEXAS

SCHOOL: E. TEXAS BAPTIST COLL.

Level:	2		State:		
SACS:	✓		Private:		
Race:			Denominational:	✓	
Religion:			COMMENTS:		
Photograph:					
P.Negro:					
Sex:	C				

3400 East Ave.
Austin 78705

Box 484
Decatur 76234

101 Baldwin Blvd
Corpus Christi

1209 N Grove St.
Marshall

STATE: TEXAS

SCHOOL FRANK PHILLIPS C.

Level;	1		State:	✓	
SACS:	✓		Private:		
Race:			Denominational:		
Religion:					
Photograph:					
P. Negro:					
Sex:	C				

STATE: TEXAS

SCHOOL: GRAYSON Co. JR. Co.

Level:	1		State:	✓	
SACS:	No		Private:		
Race:			Denominational:		
Religion:			COMMENTS:		
Photograph:					
P. Negro:					
Sex:	C				

STATE TEXAS

SCHOOL: HOWARD Co. JR. COLL

Level:	1		State:	✓	
SACS:	✓		Private:		
Race:			Denominational:		
Religion:			COMMENTS:		
Photograph:					
P.Negro:					
Sex:	C				

STATE: TEXAS

SCHOOL INCARNATE WORD C.

Level;	1		State:		
SACS:	✓		Private:		
Race:			Denominational:	✓	
Religion:					
Photograph:					
P. Negro:					
Sex:	F				

West Roosevelt
Borger

Box 466
Denison

11th & Birdwell Lane
Big Spring

4301 Broadway
San Antonio 78209

STATE: TEXAS

SCHOOL: JARVIS CHRISTIAN COLL.

Level:	2		State:		
SACS:	NO		Private:	✓	
Race:			Denominational:		
Religion:			COMMENTS:		
Photograph:					
P. Negro:	✓				
Sex:	C				

STATE TEXAS

SCHOOL: LAREDO JR COLL

Level:	1		State:	✓	
SACS:	✓		Private:		
Race:			Denominational:		
Religion:			COMMENTS:		
Photograph:					
P.Negro:					
Sex:	C				

STATE: TEXAS

SCHOOL: LUBBOCK CHRISTIAN COLL.

Level:	1		State:		
SACS:	✓		Private:		
Race:			Denominational:	✓	
Religion:			COMMENTS:		
Photograph:					
P. Negro:					
Sex:	C				

STATE: TEXAS

SCHOOL LON MORRIS COLL.

Level;	1		State:		
SACS:	✓		Private:		
Race:			Denominational:	✓	
Religion:					
Photograph:					
P. Negro:					
Sex:	C				

US Highway 80
Hawkins

BOX 738 W. VICTORIA ST.
LAREDO

5601 W. 19TH
LUBBOCK 79407

LON MORRIS COLL.
Jacksonville 75766

STATE TEXAS

SCHOOL: ODESSA JR COLL.

Level:	1		State:	✓	
SACS:	✓		Private:		
Race:			Denominational:		
Religion:			COMMENTS:		
Photograph:					
P.Negro:					
Sex:	C				

STATE: TEXAS

SCHOOL: OUR LADY OF THE LAKE COLL.

Level:	2		State:		
SACS:	✓		Private:		
Race:			Denominational:	✓	
Religion:			COMMENTS:		
Photograph:					
P. Negro:					
Sex:	F				

STATE TEXAS

SCHOOL: PANOLA JR. COLL

Level:	1		State:	✓	
SACS:	✓		Private:		
Race:			Denominational:		
Religion:			COMMENTS:		
Photograph:					
P.Negro:					
Sex:	C				

STATE: TEXAS

SCHOOL ST. PHILIP'S COLL

Level;	1		State:	✓	
SACS:	✓		Private:		
Race:			Denominational:		
Religion:					
Photograph:					
P. Negro:	✓				
Sex:	C				

Box 3752
ODESSA 79760

411 SW 24TH ST.
SAN ANTONIO 78207

W. PANOLA ST.
CARTHAGE

2111 NEVADA AVE
SAN ANTONIO 78203

STATE: TEXAS

SCHOOL: SAN ANGELO COLL.

Level:	1		State:	✓	
SACS:	✓		Private:		
Race:			Denominational:		
Religion:			COMMENTS:		
Photograph:					
P. Negro:					
Sex:	C				

STATE TEXAS

SCHOOL: SAN ANTONIO COLL.

Level:	1		State:	✓	
SACS:	✓		Private:		
Race:			Denominational:		
Religion:			COMMENTS:		
Photograph:					
P.Negro:					
Sex:	C				

STATE: TEXAS

SCHOOL SAN JACINTO COLL.

Level;	1		State:	✓	
SACS:	✓		Private:		
Race:			Denominational:		
Religion:					
Photograph:					
P. Negro:					
Sex:	C				

STATE: TEXAS

SCHOOL SCHREINER INST.

Level;	1		State:		
SACS:	✓		Private:		
Race:			Denominational:	✓	
Religion:					
Photograph:					
P. Negro:					
Sex:	M				

SAC Station
San Angelo

1300 San Pedro Av.
San Angelo 78212

8060 Spencer
Pasadena 77505

San Antonio Rd.
Kerrville 78028

STATE: TEXAS

SCHOOL SOUTH PLAINS COLLEGE

Level;	/		State:	✓	
SACS:	✓		Private:		
Race:			Denominational:		
Religion:					
Photograph:					
P. Negro:					
Sex:	C				

STATE: TEXAS

SCHOOL SW TEXAS JR COLL

Level;	/		State:	✓	
SACS:	✓		Private:		
Race:			Denominational:		
Religion:					
Photograph:					
P. Negro:					
Sex:	C				

STATE TEXAS

SCHOOL: SOUTHWESTERN CHRISTIAN COLL.

Level:	/		State:		
SACS:	NO		Private:		
Race:			Denominational:	✓	
Religion:			COMMENTS:		
Photograph:					
P.Negro:	✓				
Sex:	C				

STATE TEXAS

SCHOOL: SOUTHWESTERN UNION COLL.

Level:	/		State:		
SACS:	✓		Private:		
Race:			Denominational:	✓	
Religion:			COMMENTS:		
Photograph:					
P.Negro:					
Sex:	C				

Levelland 79336

P.O. Box 70
UVALDE 78801

PO Box 10
TERRELL 75160

P. O. Box 8
Keene 76059

STATE: TEXAS

SCHOOL: SUL ROSS STATE COLL.

Level:	2		State:	✓	
SACS:	✓		Private:		
Race:			Denominational:		
Religion:			COMMENTS:		
Photograph:					
P. Negro:					
Sex:	C				

STATE: TEXAS

SCHOOL: TEXARKANA COLL

Level:	1		State:	✓	
SACS:	✓		Private:		
Race:			Denominational:		
Religion:			COMMENTS:		
Photograph:					
P. Negro:					
Sex:	C				

STATE: TEXAS

SCHOOL: VICTORIA COLL.

Level:	1		State:	✓	
SACS:	✓		Private:		
Race:			Denominational:		
Religion:			COMMENTS:		
Photograph:					
P. Negro:					
Sex:	C				

STATE: TEXAS

SCHOOL: WHARTON COUNTY JR COLL

Level;	1		State:	✓	
SACS:	✓		Private:		
Race:			Denominational:		
Religion:					
Photograph:					
P. Negro:					
Sex:	C				

ALPINE 79831

1024 Tucker St.
Texarkana 75501

2200 E Red River
Victoria 77902

PO BOX 108
WHARTON 77488

STATE: VIRGINIA

SCHOOL: HOLLINS COLLEGE

Level:	2		State:		
SACS:	✓		Private:	✓	
Race:			Denominational:		
Religion:			COMMENTS:		
Photograph:					
P.Negro:					
Sex:	F				

STATE: VIRGINIA

SCHOOL: MADISON COLLEGE

Level:	2		State:	✓	
SACS:	✓		Private:		
Race:			Denominational:		
Religion:			COMMENTS:		
Photograph:					
P. Negro:					
Sex:	C				

STATE: VIRGINIA

SCHOOL: MARY BALDWIN COLL.

Level:	2		State:		
SACS:	✓		Private:		
Race:			Denominational:	✓	
Religion:			COMMENTS:		
Photograph:					
P. Negro:					
Sex:	F				

STATE: VIRGINIA

SCHOOL: RANDOLPH-MACON WOMEN'S COLL.

Level:	2		State:		
SACS:	✓		Private:		
Race:			Denominational:	✓	
Religion:			COMMENTS:		
Photograph:					
P. Negro:					
Sex:	F				

Hollins College
24020

S. Main St
Harrisonburg 22802

Staunton

2500 Rivermont Ave
Lynchburg

STATE: VIRGINIA

SCHOOL RICHMOND, UNIV. of

Level;	2		State:		
SACS:	✓		Private:		
Race:			Denominational:	✓	
Religion:					
Photograph:					
P. Negro:					
Sex:	C				

STATE: VIRGINIA

SCHOOL STRATFORD COLL.

Level;	1		State:		
SACS:	No		Private:	✓	
Race:			Denominational:		
Religion:					
Photograph:					
P. Negro:					
Sex:	F				

STATE: VIRGINIA

SCHOOL SWEET BRIAR COLL.

Level;	2		State:		
SACS:	✓		Private:	✓	
Race:			Denominational:		
Religion:					
Photograph:					
P. Negro:					
Sex:	F				

STATE VIRGINIA

SCHOOL: VIRGINIA MILITARY INST.

Level:	1		State:	✓	
SACS:	✓		Private:		
Race:			Denominational:		
Religion:			COMMENTS:		
Photograph:					
P.Negro:					
Sex:	M				

Richmond 23173

Danville 24541

Sweet Briar 24595

LEXINGTON

STATE VIRGINIA

SCHOOL: VIRGINIA, UNIV. of

Level:	3		State:	✓	
SACS:	✓		Private:		
Race:			Denominational:		
Religion:			COMMENTS:		
Photograph:					
P.Negro:					
Sex:	C				

STATE VIRGINIA

SCHOOL: CLINCH Valley Coll (U of Va)

Level:	1		State:	✓	
SACS:	No		Private:		
Race:			Denominational:		
Religion:			COMMENTS:		
Photograph:					
P.Negro:					
Sex:	C				

STATE VIRGINIA

SCHOOL: GEORGE MASON COLLEGE (U of V)

Level:	1		State:	✓	
SACS:	No		Private:		
Race:			Denominational:		
Religion:			COMMENTS:		
Photograph:					
P.Negro:					
Sex:	C				

STATE: VIRGINIA

SCHOOL: MARY WASHINGTON C. (U of V)

Level:	2		State:	✓	
SACS:	✓		Private:		
Race:			Denominational:		
Religion:			COMMENTS:		
Photograph:					
P. Negro:					
Sex:	F				

Charlottesville 22903

Wise

Fairfax

Fredericksburg

STATE: VIRGINIA

SCHOOL: WILLIAM & MARY, COLL. OF

Level:	2		State:	✓	
SACS:	✓		Private:		
Race:			Denominational:		
Religion:			COMMENTS:		
Photograph:					
P. Negro:					
Sex:	C				

ANTI-DEFAMATION LEAGUE OF B'NAI B'RITH
41 Exchange Place S. E., Atlanta, Ga. 30303
523-3391

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council

For your information

TED FREEDMAN

Williamsburg 23185

Mr. & Mrs. Robert H. Moench
Mt. Vernon Country Club
Rt. 3
Golden, Colo. 80401

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900 MONTGOMERY STREET, 10TH FLOOR
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The Division Fund
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Palo Alto, Calif. 94304

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Berkeley, Calif. 94707

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PORTLAND, OREGON 97211

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Christian Social Relations
National Council of Churches of
Christ in United States America
New York, N. Y. 10027

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THE FIELD FOUNDATION, INC.
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NEW YORK, N. Y. 10028

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NEW YORK, N. Y. 10028

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MR. VERNON A. EAGLE
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100 EAST 85 STREET
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10028

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100 EAST 85TH STREET
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10028

Mr. Frank Weil
South Bedford Rd.
Mount Kisco, N. Y. 10549

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Mrs. George Wolfe
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Irwin-Sweeney-Miller Foundation
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Columbus, Ind. 47201

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FORD FOUNDATION, INC.
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CHAPEL HILL, N. C. 27514

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Cambridge, Mass. 02138

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LAW SCHOOL OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY
CAMBRIDGE, MASS. 02138

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23 Gramercy Park, S.
New York, N. Y. 10003

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The Compton Trust
20 Exchange Place
New York, N. Y. 10005

Mr. Richard Granat
Asso. Director
Law Students Civil Rights
Research Council, 156 Fifth Ave.
New York, N. Y. 10010

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NEW YORK FUND FOR CHILDREN
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NEW YORK, N. Y. 10010

Stern Family Fund
21 East 40th St.
New York, N. Y. 10016

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Marion R. Ascoli Fund
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New York, N. Y. 10017

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Foundation for Voluntary Service
1 Mitchell Pl.
New York, N. Y. 10017

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THE FORD FOUNDATION
320 E. 43 STREET
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10017

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MR. CARL BORGMANN
THE FORD FOUNDATION
320 EAST 43 STREET
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10017

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MR. CHRISTOPHER EDLEY
THE FORD FOUNDATION
320 E. 43 ST.
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10017

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MR. MARVIN FELDMAN
THE FORD FOUNDATION
320 EAST 43 STREET
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10017

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MISS JANE HINCHCLIFFE
THE FORD FOUNDATION
320 E. 43 STREET
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10017

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MR. THOMAS H. LENAGH
THE FORD FOUNDATION
320 E. 43 STREET
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10017

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MR. MARSHALL ROBINSON
THE FORD FOUNDATION
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NEW YORK, N. Y. 10017

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THE FORD FOUNDATION
320 EAST 43RD STREET
NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10017

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NEW YORK, N. Y. 10017

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NEW YORK, N. Y. 10017

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The New-Land Foundation, Inc.
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New York Foundation
4 West 58th St.
New York, N. Y. 10019

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Taconic Foundation
666 5th Ave.
New York, N. Y. 10019

II
Mr. H. Carl McCall
Taconic Foundation
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New York, N. Y. 10019

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MR. JOHN G. SIMON, PRESIDENT
TACONIC FOUNDATION, INC.
666 FIFTH AVE.
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10019

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The Rockefeller Foundation
111 W. 50th St.
New York, N. Y. 10020

Mr. David Freeman
Rockefeller Brothers Fund
30 Rockefeller Plaza
New York, N. Y. 10020

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Hochschild Fund, Inc.
1270 Avenue of the Americas
New York, N. Y. 10020

Mr. August Heckscher, Director
Twentieth Century Fund
41 East 70th St.
New York, N. Y. 10021

Hon. Judge Justine Wise Polier
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New York, N. Y. 10021

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FUND FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF ED.
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NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10022

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Executive Associate
Carnegie Corp. of New York
437 Madison Ave.
New York, N. Y. 10022

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CARNEGIE CORPORATION OF NEW YORK
437 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10022

Mrs. Deborah Cole, Exec. Sec.
The Aaron E. Norman Fund, Inc.
575 madison Ave.
New York, N. Y. 10022

Mrs. Albert Lasker
29 Beekman Place
New York, N. Y. 10022

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PHELPS-STOKES FUND
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NEW YORK, N. Y. 10022

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MRS. ELIZABETH W. TROUGH, EXEC. DIR.
JOINT FOUNDATION SUPPORT
575 MADISON AVENUE, 19TH FLOOR
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10022

Miss Marguerite Hawkins, Asst. Treas
Woman's Division of Christian
Service of the Methodist Church
475 Riverside Dr.
New York, N. Y. 10027

GEORGE MCMILLAN
SEA PINES PLANTATION
HILTON HEAD ISLAND
SOUTH CAROLINA

File

January 6, 1966

Dear Pat:

You'll find enclosed the outline on whihh I received a Beinecke Foundation grant through the Society of Magazine Writers. You may remember my discussing it with you when we had lunhn the other day.

I would like very much to do it as a piece of perceptive and sensitively-written reportage, along the lines we discussed.

Would you be interested in devexloping this idea as a SRC Report?

In brief the notion is to take a county that is neither the best nor the worst, show what has happened since the 1964 Civil Rights Bill was signed -- in good reportage -- so that the immensity of the problem that still lies ahead comes through.

I have about made up my mind to take the thing I discussed with you at Clark College. Will be going there around Feb 1st and would like to lay out most of lines of research and so some interviewing before I leave here.

I'll appreciate prompt reply.

Best,

George

Mr. Pat Watters
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St
Atlanta, Ga.

Pls return to

George McMillan
Sea Pines Plantation
Hilton Head Island, S.C.
Phone: Area Code 803
Number 785-3952

TAKE ONE COUNTY AND LOOK AT IT... A Synopsis

"Change has rolled over the South like a flood in the past 12 months," reads the first sentence in a recent SatEvePost piece, "A New Era for the Old South."

This is nonsense, and there is much of it around right now, including a special issue of LOOK that also leaves the impression that substantial racial progress has been made. Some of this kind of thinking can be forgiven. It does seem reasonable to assume that with the 1964 Civil Rights Act on the books, with a new 1965 Voting Rights Act, with the Anti-Poverty program -- that together these must have brought about important changes for the better in the Negro's lot.

But they haven't. Resistance in the South is still stubborn, skillful, deeply-entrenched and, when the situation seems to demand it, still violent.

These regional surveys of racial "progress," have almost always been misleading. They tend to give people the comfortable sense that something is happening when it isn't.

The sociologist Kenneth Clark said that a basic reason for the Watts riot was the Negro's anger at the disparity between the "progress" he is told he is making and the lack of any progress that he can see or experience in his own life.

That's what happened to Moynihan at the White House Conference two weeks ago. His report was clobbered, because the problem hasn't reached the place where it can be solved at the Moynihan level.

Moynihan is right:

The Negro father is a weak figure. But, man, you can't make him strong if he can't hold his head up when he walks downtown -- if he still has to make way for the white man on the sidewalk.

The most revealing and most significant way to assess the actual state of racial affairs in the South is to reduce the focus, to study a single county (for the county is the effective political unit in the South) -- show what has and what hasn't been done, what the road blocks are today and what the chances are that they can be pushed aside, and when.

I have selected such a county and I would like to do a full-length piece about it which will:

1. Tell the detailed specific story of what has happened, and what hasn't happened, since summer of 1964, when the Civil Rights Act was signed. Out of this concrete detail and excitingly episodic story emerge a sense of how infinitely difficult it is going to be for the Negro to achieve the civil, the political and economic rights that have already been legislated for him.

2. Make a projection to show the still-unrealized immensity of the problem that lies ahead once people do start trying to solve it.

What will it take in added tax dollars, in expansion of facilities, public and private, to bring the Negroes of this county no more than up to the present level of the whites in this same county? Thus, if Negroes were to get equal medical care (at the moment federal funds are being withheld because the hospital has not integrated its facilities) to Negroes--how many more rooms would the hospital have to build, how many more doctors would be needed, how many more nurses, dentists? And so on, sticking always to this one county and its specific institutions and resources, including its white and Negro leadership. The county is Beaufort County, South Carolina, by no means the worst county in South Carolina, in some ways the best in racial matters. It has more Negro voters per capita, more Negro landowners than any county in South Carolina. It has a couple of military installations, the famous Marine boot camp, Parris Island, and a Marine air station where integration is complete, where Negroes work and eat in complete equality -- and there are even Negro DI's (drill instructors) at Parris Island.

Beaufort has the added interest of being the county where Northern abolitionists tried their experiments during the Civil War.

Hilton Head, in the county, and Beaufort were seized early in the war, became a federal enclave in the South, the base of the federal blockading fleet. And the Abolitionists Ladies and Gentlemen from Boston flocked South to try the experiment in education described in "Rehearsal for Reconstruction," by Willie Lee Rose. It was here that Higginson, the Boston aristocrat, raised his Black Regiment.

There are telling and often ironic parallels between 1865 and 1965.

File

##. James McBride Dabbs

RIP RAPS PLANTATION · MAYESVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA

April 26, 1966 29104

Dear Pat,

Here are two pieces, either one of which you are free to use in NEW SOUTH, if you so desire. If neither one is suitable, return both. If you decide to use one, I'll be glad to change as you think best: to condense, perhaps, and in regard to one of them to condense extremely that long quot. from Robert Coles, since it is taken from the article by Coles in the last issue of thejournal.

I'm going to be at the Biltmore Thursday night, to meet with Josephine's committee there on Friday. If you want to talk about either of these, I'll be available Thursday evening, or before the meeting on Friday morning.

~~Kindest regards,~~

Best wishes

J. M. Dabbs

Mr. Pat. Watters
SRC., Atlanta, Ga.

June 9, 1966

Mr. James McBride Dabbs
Rip Raps Plantation
Mayesville, South Carolina

Dear Mr. Dabbs:

Does the following interest you as a Southern Regional Council study for which you are pre-eminently qualified as the author:

> What has become of the southern school of writing? An assessment of writing -- fiction and nonfiction -- about the South by Southerners in the past ten years of crucial southern history.

This will not, of course, be in the jargon of literary criticism, but in the broad context of truly critical thought and understanding of the South. We could pay expenses for visits with whatever respective writers (Eudora Welty, Walker Percy?) you would want to talk with.

I very much hope this captures your imagination and you will undertake it for us. It would be one of our major studies this year, and something of a new departure. I will be looking forward to your reaction to this.

I still have the two pieces and hope to submit a synthesis for your approval soon.

Thank you for your note on "The Continuing Crisis."

Very truly yours,

Pat Watters
Director of Information

PW:js

June 14, 1966

Mr. Wilson Minor
412 Vincent Building
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Bill:

It was good to talk to you the other day, and I am very pleased that you are willing to undertake this piece for us.

As I tried to indicate over the phone, what we need is a run-down on the Citizens Council, past and present. I think the following quotes from two different outlines we have worked up here pretty well cover the ground:

> The Citizens Council. -- . . . . We do feel . . . there is an important story in the history of the growth, importance, and decline of influence of this group. Why did they grow? Why did they decline? Where have the members and leaders of these groups gone? William Minor, journalist of Jackson, Mississippi, (correspondent for the New Orleans Times-Picayune) has agreed to do this for us.

> White Citizens Council
>
> A. History and role in the South
> B. Current strength, state-by-state and region
> C. Regions for decline in popular appeal
> D. Relationship to Klan, Birch Society, affluent extremist organizations and hate groups

The main emphasis would be on whether or not the councils still amount to anything as a force influencing the mind of the South. If as is generally assumed they don't amount to much now, there should be emphasis on where the members and leaders are operating now.with a special lookout for their having moved into Birchism and other "respectable" right wing outfits that try to hide their racism.

The piece should cover the whole South (the eleven states of the old Confederacy), but with emphasis on Mississippi, Louisiana, and Alabama, which I am assuming were the main strongholds.

I have always figured that the material itself ought to determine your length. Anywhere from 40 to 100 pages, double spaced. The content and tone should ideally be somewhere between magazine journalism and quality scholarship. As I think I explained, we will want to maybe publish this by itself and maybe then include it in a book on the various forces now competing for the mind of the South. I want to emphasize that we want you to spend as much time in travel and research on this as necessary to produce first-rate reporting and writing. We will pay any travel costs and on acceptance, $500 for the piece.

Please let me hear from you by phone or letter on further questions or discussion of the above, and when you think you might be able to get going on it.

Again, condolences on your recent ordeal with the legislature.

Yours truly,

Pat Watters
Director of Information

PW:js

James McBride Dabbs • Rip Raps Plantation • Mayesville, S. C. 29104

June 17, 1966

PA—
what you think?

Mr. Pat Watters
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth St., N. W., Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Pat:

I received your letter before my trip to Mobile but not in time to think about and answer it. I was in Mobile--Spring Hill College--three days this week. Your request appeals to me, but I think I shouldn't accede. I think the man to do it--with the greatest ease, and with effectiveness--is Louis Rubin, now, I think, at Hollins College, Virginia. I don't know that you can get him. He's a Southerner, he knows the South, he has written much about it. His last book, I believe, is THE FARAWAY COUNTRY: WRITERS OF THE MODERN SOUTH. If you don't know this book, I believe the first chapter will suggest that Rubin can do what you want.

There are several reasons why I think I shouldn't try it. Mrs. Dabbs had an angina attack six weeks ago, stayed in the hospital four weeks, has been at home for two. She is improving, there should be no permanent damage, but recovery is very slow--as could be expected. Therefore I can't afford to be away from home much this summer. When I went to Mobile, our son, Richard, was here, but he goes to Chicago on Sunday for seven weeks. If I did the job, I'd not only have to do considerable traveling, but, I should think, would either have to get a lot of books--or else spend much time at a good library--better than the USC at Columbia. I can't afford the cost, financial, and the time from home. Also, I was not in close touch with the writers of the South before 1954, and if you are going to say what change has occurred in the last ten years, you need to know what they were before. The advantage Rubin has is that he knows what they were before.

So, consider me, regretfully out. I hope you get Rubin. I think your idea is excellent.

With kindest regards,

~~Sincerely,~~

Dab

~~J. M. Dabbs~~

Feeling out re: in pers. pronouns

August 9, 1966

Mr. Wilson Minor
412 Vincent Building
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Bill:

I never did get that letter from you. Am assuming, however, that you're plunging ahead with the Citizens Council study.

It was good seeing you that rather warm afternoon in Jackson.

Yours truly,

Pat Watters
Director of Information

PW:js

Relating current in PW's possession

August 9, 1966

Mr. James McBride Dabbs
Rip Raps Plantation
Mayesville, South Carolina

Dear Mr. Dabbs:

Forgive me for not answering your letter sooner. The one with the bad news. I was sorry to hear about Mrs. Dabbs. I hope she is doing well now.

And I was disappointed about your decision on the literary idea. I hope I didn't give the wrong impression of what we wanted -- which was knowledge and wisdom about the South more than expertise on the writing and writers.

I know Rubin only by reputation, and wonder if we wouldn't get more of the latter, with even some favorite theories expounded, than of the former from him. I just don't know. You were so perfect for the job as I had envisioned it; nobody else I think of fits. I wish it were possible for you to change your mind. In fact, if there were any chance of it, we wouldn't mind waiting awhile.

Failing that (and I understand and sympathize fully even if the foregoing doesnot sound like it), maybe you could reassure me some about Professor Rubin, or think of some other possibilities.

Thank you again.

Yours truly,

Pat Watters

PW:js

August 11, 1966

Mr. Arthur Springer
Associate Editor
Current Magazine
905 Madison Avenue
New York, New York 10021

Dear Mr. Springer:

In responde to your query of August 2, we have at least two studies underway which will in some measure be concerned with the problem of economic intimidation. One is a study of voter registration efforts in selected counties in Georgia. The other will be a report on performance in school desegregation this fall. We have several studies of economic conditions and poverty underway.

As with all our publications, we will see to it that you receive these when they are completed.

Thank you for your interest.

Yours truly,

Pat Watters
Director of Information

PW:js

Enclosure - VEP Press Release of August 5, 1966

Current

905 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK, N. Y. 10021, YUKON 8-7900

PW-

REC'D

AUG 10 1966

2 August 1966

Voter Education Project
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St. N.W.
Atlanta, Ga.

Gentlemen:

I was suprised to note that your 13 June release did not refer to the Civil Rights bill now before Congress or to any other measures for dealing with the problem of economic reprisals. Do you have anything in the works on this subject that goes beyond "The Continuing Crisis?"

Sincerely,

Arthur Springer

Arthur Springer
Associate Editor

PA PW

The Times-Picayune Publishing Corporation

LAFAYETTE SQUARE, NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, 70140 TELEPHONE 524-2411

The Times-Picayune
MORNING AND SUNDAY

NEW ORLEANS STATES-ITEM
EVENING

W. F. (BILL) MINOR
412 VINCENT BLDG.
JACKSON, MISS. 39205

Rec'd 8/22/66

Dear Pat:

Yes, I am in the process of preparing the Citizens Council piece. Been gathering some of my material and planning several trips which will be necessary.

If you have any deadline in mind, let me know. Otherwise I am shooting for sometime around the middle of October.

Thanks and best wishes.

Sincerely,

Bill

W.F. Minor

File

PW

Rubin sounds good

why not invite him?

PB

James McBride Dabbs • Rip Raps Plantation • Mayesville, S. C. 29104

August 25, 1966

Rec'd 8/24/66

PA

Rec'd to JL

Mr. Pat Watters
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Pat:

About that article on Southern writers. The only way I could do what you want--and this might well take a year or more--is this. I send you a list of the writers I want to study. You have their writings checked, and send me all their books of any importance. I would study these and then go for a week or two to a good library--such as U.N.C--and read all the magazine articles they had written that might tell me anything. Then I would visit and interview those that seemed important for our purposes.

I can't afford to stay away from home long enough to read all the books; I can't afford to buy the books. I can't ask an author for an interview until I have read and understood what he has written; it isn't fair to him.

Well, that's about it. I would like to do what you want. And, without any consideration of my insight, social and literary, it might be well for me to do it, since my long and close association with the Southern Regional Council would make the pamphlet, book, or whatnot a joint affair, whereas, as you suggest, an established writer like Rubin might run away with the credit. I still think Rubin could do it--if he wants to. My opinion is based upon what he has written, especially in The Faraway Country, but in separate essays also. He is a writer with social understanding.

It occurs to me: you might persuade some foundation to pay for the project. Or, of course, you may have enough money for publication from Ford to pay for it.

With kindest personal regards,

Sincerely,

J. M. Dabbs

J. M. Dabbs

P.S. For those interested, Mrs. Dabbs continues to improve, though slowly. But this is to be expected.

August 30, 1966

Mr. James McBride Dabbs
Rip Raps Plantation
Mayesville, South Carolina 29104

Dear Mr. Dabbs:

I am not dismayed at the regime you outline. But I don't want to impose on you, or tie up so much of your time on something that doesn't interest you as much as some other subject might. My misgivings about Rubin weren't based on having read him (I should read him), but just on the feeling that there isn't anybody by background and temperament as well suited to it than you. As for the credit -- I am prejudiced always in favor of all of it going to the author.

What I had in mind was a healthy-sized pamphlet. If there is -- and I should think there would be -- a book also in it, we would be happy to cooperate any way, but that would be yours. We could pay $400 as author's fee for the pamphlet, plus the expenses, plus those you mention.

Please understand that our only aim is to get the best possible job done on this. I am inclined more toward your social understanding than any literary scholar's specialized approach. But again -- I don't want you to undertake it with grave misgivings.

I'll do whatever you say this time. If you want to undertake it, send the list.

My regards to Mrs. Dabbs. We were glad to hear she is improving.

Yours truly,

Pat Watters
Director of Information

PW:js

James McBride Dabbs • Rip Raps Plantation • Mayesville, S. C. 29104

Sept. 2, 1966

Mr. Pat Watters
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Pat:

I'll do it. And not because of your insistence, I want to do it. Please get me immediately Louis D. Rubin's address. He was at Hollins College, in Virginia; maybe is there still. If so, where in Virginia is Hollins? I have to be in Richmond September 21-23. If Rubin is in Virginia, I'll try to make anengagement to see him at that time. I want to get his opinion on what Southern writers to study. WhenI decide upon this list, I'll let you have it, and you can send me the books--as you get them.

I'll be seeing you on Sept. 12. But don't wait till then to let me have Rubin's address.

Sincerely,

J. M. Dabbs.

Ch Eng Dept.
Tom Smith
out of Roanoke
~~P.O. at~~
Hollins College
" , Va.

September 6, 1966

Mr. James McBride Dabbs
Rip Raps Plantation
Mayesville, South Carolina 29104

Dear Mr. Dabbs:

I can't tell you how pleased we all are. I will stand by here for your request on books, etc.

Rubin is still chairman of the English department at Hollins College in Hollins, which is seven or eight miles out of Roanoke. His address is just Hollins College, Hollins, Virginia.

Yours truly,

Pat Watters
Director of Information

PW:js

September 8, 1966

Mr. Bill Lynch
New Orleans States-Item Bureau
State Capitol Building
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Bill:

Thank you, indeed, for your quick response and your thorough report on Louisiana school desegregation. The county-by-county breakdowns are particularly appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

Robert E. Anderson, Jr.
Managing Editor
SRC Publications

REA,Jr/js

Enclosure: $75 check.

INTER-OFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

PLEASE PAY THE SUM OF: **SEVENTY FIVE AND 00/100 DOLLARS ($75.00)**

TO: **Mr. Bill Lynch**
Name

New Orleans States-Item Bureau
State Capitol Building
Address

Baton Rouge, Louisiana
City and State

REASON FOR PAYMENT: **Research fee for study on school desegregation**

IF DEPARTMENTAL OR SPECIAL BUDGET, SPECIFY: _____

PAYMENT IS GENERAL OPERATIONS _____ PROJECT

_____ EXPENSE.

DATE **9/8/** 19 **66**

REQUESTED BY: _____
Robert E. Anderson, Jr., Managing Editor, SRC Publications

APPROVED: _____
Paul Anthony, Executive Director, SRC

INTER-OFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

PLEASE PAY THE SUM OF: EIGHTEEN AND /18/100 DOLLARS ($18.88)

TO: Mr. James McBride Dabbs
Name

Rip Raps Plantation
Address

Mayesville, South Carolina 20104
City and State

REASON FOR PAYMENT: Expenses incurred re study for SRC
Sept. 23-24, 1966
Extra mileage via Roanoke to see Rubin

110 @ .8¢ per mile --	$ 8.80
Overnight, Holiday Inn	7.88
Meal	1.50
	$18.18

IF DEPARTMENTAL OR SPECIAL BUDGET, SPECIFY:

PAYMENT IS GENERAL OPERATIONS PROJECT

EXPENSE.

DATE 10/3/ 19 66

REQUESTED BY: Pat Watters, Director of Information

APPROVED: Paul Anthony, SRC Executive Director

DESIGNATED ACCOUNT

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815 SIXTEENTH STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20006

PHONE: NATIONAL 8-3870

September 26, 1966

Mr. Robert E. Anderson, Jr.
Managing Editor
SRC Publications
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Anderson:

Your letter to Mr. Nat Goldfinger has been referred to Mr. Irv Beller of the Department of Research. However, Mr. Beller is presently on vacation and has asked me to let you know that immediately upon his return to the office he will obtain the information you request and contact you.

I hope this delay will not inconvenience you in any way.

Sincerely yours,

Anne Smyth

Anne Smyth, Secretary to
Irv Beller, Economist
Department of Research

IB/as

10/31/66

Bob:
Do you figure his back from vacation yet? Are you ready to follow-up?

— Rahenal Rec'd

September 19, 1966

Mr. Nat Goldfinger
Director of Research
AFL-CIO
815 16th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Goldfinger:

As part of a study we are doing here on southern business and economy, we're trying to obtain figures on what would be the rise in the country's gross national product if the South's economy were brought up to the level of the rest of the nation. Mr. Paul Christopher, your Tennessee regional director, has suggested that the AFL-CIO might be able to provide such figures. We'd certainly appreciate whatever help you can give us.

Emory Via, director of our labor education project here, asks that I send you his best regards.

Sincerely yours,

Robert E. Anderson, Jr.
Managing Editor
SRC Publications

REA,Jr/js

PR —

James McBride Dabbs • Rip Raps Plantation • Mayesville, S. C. 29104

September 26, 1966

Mr. Pat Watters, Director of Information
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth St., N. W., Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Pat:

I stopped by Hollins, Virginia, Friday night and had a long conversation with Louis Rubin: suggestive but not conclusive. There's a minor expense item connected with this, which I attach. By the way, how shall I handle expenses incurred? Shall I submit a statement at at end of the month during which the expense, or expenses, was incurred?

Rubin insisted that I should talk especially with two people, or perhaps three, even at the beginning of the project: Robert Penn Warren, William Styron, and possibly Vann Woodward. They are all in New England, Warren and Styron very close together. If you don't disapprove, I shall see if I can make engagements with two, or maybe three, of them for as soon as possible. He says he thinks Warren and Styronof thought, and perhaps writ en, more about the race issue han any one else.

By the way, Rubinthinks I shall find that the writers have influenced the Movement more than the Movement has influenced the writers. He also feels that the youngest writers have almost let it alone.

I attach the names of several books which I should like as soon as possible.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely,

J. M. Dabbs.

October 3, 1966

Mr. James McBride Dabbs
Rip Raps Plantation
Mayesville, South Carolina 29104

Dear Mr. Dabbs:

Do whatever is most convenient for you on expenses -- statements as incurred, or at the end of the month. Either way. The trip to New England should be fruitful.

We are getting to work on the books.

Thanks again.

Yours truly,

Pat Watters
Director of Information

PW:js

Enclosure - $18.88 expense check.

Note; Check mailed 10/4/66; ltr mailed 10/5/66

10/6/66

Mr. Dabbs:

Mr. Watters has asked me to forward to you the books listed below.

Janet Shortt
Secretary to Pat Watters

List Of Books By Allen Tate

American Harvest
Collective Essays
The Father
The Forlorn Demon
The Harvest Fly and Others
Jefferson Davison - Rise and Fall
The Language of Poetry
On the limit of Poetry
Essay 1928-1948
The Man Of Letters In The Modern World
Mr. Pope And Other Poems
Poems
Poems 1922-47
Poems - 1928-31
Reactionary Essays On Poetry And Ideas
Reasons In Madness
Selected Poems
Southern Vangard
Stonewall Jackson - The Good Soldier

List of books gotten from Union Catalogue of the Atlanta and Athen area, Emory University Ga. 378-2811

RE telephone conversation between PW and Mr. Dabbs 10/10/66:

Mr. Dabbs wants no poems, but wants all prose works except:

Stonewall Jackson
reactionary essays
language of poetry
limits of poertry
Jefferson Davis

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815 SIXTEENTH STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20006

PHONE: NATIONAL 8-3870

October 11, 1966

Note: orig. copy in BA's possession.

Mr. Robert E. Anderson, Jr.
Managing Editor
SRC Publications
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Anderson:

In my letter of September 26 I indicated that I would attempt to provide the figures you requested as soon as I returned from my vacation. On my return yesterday, I checked the data on personal income, a series which is broken down by state and region and which maintains a rather stable relationship with the gross national product series.

I found that in 1965 the average per capita personal income in all of the United States except the Southeast (Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas) was $2,929. It was $2,089 in the Southeast. If per capita personal income in the Southeast had been equal to that of the rest of the nation in 1965, that region's total personal income during the year would have been $123,689,000,000 instead of $88,217,000,000. The additional $35,472,000,000 would have raised total personal income in the United States by 6.7 percent. Assuming that GNP would have increased by a similar percentage, we can say that "if the South's economy were brought up to the level of the rest of the nation," GNP would have been about $726.8 billion in 1965 or $45.6 billion higher than it actually was.

Sincerely yours,

Irv Beller

Irv Beller, Economist
Department of Research

IB/as

October 20, 1966

Mr. James McBride Dabbs
Rip Raps Plantation
Mayesville, South Carolina 29104

Dear Mr. Dabbs:

Mr. Watters has asked me to assure you that you will be receiving the books you ordered very soon now. We have the order in and should be receiving it any day now.

Very truly yours,

(Mrs.) Janet C. Shortt
Secretary to Mr. Watters

jcs

INTER-OFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

PLEASE PAY THE SUM OF: TWENTY-FIVE AND 00/100 DOLLARS ($25.00)

TO: Mr. William Shelton
Name

Arkansas Gazette
Address

Little Rock, Arkansas
City and State

REASON FOR PAYMENT: For research report on school desegregation figures.

IF DEPARTMENTAL OR SPECIAL BUDGET, SPECIFY:

PAYMENT IS GENERAL OPERATIONS PROJECT

EXPENSE.

DATE 11/2/ 19 66

REQUESTED BY: Pat Watters, Director of Information

APPROVED: Paul Anthony, Executive Director

INTER-OFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

PLEASE PAY THE SUM OF: FORTY-FIVE AND 00.100 DOLLARS (45.00)

TO: Mr. Charles Patrick
Name

St. Petersburg Times
Address

St. Petersburg, Florida
City and State

REASON FOR PAYMENT: For research report on school desegregation figures.

IF DEPARTMENTAL OR SPECIAL BUDGET, SPECIFY: _____

PAYMENT IS GENERAL OPERATIONS _____ PROJECT

_____ EXPENSE.

DATE 11/2/ 19 66

REQUESTED BY: _____
Pat Watters, Director of Information

APPROVED: _____
Paul Anthony, Executive Director

INTER-OFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

PLEASE PAY THE SUM OF: THIRTY-FIVE AND 00/100 DOLLARS ($35.00)

TO: Mr. Jack Bass
Name

Columbia States
Address

Columbia, South Carolina
City and State

REASON FOR PAYMENT: For research report on school desegregation figures.

IF DEPARTMENTAL OR SPECIAL BUDGET, SPECIFY: _____

PAYMENT IS GENERAL OPERATIONS _____ PROJECT

_____ EXPENSE.

DATE 11/2/19 66

REQUESTED BY: _____
Pat Watters, Director of Information

APPROVED: _____
Paul Anthony, Executive Director

November 2, 1966

Mr. Irv Beller
Department of Research
AFL-CIO
815 16th Street
Washington, D. C. 20006

Dear Mr. Beller:

Thank you, indeed, for calculating the figures on southern economy and the gross national product. They are precisely what we were looking for.

Sincerely yours,

Robert E. Anderson, Jr.
Managing Editor
SRC Publications

REA,Jr/js

November 15, 1966

Mr. Peter Kobrak
OPPR
Office of the Secretary
Department of Labor
Washington, D. C. 20210

Dear Mr. Kobrak:

As I believe Pat Watters has discussed with you, we are enclosing a copy of a report on joblessness and unemployment statistics which we plan to put out as a special report in the near future. If you have any comments on it, please do not hesitate to pass them on to us. We would ask that, until it is released, it be treated as confidential.

Sincerely yours,

Robert E. Anderson, Jr.
Managing Editor
SRC Publications

REA,Jr/js
Encl. - "The Hidden Jobless in Unemployment Statistics" manuscript.

November 30, 1966

Mr. W. F. Minor
412 Vincent Building
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Bill:

Enclosed is a check for $132 to cover both fee and telephone bills. A check is also being sent to Mr. Skelly in the amount you requested. You've done a real job and we appreciate it.

Thank you again.

Sincerely yours,

Robert E. Anderson, Jr.
Managing Editor
SRC Publications

REA,Jr/js

Encl. - $132 check.

INTER-OFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

PLEASE PAY THE SUM OF: ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-TWO AND 00/100 DOLLARS ($132.00)

TO: Mr. W. F. Minor
Name

412 Vincent Building
Address

Jackson, Mississippi
City and State

REASON FOR PAYMENT: In connection with research assignment on school report.

IF DEPARTMENTAL OR SPECIAL BUDGET, SPECIFY: _____

PAYMENT IS GENERAL OPERATIONS _____ PROJECT

_____ EXPENSE.

DATE 11/30/ 19 66

REQUESTED BY: ~~Robert B. Anderson, Jr., Managing~~ Editor, SRC Publications.

APPROVED: _____

November 30, 1966

Mr. Billy Skelton
c/o The Clarion Ledger
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Mr. Skelton:

Bill Minor has told us of your assistance to him on our project and requested that we send you the enclosed check in the amount of $30.

Thank you so much for giving us an assist.

Sincerely yours,

Robert E. Anderson, Jr.
Managing Editor
SRC Publications

REA,Jr/js

Encl. - $30 check.

INTER-OFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

PLEASE PAY THE SUM OF: ~~THIRTY and 00/100 DOLLARS~~ ($30.00)

TO: Mr. Billy Skelton
Name

c/o The Clarion Ledger
Address

Jackson, Mississippi
City and State

REASON FOR PAYMENT: For assisting W. F. Minor in research assignment on school report.

IF DEPARTMENTAL OR SPECIAL BUDGET, SPECIFY: _____

PAYMENT IS GENERAL OPERATIONS _____ PROJECT

_____ EXPENSE.

DATE 11/30/ 19 66

REQUESTED BY: Robert E. Anderson, Jr., Managing Editor, SRC Publications

APPROVED: _____

The Journal
Atlanta, Georgia
The Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia
The Daily News
Dayton, Ohio
The Journal Herald
Dayton, Ohio
The News
Miami, Florida
The Daily News
Springfield, Ohio
The Sun
Springfield, Ohio

Washington Bureau

THE COX NEWSPAPERS

647 National Press Building
Washington, D.C., 20004
NA 8-5962

Dec. 3, 1966

Dear Pat:

Aside from the fact that it took 10 days for my furniture to arrive (we slept on a real pad for a few days) Washington has been okay. Looks like I should have gone to law school though. Georgians appeal cases to the Supreme Court at the slip of a comma.

Thought I would drop a note to say that if there is anything additional I can do on the riot report, let me know. I have a carbon here of the thing.

Hope all goes well with you. If you glance across the park some evening and see this sword brown hut on fire, drop me a line.

Best regards,

Wayne

(for report)

Note: manuscript in PW's possession.

December 5, 1966

Mr. Wayne Kelley
The Cox Newspapers
647 National Press Building
Washington, D. C. 20004

Dear Wayne:

I have done a cursory reading of the riot piece. Over-all it is good; two things about it worry me. I want to go over it again carefully and then get in touch with you.

One of the things that bothers me is, I think, just a matter of wording. It keeps sounding chamber of commerce-ish on Allen, city image, etc. The other may be more fundamental -- a feeling of its not going deep enough on social conditions.

As I say, I want to go over it again; the above is just surface impression. I have got to go out of town this week, but with any luck I'll be back in touch with you next week. It will make an important report; I want to be sure it does full justice to the work you put into it, and your insights.

Thanks again.

Yours truly,

Pat Watters
Director of Information

PW:js

P. S. Oh, by the way, I glanced across the park the other night and saw this sword brown house disappear in a puff of smoke.

A check in the amount of $200 is enclosed. The balance will be paid on the completion of the revisions.

INTER-OFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

PLEASE PAY THE SUM OF: TWO HUNDRED AND 00/100 DOLLARS ($200.00)

TO: Mr. Wayne Kelley

Name The Cox Newspapers
647 National Press Building

Address Washington, D. C. 20004

City and State

REASON FOR PAYMENT: For study on Atlanta riots.

IF DEPARTMENTAL OR SPECIAL BUDGET, SPECIFY:

PAYMENT IS GENERAL OPERATIONS _____ PROJECT

_____ EXPENSE.

DATE 12/6/ 19 66

REQUESTED BY: Pat Watters, Director of Information

APPROVED:

December 21, 1966

Mr. Wayne Kelley
4901 Seminary Road, #62
Alexandria, Virginia

Dear Wayne:

As discussed, here is the manuscript back, full of nit-picks, most of them, I think, fixable with a pencil.

The more basic problems that I see are like this:

1. The need for a strengthening of the descriptions of both riots, SNCC's role and non-role (in Boulevard) needs to be put more explicityly; the feel of the thing; etc. I don't think we need to cadge about not being there; but we can use good descriptive stuff from good reporters who were there. I'm enclosing Atlanta Inquirer and NY Times and LA Times clips. I can get Nelson to go over such material to be sure anything we pick up is authentic.

2. The need for strengthening of the social background material. Maybe more extensive quotes from the Community Council document. Any material you have from interviews, etc., out there. Things like the school material -- to make it real. But mainly to put into perspective, vis a vis other southern cities, and northern cities. Is Atlanta's Negro slum, which is in sort of a broken-line belt around the central city, more nearly a ghetto than in other southern cities--or not? Suppose no broken line but all one big ghetto? Not sure, but think that is situation in Jacksonville. Could check out.

3. Handling of Allen, Atlanta city image. What is needed is a taking of neither side, but a presentation of city's side as city's side, slum people's side as slum people's side. Let reader see that same phenomena is viewed in such different perspective. Hence, riots, You almost do this; maybe with the fixing of the carps Al and I put on the manuscript, this problem will be solved. But work on it with this in view.

I think that we have here the basis for an important report--more than just reportage, but a setting into perspective the problem of the city ghettos which, because things are not in perhaps as advanced stage of rot, are maybe easier to cope with in the South.

I hope you can give it some thought and time. Call collect when you need to. And if any of above doesn't make sense, let me know.

Yours truly,

Pat Watters
Director of Information

PW/km

Enclosures

December 21, 1966

Mr. Nick Goldman
515 West End Avenue
New York, New York 10024

Dear Nick:

This is good. I've reacted in the margin. I wish I had known you were working on such. We've had Wayne Kelley, since the week of the riots, working on us one. Your SNCC stuff is solid, far more I'm afraid than ours will be. In fact your piece is strong where ours is weak, and vice-versa.

Kelley is revising ours now. Would it make any sense to suggest that if by the time his is finished, and if you haven't placed yours anywhere, and if his still needs bolstering, we might buy yours, and try to amalgamate them? I don't know; that doesn't sound very orthodox. Anyhow, let me know what you think.

What the hell are you doing up there? I thought you were committed to down here. Will you be back? I hope to get my novel in the store windows along about same time yours is there.

Let me hear from you.

Yours truly,

Pat Watters, Director
Information

PW/km

Enc.

BA ✓
ret to JS

Rec'd 12/7/66

515 West End Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10024
December 5, 1966

Pat Waters
New South Magazone
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Pat,

I've been meaning to write you about the matter below, but have been tied up with the project I discussed earlier with you.

I left an article on the Atlanta Riots(I didn't call them Riots, of course) for you at the Regional Council. The copy I left was in rather bad shape, but I meant to submit the original to New South . I still would. I assume you have read the article(I'd like to apologize for the mimeo job), and if you are interested in using it for New South let me know and I'll send the original along. At any rate, I'd like your reaction. I'm now staying at the above address and you can get in touch with me here.

I hope your novel is coming along. I expect to see it in the store windows any year now. Do hope everything is all right. Let me know about the article.

Best,
Nick
Nick Goldman

In PW's possession. JR

Re: Pat Waters

Pat:

I thought you might want to see this piece I did on the riots. I talked to just about everyone and spent a good deal of time examining what happened. I hope it can help in some way and you find it useful.

Nick Goldman
Morehouse College

January 9, 1967

Mr. James McBride Dabbs
Rip Raps Plantation
Mayesville, South Carolina

Dear Mr. Dabbs:

I am terribly sorry. The books were supposed to have been mailed December 21. They ran afoul of one of the busiest times they have ever had in the mailroom. I failed to follow through and check that they got out, and they didn't. My apologies. They are on the way now, and we are out after the other ones. I think we can get them without having to order them.

Thank you for the good words about the NEW SOUTH photographs. The man who took them is, I think, an unusually talented photographer.

Best wishes.

Yours truly,

Pat Watters

PW:js

James McBride Dabbs

RIP RAPS PLANTATION · MAYESVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA
29104

January 7, 1967

Dear Pat,

What gives about the books? If you are finding the project too difficult--or expensive--we can drop it--though that would leave me owing SRC for a trip to New England!

Here are some more books I'd like to see:

Fair, Ronald V. Many Thousands Gone. Harcourt, etc. 1965
Ellison, Ralph, Invisible Man. Random House. 1953
O'Connor, Flannery The Violent Bear it Away. Farrar, etc.. 1.95 (paper)
Corrington and Williams(eds.) Southern Writing in the Sixties. LSU
(This was in my first list as "Anthology of Southern Writers.)
The Red Clay Reader, books 1, 2, and 3.
Walker Percy: whatever he has written in book form.

I'm not suffering for something to do, but the longer I wait to start reading the later the report will be.

By the way, I like NEW SOUTH with the pictures.

Best wishes, as always,

Dabbs.

J. M. Dabbs

Mr. Pat. Watters
Director of Information
SRC, Atlanta, Ga.

The Journal
Atlanta, Georgia
The Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia
The Daily News
Dayton, Ohio
The Journal Herald
Dayton, Ohio
The News
Miami, Florida
The Daily News
Springfield, Ohio
The Sun
Springfield, Ohio

File

Washington Bureau

THE COX NEWSPAPERS

647 National Press Building
Washington, D.C., 20004
NA 8-5962

Jan. 21, 1967

Mr. Pat Watters
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St., S.W
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Pat:

Here is the reworked text of the Atlanta riots report. I hope that the focus of the report is closer to what you had in mind. I tried to deal with each margin notation you had made.

I have been calling Bill Winn with The Atlanta Journal, who covered the riots and knows the SNCC people better than anyone else on the paper, to help with some details. If you find that there are specific questions on material available only in Atlanta, Bill has said he would check them out.

I also called the administrator of Georgia Baptist Hospital and Jim Giltmier with WSB-TV to make sure that these portions of the report were accurate.

Best regards,

Wayne

February 14, 1967

Mr. James McBride Dabbs
Rip Raps Plantation
Mayesville, South Carolina

Dear Mr. Dabbs:

Under separate cover, I am sending you the books you requested.

I have been informed that the Red Clay Reader I is no longer being printed. The Red Clay Reader II included in the mailing belongs to Bob Anderson and should be returned when you have finished with it. I have added Walker Percy's newest book, The Moviegoer, to the list.

Please forgive the delay; the books had to be ordered and it took about three weeks for them to come.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Doris Reed
Research Assistant

jcs

February 20, 1967

Mr. W. F. Minor
412 Vincent Building
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Bill:

How are you coming with the Citizens Council thing?

Was in your fair city briefly a couple of weeks ago, but Ken Dean said it was the wrong time of day to call you. Hope to be back before the month is over.

Yours truly,

Pat Watters
Director of Information

PW:js

The Journal
Atlanta, Georgia

The Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

The Daily News
Dayton, Ohio

The Journal Herald
Dayton, Ohio

The News
Miami, Florida

The Daily News
Springfield, Ohio

The Sun
Springfield, Ohio

Washington Bureau

THE COX NEWSPAPERS

647 National Press Building
Washington, D.C., 20004
NA 8-5962

Feb. 20, 1967

Dear Patrick:

Just thought I would drop a note to make sure that you got the riotous article.

Regards,

Wayne

March 8, 1967

Mr. James McBride Dabbs
Rip Raps Plantation
Mayesville, South Carolina

Dear Mr. Dabbs:

Miss Welty's Jackson address is 1119 Pinehurst. This is out of the 1966 phone directory; it might be wise to call her to be sure she's still there. Phone number is 355-2508.

Good luck on the trip. I'm anxious when we get a chance to hear your reaction so far to the talks with such folks.

Yours truly,

Pat Watters
Director of Information

PW:js

Mayesville, S.C., 29104, 3/6/67

Dear Pat, Rec'd 3/8/67

Please let me know, by return mail, Eudora Welty's address; I suppose it's still Jackson, but I don't know the street address. I've got to go to Greenville, Miss., on other business March 27-8, and I'd like to talk to Welty and Percy on the same trip. I have Percy's address. Thanks.

Sincerely,

J.M.Dabbs.

P.S. The batch of books came.

March 15, 1967

Mr. James McBride Dabbs
Rip Raps Plantation
Mayesville, South Carolina

Dear Mr. Dabbs:

Here is one of the two books you wanted, plus another recommended by Glenda Bartley. The Delta Wedding is on order, and will be here hopefully within a week.

Whenever we can get together will be fine with me.

I'll concede to a certain likeness in the photograph to me in my happier moments.

Yours truly,

Pat Watters
Director of Information

PW:js

Enclosures - 2.

The Robber Bridegroom

The Golden Apples

both by Eudora Welty

James McBride Dabbs • Rip Raps Plantation • Mayesville, S. C. 29104

March 14, 1967

Rec'd 3/15/67

Dear Pat,

As I said, I'm hoping to see Eudora Welty two weeks from now. I thought I had more of her writings than I have. I have the two volumes of short stories A Curtain of Green and The Wide Net (issued in one volume, modern library series). I should like very much to have Delta Wedding and The Golden Apples. I doubt if you can get them for me within two weeks, but if you can please do so. It might be possible to let me have them at the Atlanta airport when I pass through on Monday, March 27. (I would let you know what time.) Any other works of Miss Welty I'd like to have, but right now I'd like to get the two mentioned above.

Maybe I can talk with you as I return from Mississippi and Louisiana. Of, if I come down to Josephine's Development Committee, I might see you then.

Kindest regards,

~~As ever,~~

Betts

J.M.Dabbs.

I enclose a recent Saturday Review of my old literary hero, Franz Werfel, who wrote that great book Hearken Unto the Voice, the one wherein Jeremiah says, "It is not well to be too sure of God." I enclose it because that's Pat Watters looking out over Werfel's pipe! Pictures of great men all remind us....

K

Era of
— Stamp-Reconstruction —
Leibling —

March 22, 1967

Mr. James McBride Dabbs
Rip Raps Plantation
Mayesville, South Carolina 29104

Dear Mr. Dabbs:

Thank you for the comments on the Katallagete piece. The precede was a mix-up; it should have gone over that first little section, disclaiming everything.

I heard the other day about your great performance at the Institute for Policy Studies -- how you convinced as skeptical a bunch of folks as exist. One who was there said you represented the real teacher, in all the good meanings of the term.

Hope you have received by now the Welty books and letter.

Yours truly,

Pat Watters
Director of Information

PW:js

James McBride Dabbs • Rip Raps Plantation • Mayesville, S. C. 29104

March 13, 1967

Rec'd 3/17/67

Dear Pat,

Jim Holloway didn't bother to send me beforehand your article for KATALLAGETE. He knew there was no use. Whatever "Franz Werfel" Watters writes is O.K. by me. This article is more than O.K.; it's superb. Though I admit that in the title the word "Precede" has got me stumped. I know some Latin and less Greek; what's that, Epicospaleze? It's about Easter and time for a few words no Presbyterian understands. Your article reminds me, by the way, of the statement of the writer who said, "What has been concluded that I should conclude anything." I once had a student who came back to college an extra year, to find out, she said, "what the hell I was talking about!" I created this kind of reaction in the thirties. Whether she ever found out or not, I don't know. I doubt if I knew what I was talking about. I was probably listening to myself, trying to find out from the words I was saying what I thought.

Well, you've written this kind of article. It's x-dimensional. Maybe I mean n-dimensional. You give us the feeling of great complexity, and you show some little path of thought through it all. Perhaps it will make me more humble in my unhappy tendency to jump to conclusions! (I've got to plant lespedeza.)

The wind's still up. I can't plant lespedeza. I'd better finish this for the mail. By the way, Welty regrets she will be out of the state when I'm in Mississippi. But I have an engagement with Percy. Let me have the Welty books I wrote you about when you can, but there's no rush before the Mississsippi visit.

~~Kindest regards,~~

Dabbs.

Mr. Pat Watters
SRC., Atlanta, Ga.

April 12, 1967

Mr. Wayne Kelley
4901 Seminary Road
Apt. 62
Alexandria, Virginia

Dear Wayne:

As discussed, here is the manuscript back, dog-eared, nitpicked some more, and with a fresh batch of clips.

I think if you read it over, and view it now just as a tightening-up job, we are in the final stages. The rewrite of the start is an indication of the kind of tightening needed.

I've enclosed also a copy of the introduction and of a riots-in-the-South chart -- which to me is damned interesting.

If we could get the rewrite back (35 or so pages) in a couple of weeks, that ought to clear the way to beating the riot season.

Thanks again.

Yours truly,

Pat Watters
Director of Information

PW:js
Encls.

April 21, 1967

Mr. James McBride Dabbs
Rip Raps Plantation
Mayesville, South Carolina 29104

Dear Mr. Dabbs:

We have Rich's shipping directly to you all the books on your list except The Red Hourglass and The Thinnest Man. They are having to track down these two, and presumably will be sending them later.

It was good talking with you last week. I think what you're doing, because of what you're bringing to it, is going to produce one of the most important things we've ever done.

Yours truly,

Pat Watters
Director of Information

PW:js

John Ehle, Free Men

Land Breakers } Harpers

Shepherd of the Streets Sloan

BOOKS REQUESTED FOR SOUTHERN WRITERS PROJECT

60¢

4.95
Generous Man (66) & Names & Faces of Heroes

1. Reynolds Price: I have his A Long and Happy Life. I need his other volume of fiction.
2. Charles East: Where the Music Was (1965) 3.95 Harcourt
3. Fred Chappell: It is Time, Lord and The Inkling. 3.95 Harcourt 3.95 Athenaeum
4. Jesse Hill Ford: Mountains of Gilead. All. Monthly Press 4.95
5. George Garrett: The Sleeping Gypsy, Do, Lord, Remember Me, and The Girl in the Black Raincoat, and The Thinnest Man. 4.95 Doubleday ### 2.50 U. Texas
6. Sylvia Wilkinson: Moss on the North Side, ~~and The~~ Red Hourglass. 5.95 Meredith - tracking - query
7. Robert Drake: Flannery O'Connor, in Contemporary Writers in Christian Perspective, Wm. B. Eerdmans Publ. Co. Grand Rapids. 50¢ paper
8. Shirkey Ann Grau: any fiction. Black Prince (4.50) Hard Blue Sky
9. Vinnie ~~Richards~~ Williams: Green Bones. Keepers of the House; House on Coliseum Street
10. Warren and Erskin (Eds.): A New Southern Harvest--a Bantam Book.

J.M.D.

April 13, 1967

11. John Ealey, all his books.

Eudora Welty - Delta Wedding

Hunter Cash

Harry Sundown K. B. Gilden

Mayesville, S.C.

VIA AIR MAIL

May 13, 1967

Mr. Wayne Kelley
4901 Seminary Road, Apt. 62
Alexandria, Virginia 22311

Dear Wayne:

I will be in Washington Tuesday and Wednesday, May 16 and 17, and would like to check with you about the Atlanta riot ms. I'll call when I get there.

Yours truly,

Pat Watters
Director of Information

PW:js

June 12, 1967

Mr. Wayne Kelley
4901 Seminary Road, Apt. 62
Alexandria, Virginia 22311

Dear Wayne:

Thank you for the revision of the riot piece. Right now, we are not sure how it will be used. We may hold off on the general riot subject until after the summer -- since the season seems to have started. But we may go ahead and use your piece in NEW SOUTH before then.

At any rate, thanks for a good job done under cifficult circumstances. Enclosed is our check to complete payment.

Yours truly,

Pat Watters
Director of Information

PW:js
Encl. - $200.00 check.

INTER-OFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

PLEASE PAY THE SUM OF: TWO HUNDRED AND 00/100 DOLLARS ($200.00)

TO: Mr. Wayne Kelley
Name

4901 Seminary Road, Apt. 62
Address

Alexandria, Virginia 22311
City and State

REASON FOR PAYMENT: Final payment for "riot" piece.

IF DEPARTMENTAL OR SPECIAL BUDGET, SPECIFY:

PAYMENT IS GENERAL OPERATIONS _____ PROJECT

_____ EXPENSE.

DATE 6/12/ 19 67

REQUESTED BY: Pat Watters, Director of Information

APPROVED: Paul Anthony, Executive Director

6/12/67

(copy of statement attached).

INTER-OFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

PLEASE PAY THE SUM OF: EIGHTEEN AND 80/100 DOLLARS ($18.80)

TO:
Name Mr. James McBride Dabbs

Address Rip Raps Plantation

City and State Mayesville, South Carolina 29104

REASON FOR PAYMENT: Reimbursement of expenses incurred on round trip from Mayesville to Charlotte in connection with study being made for SRC

IF DEPARTMENTAL OR SPECIAL BUDGET, SPECIFY: 235 miles @ 8¢ per mile -- $18.80

PAYMENT IS GENERAL OPERATIONS _____ PROJECT

_____ EXPENSE.

DATE 6/12/ 19 6/12 67

REQUESTED BY: Pat Watters, Director of Information

APPROVED: Paul Anthony, SRC Executive Director

Paid 6/6/67

James McBride Dabbs

RIP RAPS PLANTATION · MAYESVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA

Statement of expenses Incurred for

Southern Regional Council, Southern Writers Project

By James McBride Dabbs

June 1, '67.

Round trip by auto, Mayesville to Charlotte, N.C., to confer with Charleen Whisnant, Editor, "Red Clay Reader", 235 mi. @ 8¢, $18.80.

June 4, 1967

J. McB. Dabbs.

September 18, 1967

Mr. Wilson F. Minor
412 Vincent Building
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Bill:

I had a message here on return from vacation that we would be getting the Citizens Council piece after the primary. Been watching the mail anxiously ever since.

This is just to say that we do need to get it in hand, that the project is still a going one, and that if there is anything I can do to help you get it over with, let me know.

Beyond all that, hope things are going well with you, and that your good state survives whatever it is that happened in the elections.

Yours truly,

Pat Watters
Director of Information

PW:js

CROSS REFERENCE

Correspondence to Mrs. Emily Morison Beck, The Atlantic Monthly Press, re James McB. Dabbs' study of southern writing since 1960,

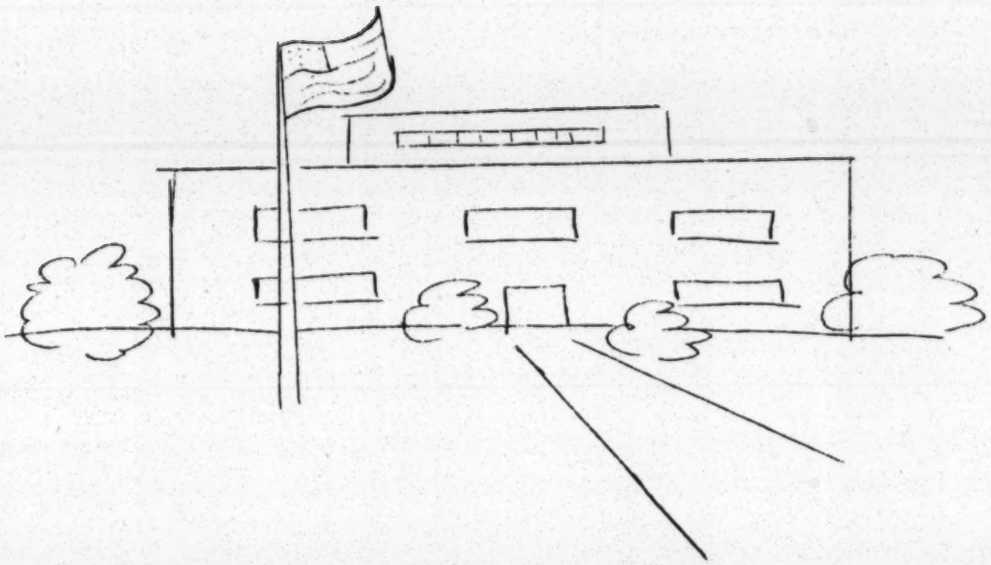
Newspapers, et al:
SEE: The Atlantic Monthly Press

DESEGREGATION IN EDUCATION

TOWARD DEMOCRACY

IN THE

CLASSROOM



Prepared by

Anna Holden, Information Assistant

Southern Regional Council, 63 Auburn Ave. NE, Atlanta, Ga.

THE DESEGREGATION DECISION

"Color Line in U.S. Schools is Unconstitutional: Texts of Two U.S. Supreme Court Opinions," U .S. News, v. 36 (May 28, 1954), 94-97

New Jersey Department of Education, Division Against Discrimination. "Text of the Supreme Court Decision on Segregation in Public Schools with Selected Comments from the Nation's Press and the New Jersey Story in Brief." August, 1954. 46 pp. Available from the Department, 1060 Broad St., Newark, N.J.

"Supreme Court Decision Banning School Segregation -- Text of the Decision," National Education Association Journal, v. 43 (September, 1954), 349-350

"Supreme Court Decision Banning School Segregation -- Text of the Decision," Current History, v. 27 (July, 1954), 53-55

"Supreme Court Rules on School Segregation -- Text of the Opinions," School Life, v. 36 (May, 1954), 117-118

LEGAL AND SOCIAL IMPLICATIONS

Borinski, Ernst. "Legal and Sociological Analysis of the Segregation Decision of May 17, 1954," University of Pittsburgh Law Review, v. 15 (Summer, 1954), 622-634

Brock, E. L. "Christians and the Court Decision," Christian Century, v. 71 (August 18, 1954), 975-976

"The Churches Speak," New South, v. 9 (August, 1954), 1-6

Fey, John T. "Segregation in the Schools: A Legal View," New South, v. 9 (September, 1954), 1-5

"Implementation of the Segregation Decision," Northwestern University Law Review, v. 49 (No. 4, September-October, 1954), 557-566

Indriz, Phineas. "The Meaning of the School Decisions: The Break Through on the Legal Front of Racial Segregation," Journal of Negro Education, v. 23 (Summer, 1954), 355-363

Johnson, Charles S. "Some Significant Social and Educational Implications of the U.S. Supreme Court Decision," Journal of Negro Education, v. 23 (Summer, 1954), 364-371

Kauper, Paul G. "Segregation in Public Education: The Decline of Plessy v. Ferguson," Michigan Law Review, v. 52 (June, 1954), 1137-1158

Kennan, C. "Church Leaders on School Segregation," America, v. 91 (July 10, 1954), 378-379

McWhinney, Edward. "End to Racial Discrimination in the United States? The School Segregation Decisions," Canadian Bar Review, v. 32 (May, 1954), 545-566

Murphy, Jay. "Can Public Schools be Private?" Alabama Law Review, v. 7 (No. 1, Fall, 1954), 48-73

Nicholson, Francis B. "Legal Standing of the South's School Resistance Proposals," South Carolina Law Quarterly, v. 7 (No. 1, Fall, 1954), 1-64

Maher, Richard. "Supreme Court and Segregation," University of Detroit Law Journal, v. 18 (November, 1954), 64-73

Redding, Louis L. "Desegregation in the Schools -- Background, Development and Proposals," Lawyer's Guild Review, v. 14 (No. 4, Winter, 1954-1955), 163-167

Ribaudo, Anthony. "Segregation in Education," Boston University Law Review, v. 34 (November, 1954), 463-478

Sanders, Paul H. "School Segregation Cases -- A Comment," Vanderbilt Law Review, v. 7 (August, 1954), 985-996

"Schools in the South: Answers for Action," New South, v. 9 (June-July, 1954), 3-32

"Segregation Decision: Its Impact on Schools as Reported from the South by Twelve Educators," Nation's Schools, v. 54 (July, 1954), 27-32

Smith, Lillian. Now is the Time. New York: Viking Press, 1955, $2.00 Also available in Dell Pocketbook edition, $.25

"Supreme Court Decision: Eleven Southern Educators Comment," School Executive, v. 73 (July, 1954), 48-51

"Supreme Court Equity Discretion: The Decrees in the Segregation Cases," Yale Law Review, v. 64 (November, 1954), 124-136

Sutherland, Arthur E. "Segregation by Race in Public Schools -- Retrospect and Prospect," Law and Contemporary Problems, v. 20 (No. 1, Winter, 1955), 167-183

PRINCIPLES AND PROCEDURES OF SCHOOL DESEGREGATION

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Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

GEORGE S. MITCHELL,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

March 23, 1956

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: State Directors, Associate Directors, and Selected Consultants

FROM: Harold C. Fleming

SUBJECT: Survey of Desegregation Since May 17, 1954

This is a modest, but important, request for your help.

As the first project in our new fact-finding effort, we are attempting a "crash" inventory of desegregation in the 17 Southern and border states since the Supreme Court's decision of May 1954. A similar survey of the rest of the country is being made by another group. There is a good prospect that both reports will ultimately be published jointly for mass distribution.

We think such a report will do a lot to bolster the morale and purpose of good people and organizations everywhere. Hence, we are straining ourselves to push the project through with the greatest possible speed. Target date: April 18.

Enclosed are a list of categories which we want to cover, and a list of those specific instances in your state recorded in our files. We are not asking that you take on any new fact-finding; simply that you write down for us instances that you already know of. Also, if you can correct or complete items we already have, please do.

I am very conscious of the fact that you have your hands full with state program; therefore, emphasis on the fact that we want only what you now know or have readily at hand in your files. Please let us have your response, if humanly possible, within a week after you receive this.

Note: Since much of this information may be in heads rather than files, I am sending this memo to directors, associate directors, and selected consultants.

HCF/ys

Arkansas

Education

1. Areas planning desegregation (other than Bearden, Van Buren, Little Rock, North Little Rock).
2. Status of integration of school children on military installations.
3. Position of Arkansas Education Association on desegregation and inclusive membership.
4. Status of integration in private educational institutions.

Employment

1. General position of Negroes in employment
   a. Ottenheimer and Rocket Garment Plants
   b. Other firms and industries
2. Status of Negro Police since 1954
3. Employment of Negro firemen

Professional Associations

Associations having inclusive memberships (other than Jefferson County Medical Society.

Public Facilities

1. Libraries - Those open to Negroes other than Little Rock, North Little Rock, Fort Smith.

2. Auditoriums, cafeterias and rest rooms in public buildings - Availability to Negroes or conditions under which Negroes use them.

3. Hotels, theaters, and other commercial facilities - Terms for Negro patronage.

Recreation

1. Municipal or county facilities - Availability to Negroes.

2. State park facilities (in addition to picnic areas) - Terms of use

Religion

1. Positions of church bodies on desegregation

2. Religious conferences or assemblies and individual churches with inclusive membership.

3. Interracial ministerial associations

Transportation

1. Changes in patterns of seating in intra-city and intra-state travel.

2. Extent of desegregation in waiting rooms, rest rooms in stations, eating facilities in stations.

Mr. Charles R. Harris, Executive Secretary
Delaware State Education Association
Room 6, Knight Building
Dover, Delaware

Dear Mr. Harris:

The Southern . . . . . distribution.

Please inform me if your organization's Interracial Committee is still operative. If so, could we obtain ~~from~~ information on the extent and dates of desegregation in education and professional associations

CATEGORIES FOR INVENTORY OF DESEGREGATION SINCE MAY 17, 1954

I. ACCOMMODATIONS AND FACILITIES

A. Commercial (Hotels, theaters, etc.)
B. Comsumer Services (Drinking fountains, restrooms, department store dressing rooms, etc.)
C. Public Facilities (Auditoriums, stadiums, restrooms and cafeterias in public buildings, tax and welfare facilities, etc.)

II. EDUCATION

A. Higher Education
B. Private and Parochial Schools
C. Public Schools
D. Teacher Associations

III. EMPLOYMENT (Public and private employment and facilities offered by employer)

IV. ENTERTAINMENT

V. HEALTH AND HOSPITAL (Includes training programs for doctors and nurses, clinical and ambulance services)

VI. HOUSING

VII. JURY SERVICE

VIII. LABOR UNIONS

IX. LIBRARIES

X. MILITARY SERVICES (Include Reserves, National Guards, etc.)

XI. POLITICS AND POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS

XII. PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS

XIII. RECREATION

XIV. RELIGION

XV. REPRESENTATION ON OFFICIAL BODIES, ELECTIVE AND APPOINTIVE

XVI. SPORTS

XVII. TRANSPORTATION

XVIII. VOLUNTARY AGENCIES, SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS, CIVIC CLUBS

INVENTORY OF PROGRESS

1 PUBLIC SCHOOLS

2 PRIVATE AND PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS

3 HIGHER EDUCATION

19 LIBRARIES

7 HOUSING

4 EMPLOYMENT (including government)

9 LABOR UNIONS

13 RECREATION ~~(including~~

(MUNICIPAL FACILITIES -- AUDITORIUMS, TAX COLLECTING FACILITIES, WELFARE, ETC.)

17 TRANSPORTATION (including waiting rooms)

14 ~~[illegible]~~ RELIGION (incl ministerial associations)

13 PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS

6 HEALTH (incl hosp facilities for doctors & patients, outpatient clinics, training programs for doctors & nurses, ambulance service

11 MILITARY

15 REPRESENTATION ON OFFICIAL BODIES, ELECTIVE AND APPOINTIVE (INCL JURY SERVICE)

8 VOLUNTARY AGENCIES (community chests & councils, AAUW, etc.)

16 SPORTS

5 (ENTERTAINMENT) (TV & radio programs received)

12 POLITICS (state conventions, banquets, etc.)

COMMERCIAL (drinking fountains, rest rooms, etc.)

Consumer Services

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

legal aspects

November 1, 1960

Mr. Harry Kranz
School of International Service
Foreign Trade Union Training Program
The American University
Massachusetts and Nebraska Avenues, N.W.
Washington 16, D. C.

Dear Mr. Kranz:

We have your letter of October 25 and, although we are whole-heartedly interested in the problem you have tackled and would keenly enjoy reading your brief if you make an extra copy of it, I suspect we have nothing worth offering you. The Council does not take any part in court proceedings and consequently we do not do any legal research of our own. There are standard sources, such as Greenberg and Emerson and Haber, but I don't know what we could offer that you would not come across yourself in your own research.

Yours is a fascinating topic. I am only sorry that I could not be in Washington to hear the arguments.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Director of Research

LWD:a

Legal aspects
segregation

December 19, 1960

Mrs. John S. Martin
League of Women Voters
of Champaign County
101 West Florida Avenue
Urbana, Illinois

Dear Mrs. Martin:

In reply to your recent request we are enclosing two items: a copy of Summary of 1958 and 1959 State Anti-Discrimination Laws prepared by the American Jewish Congress, and a copy of pertinent portions of Appendix A, "Legislative Materials," from a recent book by Jack Greenberg, Race Relations and American Law (which covers legislation and ordinances prior to 1958). If you need further information preparatory to beginning research for your study, I suggest that you write the Commission on Law and Social Action of the American Jewish Congress, at the address on the enclosed booklet.

Sincerely,

Marge Manderson
Research Assistant

MM;a
Enclosures

December 28, 1960

Professor G. W. Foster, Jr.
108 Presidio Avenue
San Francisco 15, Calif.

Dear Bill:

How is this:

— direct the Attorney-General to look closely into the authorizations he has for intervening in or initiating school desegregation cases. Several proposals have been made by informed legal opinion; these include: use of 5 U.S.C.A. sec. 316, which authorizes the Attorney-General to send any officer of the Department of Justice to "attend to the interests of the United States in any suit pending" in any court, federal or state, and reliance on the precedent of In re Debs (158 U.S. 564) to ask the enjoining of further acts to delay implementation of the Supreme Court's decision.

Accurate? Anything to be added?

Incidentally, I talked with St. Johns Barrett about the New Orleans happenings. As I thought, the November action is the first of its kind but he does not regard it as applicable generally. Act 2 of the First Extraordinary Session in Louisiana had specifically forbidden federal officers from acting; the Department simply asked, as the party at interest, for an injunction against enforcement of the law.

Barrett also feels that Title 5 doesn't confer any powers upon the Department, that the effect of it is chiefly to designate the Attorney-General as the legal officer of the government. I did not pursue it further with him.

Please reply by wire collect.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Director of Research

LWD:a

Sit in file
Legal aspects

January 19, 1961

Mr. Edward J. Wynne, Jr.
New York University Law School
33 Washington Square West
New York 11, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Wynne:

The two things which occur first to me on the legal aspects of sit-in demonstrations are an article by Daniell Pollitt, Dime Store Demonstrations: Events and Legal Problems of First Sixty Days, Duke Law Journal, Volume 1960, No. 3; and the reference article in the Fall, 1960 Race Relations Law Reporter. I believe you will find these helpful. For your general interest, I am sending you a copy of a report which we did last Winter.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Director of Research

LWD:a
Mailed separately:
The Student Protest Movement, Winter 1960.

February 10, 1961

Miss Judith Schaffel
Fox Hollow Lane
Old Westbury, New York

Dear Miss Schaffel:

I am sorry that we no longer have Questions and Answers: the School and the Courts, and it would be so out of date now, anyhow. I am sending you several things which may be helpful to you in your project.

If you have not already read Jack Greenberg's Race Relations and American Law (review in December 1959 New South inclued with materials sent) you would find this most helpful. Also, Notre Dame Lawyer, Sumposium, 1959, Vol. 34, No. 5, concerned the problems and responsibilities of desegregation and has one section on "The Role of the Legal Profession," by Howard C. Westwood.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Ed. A. Albright
Administrative secretary
Research

Mailed separately:
New South, December 1959
review of "Race Relations & American Law"
" " October 1959
"A Chronology of Segregation Court Cases"
What the Supreme Court Said, analysis by Prof. Robert A. Leflar
Civil Rights in the Nation's Capital
School Desegregation: the first six years

March 28, 1961

Professor Robert J. Harris
Department of Political Science
Vanderbilt University
Nashville 5, Tenn.

Dear Bob:

Many thanks for your letter, which I have had copied to send to Dan Pollitt. He did a terrific job--as did all of you who participated in preparing the report--and I wanted to convey your word to him.

Some of us had a chance earlier this month to carry the torch in Washington--this time by invitation! I'll give you the details when I see you again.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Director of Research

LWD:a

March 28, 1961

Mr. Kenneth Sherrill
1610 Avenue P
Brooklyn 29, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Sherrill:

We have not recently done or published any legal research on pupil placement laws or interposition resolutions. For your possible interest, I am enclosing a couple of items which may be useful to you as background.

In addition to Race Relations Law Reporter and its occasional reference articles, I have found the following articles to be of special value:

Daniel J. Meador, "The Constitution and the Assignment of Pupils to Public Schools," Virginia Law Review, Vol. 45, p. 517, 1959.
G. F. Foster, Jr., "Turning Point for Desegregation?," Saturday Review, December 17, 1960.
Robert J. Steamer, "The Role of the Federal District Courts in the Segregation Controversy," (I have this in manuscript form and cannot place my hand on the citation. It appeared, however, some time during 1960 in the Journal of Politics.)

On the related question of private schools, there was a useful article by Walter F. Murphy in the Journal of Politics, Vol. 20, p. 635.

On the doctrine of interposition, you will of course have seen the opinion of the three-judge court in Louisiana of November 30, 1960 (5 Race Relations Law Reporter, p. 1008). As good as anything, I suppose, in outlining the regional doctrine of interposition, is a report, The Doctrine of Interposition, Its

History and Application, A Report on Senate Joint Resolution 3 General Assembly of Virginia, 1956, and related matters, Commonwealth of Virginia, Division of Purchase and Printing.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Director of Research

LWD:a

Brewer v. Hoxie School District

Hoxie (Ark.) voluntarily desegregated July 1955: no trouble. In August, trouble began: mass meeting, inflammatory speaches, petitions, threats, intimidation, etc. School attendance fell off (in some classes, by 60%). School board at request of superintendent suspended classes (two weeks before Fall recess for harvesting, October 1[illegible]), board filed complaint in federal court. A temporary restraining order issued next day (1 Race Relations Law Reporter 43); preliminary injunctions granted Oct. 31 (135 F. Supp. 296); made permanent on January 9, 1956 (137 F. Supp. 364). Schools reopened October 24. The order was "that all of the defendants..., their agents, servants, employees and attorneys and all persons acting in concert and participating with them should be enjoined from interfering with the free operation of schools within plaintiff's jurisdiction by acts of trespass, boycott or picketing, and from in any other manner deterring the attendance at school of children within said school district and from in any manner of threatening or intimidating the individual plaintiffs [i.e. school board and superintendent] herein." (italics supplied). Decision upheld on appeal Oct. 25, 1956 (238 F 2d. 91).

N.B. The theory on which the courts acted was that the school board had a federal right to be free from interference in performance of its Constitutional obligation, and that this right could be protected by injunction apart from any specific statute. (Both State of Georgia and the United States appeared as amicus curiae before Circuit Court -- on opposite sides, of course.)

Clinton, Nashville (Tenn.)

from Emerson & Haber, Political & Civil Rights in the United States, Vol. I, pp. 108-109

A notable use of contempt proceedings in the enforcement of civil rights occurred in connection with the outbreak of violence at Clinton, Tennessee, in 1956. A suit had been brought by Negro high school children in Anderson County against the school officials to compel the admission of Negroes to the Clinton High School. Following the Supreme Court decisions in the Segregation Cases, the District Court enetered a final decree in the plaintiffs' favor, ordering desegregation for the beginning of the fall term in 1956. McSwain v. County Board of Education, 138 F. Supp. 570, 1 Race Rel. L. Rep. 317 (E. D. Tenn., 1956). The school opened on a desegregated basis in August 1956, some 12 Negro pupils attending with about 700 to 800 white students. N. Y. Times, Aug. 28, 1956. Shortly thereafter the school officials who had been defendants in the original action, and their attorneys, filed a petition in the District Court alleging that one John Kasper had come to Clinton and was attempting to prevent the execution of the Court's order by forming picket lines, causing large crowds to assemble at the school, and intimidating Negro children andtheir parents. On the ~~xxxxxx~~ basis of this petition Judge Taylor issued a temporary restraining order, ex parte, enjoining Kasper, other named persons, and "all other persons who are acting or may act in concert with them" from "further hindering, obstructing, or any wise interfering with the carrying out of the aforesaid order of this Court, or from picketing Clinton High School, either by words or acts or otherwise." 1 Race Rel. L. Rep. at 876.

After being served with a copy of this restraining order Kasper announced his intention before a crowd of 1000 to 1500 people of continuing his activities. Thereupon he was summoned to Court, found guilty of criminal contempt by the Court without a jury, and sentenced to a year in jail. 1 Race Rel. L. Rep. 872, 1045; conviction affirmed sub. nom. Kasper v. Brittain, 245 F 2d 92 (C.A. 6, 1957), 2 Race Relations L. Rep. 792, cert. den. 355 U.S. 834 (1957). On the same day the

Court entered a temporary injunction and later a permanent injunction. 1 Race Rel. L. Rep. 1045. Again Kasper, out on bail, continued his efforts and considerable violence occurred, including the beating of a minister who had escorted some of the Negro students to the school. The school closed down for a time and National Guard troops were summoned to maintain order. N. Y. Times, Aug. 31, Sept. 1 and 2, 1956; 245 F. 2d at 94. Eventually the school reopened and some of the Negro students returned. N. Y. Times, Sept. 5 and 6, 1956. Meanwhile, further contempt proceedings were instituted against Kasper and 17 others. 2 Race Rel. L. Rep. 26, 317. After a jury trial in July, 1957, which was widely publicized, Kasper and 6 others were convicted of criminal contempt. 2 Race Rel. L. Rep. 795; N. Y. Times, July 24, 1957; for background story of the trial see N. Y. Times, July 28, 1957. Kasper was sentenced to six months in prison and the 6 others were placed on probation. Southern School News, Dec. 1957, p. 9.

In September 1957, Kasper, out on bail, appeared in Nashville, Tennessee, and began agitation to prevent the Board of Education from carrying out a court order to desegregate the city's schools. Following the bombing of one of the Nashville schools the members of the Board of Education, defendants in the prior proceeding, and the city petitioned the Court for an order restraining Kasper and others from interference with carrying out the Court's order. The Court granted a temporary restraining order and later a temporary injunction. Kelley v. Board of Education of the City of Nashville, 139 F. Supp. 578 (M. D. Tenn., 1957), 2 Race Rel. L. Rep. 970, 976, 979, 980, 982. No further violence was reported and no contempt proceedings taken.

LITTLE ROCK, 1957

from Emerson & Haber, vol. I, pp. 112-113

On September 2, 1957, the day prior to the opening of the high school in Little Rock, Governor Faubus of Arkansas proclaimed a state of emergency and ordered state militia units into service "to accomplish the mission of maintaining or restoring law and order and to preserve the peace, health, safety and security of the citizens of Pulaski County, Arkansas." 2 Race Rel. L. Rep. 937. The Governor specifically ordered the troops "to place off limits to white students those schools for colored students and to place off limits to colored students those schools heretofore operated and recently set up for white students." 2 Race Rel. L. Rep. 942, 960-1. Pursuant to this order the militia on the morning of September 3 and thereafter prevented 9 Negro students from entering Central High School.

On petition of the school officials requesting instructions the Federal District Court ordered the school officials to proceed with the plan for integration. 2 Race Rel. L. Rep. 937-41. On September 9 the Court issued a further order requesting the Attorney General of the United States and the U. S. Attorney for the District to enter the case as amici curiae and to file a petition against the Governor and the officers in charge of the militia seeking injunctive relief against obstruction of the Court's order. 2 Race Rel. L. Rep. 941-2. Pursuant to this request the Attorney General and the U. S. Attorney appeared in the case and filed a petition seeking to have the Governor and his officials made parties to the original integration proceeding and to enjoin them from interfering. 2 Race Rel. L. Rep. 942. Thereupon the Court ~~xxxxxx~~ entered an order making Governor Faubus and his officers parties to the proceeding and setting the petition for injunction for hearing. 2 Race Rel. L. Rep. 943. After a hearing on September 20 the Court issued an injunction restraining the Governor and his officials from obstructing or interfering with the right of the Negro children to enter the school. 2 Race Rel. L. Rep. 957-63. The Court declared:

"As the chief executive of the state, [the Governor] is appropriately vested with the discretion to determine whether an exigency requiring military state aid [for purposes of faithfully executing the laws] has arisen.

"The Governor does not, however, have lawful authority to use the National Guard to deprive the eligible colored students from exercising their right to attend Central High School, which right is guaranteed by the Federal Constitution the school district plan of integration and the court's orders entered in this cause. If it be assumed that the Governor was entitled to bring military force to the aid of civil authority, the proper use of that power in this instance was to maintain the Federal Court inthe exercise of its jurisdiction, to aid in making its process effective and not to nulify it, to remove, and not to create, obstructions to the exercise by the Negro children of their rights as judicially declared." 2 Race Rel. L. Rep. at 961-2.

In respons to the injunction Governor Faubus withdrew the state troops.

Little Rock, 1958

from the opinion of the Supreme Court, Sept. 29, 1958, 258 U.S. 1

The constitutional rights of respondents are not to be sacrificed or yielded to the violence and disorder which have followed upon the actions of the Governor and Legislature. As this Court said some 41 years ago in a unanimous opinion in a case involving another aspect of racial segregation: "It is urged that this proposed segregation will promote the public peace by preventing race conflicts. Desirable as this is, and important as is the preservation of the public peace, this aim cannot be accomplished by laws or ordinances which deny rights created or protected by the federalConstitution." Buchanan v. Warley, 245 U.S. 60, 81, 38 S.Ct. 16, 20, 62 L.Ed. 149. Thus law and order are not here to be preserved by depriving the Negro children of their constitutional rights. The record before us clearly establishes that the growth of the Board's difficulties to a magnitude beyond its unaided power to control is the product of state action. Those difficulties, as counsel for the Board forthrightly conceded on the oral argument in this Court, can also be brought under control by state action.

New Orleans, 1960

On December 1, 1960, three judge federal district court issued an order, on its own initiative, designating United States as amicus curiae in the New Orleans case (Bush v. Orleans Parish). Order read:

> It is ordered that the United States is hereby requested and authorized to appear in these proceedings as amicus curiae, by and through the Attorney General of the United States and the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana, to accord the court the benefit of its views and recommendations with the right to submit to the court pleadings, evidence, arguments and briefs, and to initiate such further proceedings as may be appropriate, in order to maintain and preserve the due administration of justice and the integrity of the judicial processes of the United States.

In re Debs 158 U.S. 564 (1895)

from Greenberg, Race Relations and American Law, pp. 77-78

While proposed legislation would give the Attorney General the right to seek injunctions on behalf of civil rights other than voting[199]--the extent of his statutory authority under the Civil Rights Act of 1957--he probably, even without explicit statutory authority may use this procedure in nonvoting cases, as indicated by In re Debs (1895),[200] something, however, he has never attempted.

The Debs case perhaps outlines the extent to which the government can go to preserve federal rights. The case itself involved the validity of an injunction forbidding a railway strike because of its interference with the mails and interstate commerce. In the course of the strike the President dispatched troops. Although there was no statutory basis for the injunction, the Supreme Court upheld it on the ground that the government was empowered to protect its own property. But the opinion went further and stated:

> Every government, entrusted by the very terms of its being with powers and duties to be exercised and discharged for the general welfare, has a right to apply to its own courts for any proper assistance in the exercise of the one and the discharge of the other....whenever the wrongs complained of are such as affect the public at large, and are in respect of matters which by the Constitution are entrusted to the care of the nation, and concerning which the nation owes the duty to all the citizens of securing to them their common rights, then the mere fact that the government has no pecuniary interest in the controversy is not sufficient to exclude it from the courts, or prevent it from taking measures therein to fully discharge those constitutional duties.[201]

Therefore, there appears to be substantial power at local, state, and federal levels to compel desegregation where the law is not obeyed in the manner that laws customarily are followed.

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The Quest for Equality, by Robert J. Harris. Louisiana State University Press, Baton Rouge. 1960. $4.00.

This book, although gracefully written, is for lawyers and students of the law. Readers of New South will, nevertheless, be glad it has been done and some will want to read and study it, because it is an historical sketch of the ideal of equality in America, together with an authoritative review of the adoption of the "equal protection" clause of the Fourteenth Amendment, and its interpretation by the courts. The findings and opinions of the author, who is Professor of Political Science at Vanderbilt, are well indicated by the following passage:

> The picture which some critics, out of ignorance or malice, have sought to draw of the Court as a ruthless destroyer of States' rights is just as much out of accord with reality as the idea of a Court that is reckless with precedent to the point of usurping the power to amend the Constitution. Whatever may be said in criticism of the Court's decisions involving equal rights must be tempered by an acknowledgment that these decisions are backed by impressive precedents, are warranted by the text of the Constitution, and are an expression of the revolutionary ideals of the American Republic as borrowed from the Stoic philosophers, the Christian Fathers, and John Locke, and as given vitality by Jefferson and other American Revolutionaries. Altogether, therefore, the Court has done no more than reaffirm the traditional American doctrine of equality before the law. ....

L.W.D.

LEGAL STATUS OF DESEGREGATION IN SOUTHERN STATES

ALABAMA

On July 1, 1955, Judge H. H. Grooms, of the Northern District of Alabama, ruled that the University of Alabama must not bar two Negro applicants because of their race or color. Later the injunction against Dean of Admissions William F. Adams was suspended by Judge Grooms pending an appeal by the university of the United States Court of Appeals of the Fifth Circuit. Attorneys for the students filed an order in Fifth Circuit Court asking that the suspension order be vacated and the injunction reinstated, but the motion was denied by the court. However, the Supreme Court of the U. S., upon application from the students' attorney, reinstated the injunction. Contempt proceedings against Dean Adams in the case were dismissed October 28, 1955, by Judge Grooms after Adams contended that final date for fall registration was October 6, and that the two women applied too late to be admitted for this term.

On December 30, 1955, a three-judge U. S. Court of Appeals in New Orleans said in an unanimous opinion that it was "in complete agreement" with the ruling by Judge Grooms which opens the way for Negroes to attend the university. The two applicants indicated that they would seek to register for the winter term of 1956.

ARKANSAS

Federal Judge Thomas C. Trimble ruled that Arkansas has no valid laws requiring racial segregation in public schools. Judge Trimble also granted on November 1, 1955 a temporary injunction restraining pro-segregation groups from interfering with the Hoxie, Arkansas, school board. Judge Trimble held that the groups had "planned and conspired" to prevent integration in Hoxie.

Elsewhere in Arkansas, Federal Judge John E. Miller of Fort Smith said he would order integration in the Bearden school district within a year.

FLORIDA

The Florida Supreme Court in a 5-2 ruling knocked out Florida school segregation as a legal principle, holding compliance with the U. S. Supreme Court decision to be "our inescapable duty." However, it added that the federal ruling does not require a "clear legal duty" to admit Negro students to schools "at any particular time in the future.".

Circuit Judge Truman G. Futch entered a summary judgment for the Platt children of Lake County after they had been ousted from the white school following the claim that they are "part Negro." The Lake County school board decided not to appeal from Judge Futch's ruling, in effect opening the way for the Platt children to attend any white school in the county.

GEORGIA

The U. S. Supreme Court ordered the City of Atlanta to open its golf course on a non-segregated policy. The city later complied, and Negroes played without incident.

A suit against the Valdosta School Board, instigated by Atty. General Eugene Cook, seeking to have Georgia's law against spending state funds for mixed schools declared constitutional has been postponed indefinitely. The suit originated in the Lowndes County Superior Court.

KENTUCKY

Federal Judge Mac Swinford ruled December 1, 1955, that Negro high school students should be admitted to white schools in Adair County by February 1, 1956.

LOUISIANA

A ruling is pending by Federal District Judge Coleman Lindsey on a suit by the NAACP which challenges an appropriation of $100,000 in public money by Louisiana to fight integration litigations on the local level.

A suit asking that all race barriers be lowered in all New Orleans public schools will be heard by a federal panel of three judges.

MARYLAND

The U. S. Supreme Court affirmed a lower court decision ruling that segregation in public beaches and parks is unconstitutional.

NORTH CAROLINA

The Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals ruled that Negro students in McDowell County who have to travel 15 miles to Marion in order to attend school, are "entitled to injunctive relief considered in the light of the Supreme Court decision." The court, however, added that "an administrative remedy is provided by state law for persons who feel they have not been assigned to the schools that they are entitled to attend; and it is well settled that the courts of the United States will not grant injunctive relief until administrative remedies have been exhausted." The latter ruling, if it stands, will force Negro students, who are refused entrance to the school of their choice, to appeal the ruling up through an involved state set-up with state leaders rendering the decisions. It has been estimated that a case of this kind, if relief was not granted anywhere along the appeals route, would take from two to five years for final resolution.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Final resolution of the Clarendon County case is still pending.

An appeal is pending from the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals in which that court ruled in favor of a Negro Plaintiff who is suing the South Carolina Electric and Gas Company for damages and is challenging the constitutionality of state laws requiring separation of the races on common carriers (the Circuit Court declared the laws unconstitutional after the suit was appealed following its dismissal by District Judge George Bell Timmerman).

Another South Carolina case pending involves a suit by Negroes of the Charleston area who are seeking to gain admission to the Edisto Beach State Park (a white park).

TENNESSEE

In mid-October, Federal District Judge Marion S. Boyd ruled that segregation laws of Tennessee are unconstitutional. At the same time, the court upheld a Tennessee plan of gradual desegregation of the state's college system, beginning at the graduate level.

TEXAS

The Texas Supreme Court has ruled that schools may proceed with desegregation without regard to state laws, declaring invalid provisions of the state constitution and the school laws which required racial segregation. Associate Justice Few Brewster called "utterly without merit" the argument that Texas segregation laws were unaffected by the U. S. Supreme Court decision.

VIRGINIA

Final resolution of the Prince Edward County case is still pending.

The district court ruled that Seashore State Park could not lease the park to any private operator who would operate it on a racially segregated basis. However, the park has not been open for patrons of either race since this ruling.

LUNCH COUNTER DESEGREGATION IN SOUTHERN CITIES
February 16, 1961

FLORIDA

1. Miami
2. Daytona Beach
3. Sarasota
4. Tampa
5. Ft. Lauderdale
6. West Palm Beach
7. Orlando
8. St. Petersburg
9. Clearwater, Duneden, Largo area

(from chain store list, unconfirmed by SRC)

Hileah
Key West
Miami Beach
Barton
Bradenton
Coral City
9 North Miami
18 Pompano Beach
Melbourne
Sarasota
27 Largo
Ybor City
Coral Gables
Homestead
No. Hollywood
Fort Myers
Cocoa
Lantana

KENTUCKY

1. Frankfort
2. Ashland
3. Lexington

3

NORTH CAROLINA

1. Asheville
2. Charlotte
3. Concord
4. Durham
5. Elizabeth City
6. Greensboro
7. High Point
8. Raleigh
9. Salisbury
10. Winston-Salem
11. Chapel Hill
12. Fayetteville
13. Wilmington
14. Wilson

(from chain store list, uncomfirmed)

14 New Bern
3 Goldsboro
17 Kannapolis

TENNESSEE

1. Chattanooga
2. Knoxville
3. Nashville
4. Oak Ridge

(from chain store list, unconfirmed)

4 Kingsport
Bristol
5 Johnson City
Madison
9 Elizabethton

TEXAS

1. Austin
2. Corpus Christi
3. Dallas
4. Galveston
5. Houston
6. San Antonio
7. Texas City
8. LaMarque

(continued)

TEXAS (continued)

(from chain store list, unconfirmed by SRC)

Rosenburg
Bryan
Laredo
Beaumont
Pasadena
San Angelo
8 Amarillo
17 Waco
Temple
25 Brownsville
Huntsville
Abiline
Hurst
Richardson
Victoria
Port Arthur
McKinney

VIRGINIA

1. Alexandria
2. Arlington County
3. Fairfax County'
4. Falls Church
5. Fredericksburg
6. Hampton
7. Norfolk
8. Newport News
9. Portsmouth
10. Williamsburg
11. Richmond
12. Roanoke
13. Hopewell
14. Winchester (chain stores only)
15. Annandale
16. Charlottesville

(from chain store list, unconfirmed)

16 Harrisonburg
4 Petersburg
Staunton
20 Manassas

From chain store list, unconfirmed

WEST VIRGINIA

1 Bluefield

MARYLAND

Brooklyn Park
2 Salisbury

MISSOURI

Maryville
Chillicothe
Sikeston
Sedalie
No. Kansas City
10 Jefferson City
Poplar Bluff
Independence
St. Charles
Mexico

OKLAHOMA

Tulsa
Durant
Enid
8 Oklahoma City
Miami
Shawnee
Ada
Bartlesville

Fla. 27
Ky. 3
NC 17
Tenn 9
Texas 25
Va. 20
101
+ 21
122

W. Va - 1
Md - 2
Mo - 10
Okla 8
21

Lunch counter desegregation in Southern Cities:

Florida:	SRC	9	
	CS	18	27
Kentucky	SRC	3	
North Carolina			
	SRC	14	
	CS	3	17
Tennessee	SRC	4	
	CS	5	9
Texas	SRC	8	
	CS	17	25
Virginia	SRC	16	
	CS	4	20
West Va.	CS		1
Maryland	CS		2
Missouri	CS		10
Oklahoma	CS		8

21

TOTAL SRC: 54 — Southern only

TOTAL CS: 68 122 Including border states

101 not incl. W. Va., Md., Mo., Okla.

SRC - confirmed by Southern Regional Council (a few of these were not on the chain store list but are more recent desegregation)

CS - from list put out in October 1960 by chain stores, and the cities listed on this list have not been confirmed by SRC or by news reports in any of the newspapers to which we subscribe.

Recreational facilities: public + private

October 25, 1963

Miss Ada R. Brown
Penn Community Services, Inc.
St. Helena Island
Frogmore, South Carolina

Dear Miss Brown:

Your inquiry of the 11th found us with an unusually large number of information requests, each requiring some time to fill, and we are just not getting to it. Since complete information on legal actions was compiled and sent to Mr. Marion Wright, who forwarded it to Penn Community, we have omitted this except to note it in listing desegregation.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

P.S. The reason some dates are given as "Summer 1963" is that many times desegregation was accomplished quietly without public announcement until some weeks or a month later, and we do not know exactly what date it really happened.

Regarding South Carolina parks, you of course are familiar with this situation and know what is meant by "some trails" and "some campsites" opened.

DESEGREGATION: PARKS AND OTHER PUBLIC AND PRIVATE RECREATIONAL FACILITIES*

ALABAMA -

Anniston - library, Summer 1963

Mobile - parks, including golf courses

Birmingham - 3 of 4 municipal golf courses (other parks and playgrounds remain closed) June 7, 1963
Zoo and Vulcan Park - Summer, 1963
City sports stadium - November 1962

Huntsville - city parks, auditorium

ARKANSAS -

Fayetteville - municipal facilities, theatres, drive-ins, for sometime before June 1963.

Hot Springs - municipal facilities (except pools), majority theatres, drive-ins and thermal bath houses - early July 1963.

Little Rock - (by court order 2-15-63) municipal auditorium, playgrounds, golf and tennis courts, comfort facilities (not including parks)
War Memorial Park's zoo and concession rides already were desegregated Summer 1963 - 6 municipal parks, several playgrounds, and 2 formerly white golf courses desegregated.
Ball park desegregated March 1963. Bowling alley Spring 1963.
Theatres and drive-ins, week of June 10, 1963.

Pine Bluff - movie theatres, all city park facilities except pools, ball parks June-July 1963. Library (complete) 8-5-63.

North Little Rock - municipal golf courses, May 1962; city ~~gol~~ tennis courts, playgrounds and auditorium included in Little Rock court order.

FLORIDA

Clearwater - beaches and all city public facilities, Summer 1963

Cocoa Beach - night clubs, Summer 1963

Ft. Lauderdale - beaches and golf courses, 1962.

Ft. Myers - bowling alley, drive-in movie, all major movie theatres, Spring 1962.

Daytona Beach - some beaches as of November 1960; more beaches, 1963

Jacksonville - city owned, privately leased golf club (by court order) 1-30-63.
Some beaches, 1961; city auditorium, early 1963, with parks, playbrounds, , pools, tennis courts, football field, zoo, baseball park.

Miami - all major movie theatres, Spring 1962; all municipal facilities, including pools, drive-in theatres, 1961.

Orlando - all city facilities, except pools, July 23, 1963.

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* Where dates omitted, desegregation occurred 1962 or before.

St. Augustine - beach, June 30, 1963.

Tampa - parks and golf courses, pools and beaches, municipal swimming pools, 1963

Tallahassee - tennis courts, Summer 1963.

GEORGIA - Winter Park - pool, Summer 1963

~~Americus~~

Athens - one movie theatre, July 1963. Hotels, motels, movie theatres, 10-1-63

Atlanta - golf courses, 1956; Chastain Park and auditorium, 1960; opera, movie theatres, parks, 1962; swimming pools, 1963.

Augusta - city parks, 1963.

Columbus - movie theatres, 1963; libraries to decay. Sept 1963

Decatur - Maggie Recreation Center used by integrated group - Oct. 10, 1963; decay in parking general monthly

Macon - golf courses, June 1961; two public parks, March 1963. City park + play areas

Fitzgerald - library, Summer 1963

Rome - playground and civic center, October 1962.

Savannah - golf courses; movies in June 1963 but resegregated in July; movie theatres, bowling alleys (agreement in Summer, to take effect Oct. 1963) parks (except pools) Summer 1963.

KENTUCKY -

Frankfort - all public places of recreation and amusement after ~~[illegible]~~ state ordinance of July 8, 1963.

Also: same desegregation at Bowling Green, Hopkinsville, Danville, Paducah.

Hazard - all recreational facilities (pool closed since 1959) 7-25-63.

Lexington - theatres

Louisville - theatres; city ordinance passed May 1963 to go into effect mid-September: all public facilities and businesses; will include parks, swimming pools, theatres, etc. not already desegregated in past 8 years. Most of them had already desegregated, and the ordinance would effect mainly businesses.

LOUISIANA - New Orleans - city park 1958; theatres, Fairgrounds; by Fed. Court order city's 106 parks and recreational facilities August 1, 1963

MISSISSIPPI -

Jackson - golf course June 1963; resegregated in July. Pools closed.

NORTH CAROLINA

Asheboro - 2 movie theatres, 8-5--63

Charlotte - (by court order) As of 7-8-63 desegregation includes all public facilities: parks, theatres, pools

Durham - swimming pools, 5-30-63 ; theatre, Summer 1963

Fayetteville - swimming ppol, 6-10-63

Gastonia - golf courses (before 1963) ; library, Summer 1963

Greensboro - parks and recreational facilities, early June 1963; 4 theatres tentatively July 30, 1963; 4 theatres, all bowling alleys, ~~xxxxxxxxx~~ 7-30-63 ~~xxxxxxxxxx~~ municipal coliseum & skating rink 5/61; trails, 1961; campsites 1962.

High Point - all public facilities, incl. pools 7-30-63

Lexington - swimming pool, 7-18-63

Raleigh - all drive-in theatres, 6-13-63; all downtown movies & pools, 6-20-63

Rocky Mount - Week of July 8 - some municipal facilities, including pools

Thomasville - pools, Summer 1963

Wilmington - pool, July 1963

Winston-Salem - golf courses and pools, June, 1962.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Charleston - USO (substituting arts & crafts, discussion groups for hostesses) 8-7-63; city golf courses, 5-26-61.

Sumter - library ; Summer 1963

OKLAHOMA

Oklahoma City - amusement park (~~public~~ private) June 23, 1963; resegregated July 24, 1963.

TENNESSEE

7-30-63: announcement that all state parks integrated during Summer without any publicity or public announcement.

Chattanooga - theatres, Summer 1963

Clarksville - all public parks and pools, 6-7-63

Humboldt - library, Summer 1963

Knoxville - three city parks, theatres ; golf course, 1961

Memphis - (by court order) all public recreationsl facilities except pools, May 1963 includes zoo, golf courses, boat ramps, 23 or 38 parks, 6 or 7 golf courses; Negroes claim they are excluded from 58 playgrounds ; Mid-South Fair, 9-5-62.

Nashville - (by court injunction) golf courses, 1956; city parks ~~[illegible]~~ 1961; all ~~[illegible]~~ parks and wading pools, 6-5-63

Oak Ridge - theatres, Fall 1962; bowling alley open to teams but not individual Negroes, Fall 1962.

TEXAS

Amarillo - downtown movie theatres, 6-26-63

Austin - Bastrop State Park (golf courses and picnic area, but not pool, by June, 1963 All other parks segregated; Ice Palace, 7-1-63.

Beaumont - city park, 1956 (court order); city pool, 6-28-63.

Corpus Christi - pools, ~~1956. and park~~.

Corsicana - municipal lake and lake park, late June, 1963

Dallas - all downtown movie theatres, city park, recreation facilities including pools, late June, 1963.

Denton - all public facilities including library and hospital (no pools in city) 6-28-63

Fort Worth - movie theatres and athletic contests, Summer 1963

Houston - golf courses, 1954; all municipally owned buildings, 1962; all city pools and municipal recreation facilities, movie theatres, 6-14-63

San Antonio - all municipally owned facilities, 1956; all athletic events, 10-13-62; parks, 10-13-63; bowling alleys, ~~1963;~~ and all theatres, by July, 1963.

VIRGINIA

Alexandria - playgrounds and some city recreation programs, Spring 1961; all public municipal facilities including two swimming pools, 5-27-63; 4 movie theatres, and some bowling alleys, 6-14-63.

Arlington and Arlington County - 57 parks and playgrounds, 5 recreation centers, 1961; Arlington - 4 movie theatres 6-17-63.

Charlottesville - at least one movie theatre, early July 1963.

Clifton Forge - city's only movie theatre, 7-17-63

Falls Church - one movie theatre, 6-17-63

Leesburg - Pitts Tally-ho theatre, bowling alley, 6-29-63

Lynchburg - parks, 1962; two movie theatres & two bowling alleys early June, 1963

Manassas - only theatre, 8-14-63

Norfolk - Seashore State Park, Ocean View Amusement Park, 7-2-63; major movie theatres, 5-25-63

Portsmouth - golf courses, 1957 and all municipal recreation facilities; major movie theatres, 5-25-63

Richmond - summer theatre, municipal auditorium (sometimes), Parker field athletic stadium, early June 1963; all downtown movie theatres, 7-10-63

Virginia Beach - movies, Summer 1963

PENN COMMUNITY SERVICES, INCORPORATED

ST. HELENA ISLAND

FROGMORE, SOUTH CAROLINA

Oct. 11, 1963

COURTNEY SICELOFF
DIRECTOR

BEAUFORT, S.C., 524-4337
AREA CODE 803

Paul Anthony , Newsletter
Southern Regional Council,Inc.
5 Forsyth St, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Anthony :

In a recent issue of the Newsletter I have noticed a listing of desegregated recreational facilities in various Southern states, and wonder if you have any dates on these events readily at hand... or if you have any further information of the same kind since the Newsletter was prepared.

We are in the process here of preparing a pamphlet on the desegregation of parks and other public recreational facilities . Our feeling is that the time is suitable for distributing something on this topic because the South Carolina Parks have been closed and now await further consideration by the 1964 General Assembly. It seems desirable to include in this study any material we can gather on voluntary degegregation, along with data on legal actions.

We have already made inquiry from several sources on this particular aspect of the park problem, but are eager to include as much material as possible in the pamphlet. So, if you happen to have such data on your desk, we would appreciate hearing from you.

Sincerely,

Ada R. Brown

Ada R. Brown

Prepared for THE ANNALS of the American Academy
of Political and Social Science, March 1956 issue

RESISTANCE MOVEMENTS AND RACIAL DESEGREGATION

Harold C. Fleming

Since the era of Reconstruction, every period of crisis in the relations of the South and the Nation has given rise to resistance movements below the Potomac. The archetypal pattern was set by the original Ku Klux Klan. Political developments around the turn of the century wove the ethos of white supremacy into the social, economic, and political fabric of Southern life. During the past half century that fabric has been so stretched, patched, and retailored that in many respects it is hardly recognizable. But the tough strands of the Lost Cause have managed to hold together, providing today virtually the last reminder of a once-united white South.

Since the Supreme Court's decision of May 17, 1954, at least twenty pro-segregation groups have appeared on the Southern scene.[1] Among these organizations there are wide variations in ideology and effectiveness; but

[1] U. S. Klan, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, National Association for the Advancement of White People, Association of Citizens' Councils of Mississippi (also White Citizens' Councils of Alabama, Arkansas, South Carolina, and Texas), Constitution Party of Alabama, American States Rights Association of Birmingham, White America, Inc., of Arkansas, Christian Civic League of Georgia, States Rights Council of Georgia, Knights of the White Christians of Louisiana, Society for Preservation of State Government and Racial Integrity of Louisiana, Southern Gentlemen of Louisiana, Maryland Petition Committee, Baltimore Association for States Rights, North Carolina Patriots, South

they have in common the aim of mobilizing resentment against "outside interference" in the racial affairs of the region. And a substantial number of them are loosely federated under the spiritual authority of the White Citizens' Councils.

It is a measure of Southern progress that the mummery and frontier methods of the old Ku Klux Klan are no longer respectable. There is, to be sure, a newly chartered organization which seeks to trade on the name. But it is little more than a pallid ghost of its adopted ancestor. Indeed, since the demise of the powerful Klan of the 1920s, successive incarnations have declined steadily in strength and in influence. The revival of the hooded order after World War Two lasted only a few embattled years. Then it found itself denounced from the pulpit and the platform, legislated against in state capitols, and prosecuted by state and federal law enforcement agencies. Its bankruptcy was complete when it appeared on the United States Attorney General's list of subversive organizations.

The current Klan's attempts to exploit reaction to the Supreme Court's ruling have hardly been noteworthy so far. The self-styled Imperial Wizard is an Atlanta paint-sprayer named E. L. Edwards, who has two arrests and one conviction for gambling to his credit. Edwards has made speeches and distributed literature in parts of Georgia, South Carolina, and Texas. Aside from these efforts to recruit dues-paying members, the Klan has shown little vitality. Ineptly led, unmasked by state laws, and inhibited by the unfriendly attentions of the F. B. I., it is a "fringe" group in the full meaning of the term.

[1](continued) Carolina Committee of 52, States Rights League of South Carolina, Tennessee Federation for Constitutional Government, Tennessee Society for the Maintenance of Segregation, Defenders of State Sovereignty of Virginia, Virginia League. (Based on reports in Southern School News and files of the Southern Regional Council.)

One of the factors contributing to the decline of the latter-day Klan has been its appeal to anti-Catholic and anti-Jewish bigotry. The South has its share of prejudice against these religious minorities, but extreme manifestations of it are generally considered disreputable. A case in point is the experience of the National Association for the Advancement of White People (NAAWP), the first and most widely publicized pro-segregation group of the present cycle.

The NAAWP -- the personal creation of Bryant Bowles, a Floridian with a well documented police record -- won overnight notoriety for its role in the Milford, Delaware, controversy. At the beginning of the 1954-55 school term, the Milford Board of Education had admitted eleven Negro students to the hitherto white high school. Bowles quickly seized the opportunity to rally resentful white people of the area and to direct them in a campaign of school boycotts and demonstrations. State authorities reacted with equivocal and confused public statements, which had the practical effect of repudiating the Milford school board. In the end, segregation was restored, the school board replaced, and Bowles elevated to a position of honor in segregationist circles.

The outcome of this local skirmish unquestionably gave encouragement and impetus to the resistance movement throughout the South. But the subsequent career of the NAAWP has been anti-climactic. Bowles's attempt to exploit anti-desegregation sentiment in Baltimore was thwarted by prompt and resolute action on the part of civic groups and public officials. Unsavory details of Bowles's background came to light, and he found himself indicted on a charge of violating state school laws.

These liabilities alone might not have prevented Bowles from extend-

ing the NAAWP into the South and making of it the mass movement he had predicted it would be. It soon became apparent, however, that he was making overt and blatant use of anti-semitism. He distributed to NAAWP supporters thousands of copies of such anti-Jewish nationalist publications as Common Sense and The American Nationalist. He also shared the platform with individuals whose anti-semitic records were well known, and himself startled audiences with diatribes against "the Jews who are alien to the white race and most influential and instrumental in the spoiling, looting, and defilement of it...."

By these tactics Bowles forfeited the possibility of securing influential community backing for his organization. During the summer of 1955, a segregation-minded group in Charlotte, N. C., invited Bowles to address a rally, looking toward the establishment of a local chapter of the NAAWP. A public airing of Bowles's anti-semitic activities, however, caused several of the local sponsors to withdraw and evidently destroyed any prospects of an effective organization in Charlotte. At this writing, the NAAWP appears to have little or no following outside of southern Delaware, and its long-range hopes there seem none too bright.

The contemporary Klan, the NAAWP, and other organizations of extremist temper cannot be dismissed as of no consequence. In a disturbed social situation, fringe groups of this kind can constitute a serious threat. During quiescent periods, they maintain a hard core of professional organizers and dedicated followers. When tension in a given area reaches a sufficiently high level, these experienced agents may serve as catalysts of violence.

While the danger of mob action should not be overlooked, neither should it be exaggerated. There is reason to believe that even the most

vocal champaions of segregation among Southern state officials would act to quell public disorders. They are well aware that widespread or prolonged violence would have disastrous consequences for their respective states, in terms of both economic penalties and possible federal intervention. Thus rioting and other forms of mob action, if they occur, are likely to be localized and short-lived.

In short, the organizations whose overt appeal is to the violence-minded are not yet extinct, but they are becoming obsolete. The legitimate heirs of the Reconstruction Klan use a subtler approach. They have translated the lawless elements of the resistance tradition into more modern idiom -- modern, that is, in terms of the plantation culture which persists in the subregion commonly called the Black Belt.

This band of agricultural counties, stretching from southeast Virginia to east Texas, was the heartland of the slave South, just as today it is the last stronghold of segregation. Both the economy and the social system of the Black Belt have traditionally depended on the subservience of the large Negro Population, which ranges from 40 to 80 per cent of the county totals. During the last century, the planter aristocracy of this area imposed its will on the reluctant, and sometimes rebellious, South of the highlands and the piedmont. And in the decades following the Civil War, the values of the plantation society were fixed in the states of the lower South by means of distorted legislative apportionment and similar political devices.

The agrarian Black Belt, weakened by a steady outflow of population and the ascendancy of urban industrialization, has made many concessions in the last generation. Nevertheless, in coalition with some urban business and industrial interests, it still exerts a powerful influence on the state

governments of the deep South, and it still clings fiercely to the doctrine of white supremacy. It is not surprising, then, that the most formidable of the existing pro-segregation movements was born in the Mississippi delta.

The first White Citizens' Council was established in Indianola, Mississippi, a few months after the Supreme Court's 1954 school decision. A state headquarters was later opened in Winona, Mississippi, the home of the executive secretary, a young planter named Robert B. Patterson. The movement was extended into surrounding counties through mimeographed mailings and semi-secret meetings. By October 1954 the WCC, organized in some 21 counties, was strong enough to play a significant role in the passage of two state constitutional amendments -- one designed to facilitate disfranchisement of Negro voters, the other aimed at circumventing the Supreme Court rulings.

Today the WCC claims more than 250 chapters in Mississippi, with a membership of 60,000. The organization has also established itself in Black Belt counties of Texas, Arkansas, Alabama, and South Carolina, as well as maintaining close ties with similar organizations elsewhere in the South. In the words of Robert B. Patterson, "In some of the states they go by different names, but we are all seeking the same goal, and that's what counts."

The constituency of this loose federation was defined, at least in part, in the first issue of the WCC's official publication. An introductory editorial announced that subsequent issues would be mailed not only to WCC members in the several states, but also to members of seven other pro-segregation organizations.[2]

[2] Tennessee Society for the Maintenance of Segregation, Tennessee Federation for Constitutional Government, American States Rights Association of Birmingham, Georgia States Rights Council, Patriots of North Carolina, Defenders of State Sovereignty of Virginia, The Virginia League. (The Citizens' Council, Vol. 1, No. 1, October 1955, Jackson, Mississippi.)

The WCC's published statements of purpose have been couched in relatively lofty and generalized phrases. The official slogan, for example, reads: "Dedicated to the maintenance of peace, good order, and domestic tranquility in our Communities and in our State and to the preservation of our State's Rights."

The main object of the WCC's official pronouncements appears to be two-fold: to create an aura of respectability around the movement; and to divest the central organization of responsibility for the utterances and actions of its component groups. Toward the first end, WCC literature has stressed the claim that its leaders are drawn from the "best" people and that its program is essential to the prevention of violence. The leaflet just quoted declares:

> The highest type of leadership has been provided in each community where councils have been formed. We intend to prevent violence, friction and race hatred. We intend to carry out the peaceful relations we have had with our colored citizens....

Even critics of the WCC will concede that many of the leaders of the movement have community status in terms of political influence, economic power, or both. What these critics do not concede is that status of this kind automatically confers respectability on the aims and methods of the movement. As Hodding Carter has commented:

> ...by and large, the men who thus far have led the Councils' movement have standing in their communities. They are, primarily, men with an obsession -- namely, that integration of the public schools means blood integration as well -- and this obsession is shared by many who abhor the Councils. It may be remembered unhappily, that at the outset of the Klan's revival in the '20's, men also gave way to their obsessions, whether about Negro, Catholic or Jew or all three.

Some uneasy recognition of this fact may underlie the WCC's insistence on decentralized responsibility. The literature of the organization

asserts that local councils are independent -- a point that is repeatedly emphasized by spokesmen for the parent Mississippi Association. One WCC official typically disclaimed knowledge of techniques being used with the statement, "You must realize that the Citizens' Council movement is not a closely controlled movement."

The advantages of such vaguely defined lines of responsibility are obvious when one turns to the question of method. Initially, the WCC made no secret of the fact that its chief weapon would be economic pressure. One of the original leaders of the movement, former state senator Fred Jones of Inverness, Mississippi, issued a public statement in October 1954, in which he said:

> We can accomplish our purposes largely with economic pressure in dealing with members of the Negro race who are not cooperating and with members of the white race who fail to cooperate, we can apply social and political pressure.

In the context of the Black Belt, this was little more than a verbalization of the obvious. The livelihood of Negroes in this agricultural area, except for an occasional professional man, has traditionally depended on the good will of white landlords, bankers, merchants, and local officials. This economic dependence has always been a major instrument of social control. For example, it largely accounts for the fact that the counties with the densest Negro populations have few or no Negro voters.

As the WCC spread outside the Mississippi delta, however, the principle of economic coercion drew strong criticism. At an organizing rally in Dallas County, Alabama, one speaker spelled out the principle in this bald language:

> The white population in this county controls the money, and this

> is an advantage that the council will use in a fight to legally maintain complete segregation of the races. We intend to make it difficult, if not impossible, for any Negro who advocates desegregation to find and hold a job, get credit or renew a mortgage.

This widely publicized statement was roundly condemned by many newspapers, in the South as well as elsewhere. The Montgomery Advertiser, for example, in an editorial entitled "Economic Lynch Law," declared:

> The manicured Kluxism of these White Citizens' Councils is rash, indecent and vicious.... This ("economic thuggery") is rash because the Negro himself holds a powerful and growing economic power of his own. The merchants, the bankers, the grocery stores and the auto dealers could find that they have grasped a two-edged sword that cuts wickedly in two directions .... What is proposed is indecent and vicious because we find a dominant group standing in the shadows threatening to confiscate the meat, drink, and shelter of dissenters.

Since that time, leaders of the WCC have minimized or disavowed organizational responsibility for economic reprisals. Illustrative was the answer to press queries given by Alston Keith, chairman of the Dallas County WCC, after some 16 Negro signers of an integration petition lost their jobs. Keith declared that the council would not take "credit or censure" for what he called a "spontaneous reaction" to the filing of the petition. But he added, "I don't believe there would have been the unity of action that there was without the educational work of the citizens. They did just what we have been advocating right along."

More circumspection is displayed by some, as witness this endorsement by South Carolina's Lt. Governor Ernest F. Hollins:

> It is my belief that the Citizens' Councils, by mobilizing the best leadership at the community level, can help to restore decency in government and maintain peace and security for all people, both white and Negro. I am glad that responsible spokesmen for the movement say they do not use organized economic

> pressure as a weapon against anyone.... The organization of pressures is full of dangers.

Whatever degree of direct responsibility may be attributed to the WCC, both economic and social pressures have been widely used against advocates of desegregation. Negro teachers have been discharged, Negro farmers have been denied credit, and Negro merchants have been boycotted by wholesale distributors. In a number of instances, signers of desegregation petitions directed to local school boards have recanted after their names and addresses were published by the newspapers. In a few cases, white persons believed to hold unorthodox racial views have been "advised" by organized groups of their neighbors to move; and a small but growing number of white ministers have lost their pulpits because of their opinions on segregation.

The relatively few publicized incidents of this kind clearly do not measure the full extent of economic and social pressure. Furthermore, "economic lynchings," like the physical lynchings of years past, are intended as object lessons; they are meant not only to penalize the individual victim, but to silence and neutralize other potential dissenters. The effectiveness of this inhibiting function is a matter of speculation, but there is no doubt that a climate of fear and repression is widespread.

It should be noted, however, that the double-edged quality of economic sanctions has been felt in some communities. In Orangeburg, South Carolina, merchants and food distributors who cooperated in the WCC program found themselves boycotted by the Negro students of State College. Reports from other communities in the Black Belt indicate similar declines in Negro patronage of business establishments operated by WCC members. A counter-measure of another sort was the deposit of $250,000 in the Tri-State Bank of Memphis by the NAACP

and other organizations to supply credit to victims of the WCC economic blacklist. The outcome of this economic tug-of war cannot yet be foreseen, but it is apparent that Negroes will not be the only ones to suffer.

Fundamentally, the Southern resistance movement is a desperate rearguard action against the slow but inexorable advance of democratic values. The plantation culture's area of influence has shrunk steadily, until today it clearly dominates only four state governments -- those of Georgia, South Carolina, Mississippi, and Louisiana -- and in most of these states it is not wholly unchallenged. The resulting awareness of threat, from both within and without, has heightened the intolerance of the resistance leaders.

The propaganda of the WCC and related groups advances the segregation dogma with inquisitionalfierceness. Integration, according to this orthodoxy, is an aim of the Communist conspiracy, designed to bring about "mongrelization" of the races and the consequent collapse of our society. The NAACP and other organizations with like purposes are stigmatized as agents of this vast alien plot. The Supreme Court is vilified as the "political tool" of the conspirators, while the schools and churches are represented as honeycombed by "neo-communist and neo-socialist teachers and preachers."

Indeed, the new resistance doctrine has political implications far transcending the issue of racial segregation. Doubtless for the rank and file adherents Negrophobia is the sole motive force. But the leaders of the movement evidently view the segregation issue as a rallying point for broader purposes. W. J. Simmons, executive secretary of the Jackson, Mississippi, Council, made this revealing statement in an interview with Associated Press reporter Bem Price:

> I think (the WCC) is much more than a white supremacist group and I think it is much more than a protectionist group. I think it is fundamentally the first real stirrings of a conservative revolt in this country, judging by the responses we've gotten from other states.... Some of the people who are attracted to this movement may not be concerned about the Negro. What would be classed as the old white supremacist movement has no place. It is too narrow.

The WCC lays great stress on political participation by its members. Each local council, declares the prospectus, should have a Political and Elections Committee.

> This committee studies candidates for local and state elections and presents their qualifications to the voters. It attempts to get candidates to voice their opinion on vital subjects prior to election. It can reach each voter personally to present the truth on all matters to the people.

The criteria to be applied in judging candidates are not stated. But in the same leaflet appears this suggestive passage:

> The idea now is seemingly to pride ourselves in the fact that everybody in the world should be made equal by law, regardless of aptitude or heritage. The "have nots" must share equally with the "have gots" in this new world order.... This integration scheme ties right in with the new, one world, one creed, one race philosophy fostered by the ultra-idealists and left-wingers.

The political orientation of the resistance leadership emerges even more clearly in the announcement of a new regional organization called the Federation for Constitutional Government. This super-organization lists among its officers the principals of the WCC and its affiliated groups; it also boasts the sponsorship of many of the leaders of the 1948 States Rights or "Dixiecrat" movement, including J. Strom Thurmond and Fielding Wright, who were the presidential and vice-presidential nominees, respectively.

The preservation of segregation is, of course, one of the aims of the new Federation; but this aim is overshadowed by such purposes as "resist-

ing nomination of leftist candidates for president and vice-president and other offices" and "opposing adoption of socialistic (national party) platforms." Plainly, a new political movement is under way, its voting strength hopefully vested in the membership of the WCC and other resistance organizations.

Summary and Conclusion

Any assessment of the Southern resistance movement at this date must be tentative. So far, attempts to implement the several desegregation rulings of the Supreme Court have not reached a decisive stage in the Deep South. Only as litigation is carried to its ultimate conclusion will the effectiveness -- and the dangers -- of the pro-segregation groups be fully measured.

Meanwhile, it is possible to sum up the strengths and weaknesses of the resistance movement as it appears today.

Strengths

(1) In areas of the South with proportionately large Negro populations, white sentiment is overwhelmingly opposed to desegregation. The very real anxieties and fears of the public offer a fertile field for racist exploitation.

(2) Negroes are politically impotent and economically dependent in precisely those areas where their numbers are largest; hence, they are unable to make their full weight as a group felt in the struggle against oppressive measures.

(3) Advocates of extreme pro-segregation views are far more vocal than moderates or liberals; many white Southerners who are opposed to the

resistance groups fear the consequences of speaking out.

(4) Political control of at least four Southern states is in the hands of politicians who are wholly sympathetic with the aims and methods of the resistance groups; the States Rights Council of Georgia, for example, was organized by the governor and other leading office-holders. In four additional states, the resistance groups exert strong, if not always decisive, influence on the legislatures and public officials.

Weaknesses

(1) The once-solid South is solid no more. School desegregation is proceeding apace in such border states as West Virginia and Oklahoma; is under way in parts of Texas, Arkansas, and Kentucky; and appears in prospect in eastern Tennessee and western North Carolina. As the domain of segregation shrinks, the resistance groups' claims on sectional loyalty will be steadily weakened.

(2) The growing Negro vote is gradually but relentlessly eroding the political base of die-hard resistance to racial change.

(3) All of the principal religious bodies active in the South are officially committed to the principle of desegregation. Although opposition to this principle is widespread at the congregational level, church leadership is not likely to recede from its position. As time goes on, more and more clergymen and church people may be expected to challenge segregation on moral grounds.

(4) While the individual Negro in the Black Belt is relatively powerless, Negroes in the mass are capable of formidable economic retaliation. White merchants and businessmen are becoming uncomfortably aware of the potentially disastrous effects of organized boycotts by Negroes.

(5) The ultra-conservative political aims of the resistance leadership may ultimately alienate much of its following. Many rank-and-file members of the WCC are working people whose economic interests conflict with those of the "Dixiecrats," who are generally hostile to organized labor, progressive tax measures, and government programs benefitting low- and middle income groups. This conflict of interests is presently obscured by racial feeling, but it is likely to be recognized in time.

(6) The "respectability" of the WCC is threatened by its affinity with extreme nationalist movements elsewhere. The WCC has admitted distributing the anti-semitic literature published by such groups, with the defense that only the anti-Negro content was considered relevant.

(7) Despite loud public denials, leaders of the resistance movement realize that it can only be a delaying action. No one seriously believes that the Supreme Court's decisions will be reversed or that a handful of states can resist the national policy of desegregation indefinitely. And, although delay might be extended for a long time by determined efforts, the knowledge that defeat is ultimately certain should have an increasingly demoralizing effect on the movement.

In sum, the Southern resistance movement is a foredoomed effort. The question is, how long can it be sustained, and at what cost in human suffering and degradation?

RESISTANCE MOVEMENTS

ALABAMA

In December 1954, approximately 1,000 white men met in Selma, Alabama to set up Citizens' Councils. Tarrant unit extended the Council movement into at least ten Alabama counties namely Barbour, Bullock, Dallas, Marengo, Perry, Russel and Wilcox (counties where Negro population is the heaviest) and Butler, Etowah, Macon, and Jefferson.

American States' Rights Association of Birmingham.

Constitution Party of Alabama.

ARKANSAS

On September 9, 1955, the White Citizens' Council was organized by Senator James D. Johnson of Crossett.

White America, Inc., L. P. Poynter, President.

FLORIDA

There are some Citizens' Councils in Northern Florida, but no definite number has been publicized.

The Florida States Rights, Inc., W. Hayden Hamilton, Jr., President.

GEORGIA

No number has been publicized.

The Governor and other leading office-holders organized the States Rights' Council of Georgia with the Rev. W. T. Bodenhamer of Ty Ty as executive secretary.

Christian Civic League of Georgia.

LOUISIANA

Federation for Constitutional Government.

Knights of White Christians, Alvin A. Cobb, Sponsor.

Society of Preservation of State Government and Racial Integrity, H. P. Gamble, President.

Southern Gentlemen of Louisiana.

MARYLAND

Maryland Petition Committee.

Baltimore Association for States' Rights.

MISSISSIPPI

The first Citizens' Council was organized in Indianola two months after the 1954 decision of the Supreme Court barring public school segregation as unconstitutional. Robt. Patterson of Winona and William J. Simmons of Jackson devoted full time to the movement. In Jackson, there are 1,100 members. At last count there were 263 councils and a membership of 65,000. Out of 82 counties 22 have organized councils. A few of the counties are Florence (Rankin County), Simpson, Tunica, Panola, Coahoma, Lee, Holmes and Tchula.

NORTH CAROLINA

Patriots of North Carolina, Inc. was chartered in Raleigh with 356 members. The initial membership includes persons from 59 of the states 100 counties most of them in heavily Negro populated areas.

TENNESSEE

Tennessee Federation for Constitutional Government, Donald Davidson is Pres.

Tennessee Society for the Maintenance of Segregation.

TEXAS

Citizens' Councils Chapters are operating in Dallas, Ft. Worth, Big Springs, Kilgore (claims 1,660 members), Orange, LaGrange, Texarkana and Waco. Waco like Mississippi used an Economic boycott against the Negroes.

VIRGINIA

Defenders of State Sovernity organized thirty chapters and a membership of 5,000 persons.

The Virginia League.

OTHERS ARE:

U. S. Klan

Knights of the Ku Klux Klan

National Association for the Advancement of White People.

REGIONAL

Delegates from 12 Southern states recently met in Memphis, Tenn. to set in motion a new national organization to fight integration and other efforts to destroy segregation. Chairman John U. Barr, an industrialist from New Orleans is going to devote full time to the Federation for Constitutional Government. Some of the South's prominent politicians were elected to the Advisory Board. Its purpose is to coordinate resistance groups such as the Citizens' Councils, etc.

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

GEORGE S. MITCHELL,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

March 23, 1956

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

MEMORANDUM

TO: State Directors, Associate Directors, and Selected Consultants

FROM: Harold C. Fleming

SUBJECT: Survey of Desegregation Since May 17, 1954

This is a modest, but important, request for your help.

As the first project in our new fact-finding effort, we are attempting a "crash" inventory of desegregation in the 17 Southern and border states since the Supreme Court's decision of May 1954. A similar survey of the rest of the country is being made by another group. There is a good prospect that both reports will ultimately be published jointly for mass distribution.

We think such a report will do a lot to bolster the morale and purpose of good people and organizations everywhere. Hence, we are straining ourselves to push the project through with the greatest possible speed. Target date: April 18.

Enclosed are a list of categories which we want to cover, and a list of those specific instances in your state recorded in our files. We are not asking that you take on any new fact-finding; simply that you write down for us instances that you already know of. Also, if you can correct or complete items we already have, please do.

I am very conscious of the fact that you have your hands full with state program; therefore, emphasis on the fact that we want only what you now know or have readily at hand in your files. Please let us have your response, if humanly possible, within a week after you receive this.

Note: Since much of this information may be in heads rather than files, I am sending this memo to directors, associate directors, and selected consultants.

HCF/ys

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

GEORGE S. MITCHELL,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

The Southern Regional Council is inventorying various organizations in the seventeen Southern and border states to determine the extent of bi-racial participation. A number of areas are being surveyed, and no one field is being spotlighted.

We would greatly appreciate your completing the enclosed questionnaire on Chest, Fund, or Council representation. Please record dates of initial participation as accurately as possible. If exact dates are not known, approximate dates will be helpful. A self-addressed, stamped envelope is enclosed for your convenience. If possible, please return the questionnaire by May 11, 1956.

Sincerely,

Florence B. Irving
Research Assistant

FBI/ys
Enclosure

CATEGORIES FOR INVENTORY OF DESEGREGATION SINCE MAY 17, 1954

I. ACCOMMODATIONS AND FACILITIES

A. Commercial (Hotels, theaters, etc.)
B. Comsumer Services (Drinking fountains, restrooms, department store dressing rooms, etc.)
C. Public Facilities (Auditoriums, stadiums, restrooms and cafeterias in public buildings, tax and welfare facilities, etc.)

II. EDUCATION

A. Higher Education
B. Private and Parochial Schools — Winston Salem - elementary schools } all NC by 1963
C. Public Schools
D. Teacher Associations

III. EMPLOYMENT (Public and private employment and facilities offered by employer) Urban League - Winston-Salem

IV. ENTERTAINMENT - Zenn Deavs - WAOK - manager

V. HEALTH AND HOSPITAL (Includes training programs for doctors and nurses, clinical and ambulance services)

VI. HOUSING

VII. JURY SERVICE

VIII. LABOR UNIONS

IX. LIBRARIES

X. MILITARY SERVICES (Include Reserves, National Guards, etc.)

XI. POLITICS AND POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS

XII. PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS

XIII. RECREATION

XIV. RELIGION

XV. REPRESENTATION ON OFFICIAL BODIES, ELECTIVE AND APPOINTIVE

XVI. SPORTS

XVII. TRANSPORTATION

XVIII. VOLUNTARY AGENCIES, SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS, CIVIC CLUBS

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Cleveland, Ohio — Dr. Nathan Christopher
Detroit, Mich. — Dr. James J. McClendon
Evanston, Ill. — Dr. J. Edmund Bryant
Flint, Mich. — Dr. J. Leonidas Leach
Hartford, Conn. — Dr. Allen F. Jackson
High Point, N. C. — Dr. Murray B. Davis
Kansas City, Kan. — Dr. A. Porter Davis
Los Angeles, Calif. — Dr. Emory I. Robinson
Louisville, Ky. — Dr. J. A. C. Lattimore
New Haven, Conn. — Dr. John P. Peters
Natchez, Miss. — Dr. A. M. Mackel
New York, N. Y. — Dr. Ernest R. Alexander; Dr. Viola W. Bernard; Dr. Russell L. Cecil; Dr. Harold L. Ellis; Dr. Henry C. Falk; Dr. Myra Logan; Judge Myles A. Paige; Dr. C. B. Powell; Dr. Theodore M. Sanders; Dr. Robert S. Wilkinson
Opelousas, La. — Dr. A. C. Terrance
Philadelphia, Pa. — Dr. Harry J. Greene
Richmond, Va. — Dr. J. M. Tinsley
Roanoke, Va. — Dr. Harry T. Penn
San Antonio, Texas — Dr. C. Austin Whittier
Thomasville, Ga. — Dr. Martin Luther Walton
Tulsa, Okla. — Dr. R. C. Bryant
Washington, D. C. — Dr. Millard Dean; Dr. Joseph G. Gathings; Dr. C. Herbert Marshall; Dr. Edward C. Mazique

COMMUNITY CHEST, FUND AND COUNCIL REPRESENTATION

TO: Southern Regional Council, Atlanta, Georgia

FROM: _____ Chest, Fund or Council

_____ Location

Is there presently a Negro member (or members) on the Chest or Fund's Board? Yes ☐ No ☐
If there is no Negro member at present, has there ever been a Negro member of the Board? Yes ☐ No ☐
When did a Negro first become a member of the Board? _____.
Month Year

If the Council is a separate organization, is there a Negro member of the Council's Board? Yes ☐ No ☐
If there is no Negro member at present, has there ever been a Negro member of the Council's Board? Yes ☐ No ☐
When did a Negro first become a member of the Council's Board? _____.
Month Year

Are Board meetings ever luncheon or dinner meetings? Yes ☐ No ☐
Do Negro members attend these meetings? Yes ☐ No ☐
If yes, when did Negro Board members begin attending? _____.
Month Year

Are white commercial hotels, restaurants, or facilities available for Board's bi-racial assembly meetings? Yes ☐ No ☐
If yes, when did they open facilities?

_____

_____

_____

Are they available for luncheon or dinner meetings? Yes ☐ No ☐
When did they become available?

_____

_____

_____

Are non-commercial facilities (Y's, churches, etc.) available for bi-racial luncheons or dinners? Yes ☐ No ☐
Specify the facilities and when they became available?

_____

_____

_____

If there are no Negroes on the Board, is there a Negro Advisory Committee?
Yes ☐ No ☐
Does entire Negro Advisory Committee or representative only attend regular meetings of Board? _____.
When did entire committee begin attending regular Board meetings? _____.
Month Year
When did representative start attending? _____.
Month Year
If neither attends regular meetings, please check ☐

Is there a Negro division or quota for any portion of the Fund Raising Campaign?
Yes ☐ No ☐
If the division or quota designated as "Negro" has been completely abolished, when was it abolished? _____.
Month Year

If only a portion of the formerly Negro division or quota has been integrated in the general Campaign, please indicate what remains in the Negro division, what has been absorbed in the general campaign and when the latter was absorbed.

_____

_____

_____

Are all workers' rallies and report meetings bi-racial? Yes ☐ No ☐
When were rallies and report meetings first opened to all workers? _____.
Month Year

Are some rallies and report meetings restricted to one race while other meetings are bi-racial? Yes ☐ No ☐

Please indicate the types of meetings restricted to one race, the types of meetings which are bi-racial, and the dates bi-racial meetings were initiated (if all meetings are not bi-racial).

_____
(Signature of Respondent)

_____
Date

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Civil Rights Test

Federal Move to Cut Funds for Segregated Facilities Hits Snags

21 Agencies Ask Integration Pledge of Schools, Others; Slow Enforcement Is Seen

'Sign Them and Forget Them'

By ROGER W. BENEDICT
Staff Reporter of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

Uncle Sam's first massive test of the power of the Federal purse to overturn segregation shows signs of falling short of its target.

Title VI of the 1964 civil rights act empowers the Government to cut off Federal funds to schools, hospitals, farmers, road builders and almost all other state and local agencies and contractors that fail to end racial discrimination. Accordingly, 21 Federal agencies recently asked some 300,000 groups such as school boards to sign pledges to comply with the law or to offer plans to do so.

Talks with officials and civil rights leaders involved in one major area of compliance—the school system of the Deep South—indicate that Title VI will be widely flouted or circumvented. Moreover, there is little evidence that, at least for the moment, the Johnson Administration plans tough enforcement on a large scale.

Despite this, Washington officials say they are hopeful that the mere threat of U.S. funds drying up will force integration next fall of hundreds of Southern school districts, as well as integration of patient care and medical staffs of scores of Southern hospitals and state-administered activities such as welfare programs, employment offices and job training.

Restless Civil Rights Leaders

But civil rights leaders are restless and many suspect the Administration is overly reluctant to use its new powers under the 1964 law. The demonstrations over voting registration in Selma, Ala., have been marked by Negro charges that Washington is ignoring its new authority to intervene with force when civil rights are threatened. However, the Justice Department Wednesday asked for a sweeping Federal court injunction banning Alabama officials from interfering with orderly demonstrations or voter registration. The suit is based on a section of the law that allows the Government to intervene in such matters.

Even strong Federal action in Selma may not reassure civil rights groups about Washington's intentions. Far more revealing will be how strictly Government agencies insist that non-discrimination pledges throughout the South be fulfilled. "Unless the Government enforces these pledges, the civil rights act isn't worth the paper it is printed on," says

Charles Evers, field secretary of the Mississippi NAACP.

In theory, the Administration has a powerful club to wield in Title VI. The 21 agencies which sent out directives asking for compliance with the law will control spending of $18 billion to $20 billion of Federal funds in the coming fiscal year. Such outlays are funneled to all 50 states, of course; but the major impact of any cut-offs in aid likely would be in the 11 states of the former Confederacy.

One man who is defying the request for compliance pledges is L. B. McCord, superintendent of the Clarendon County public schools at Manning, S.C. "It's a bitter pill the Government is asking us to swallow and I'll never swallow it willingly," he says. "I would rather see my schools closed than submit to Federal controls." Thus far he hasn't had to face that choice; though one of his three districts has been under court order to desegregate since 1954, it still is operating—and still is segregated.

A Medical School Complies

In some cases, of course, the Government's demand for compliance is producing results. "From now on I'm color blind," says Dr. William McCord, president of Medical College of South Carolina in Charleston and no relation to Mr. McCord in Manning. The other day he signed and sent to Washington pledges that the college and its teaching hospital would obey the law in order to continue receiving Federal aid. The school expects to admit its first Negro student next fall.

But in many other cases Dixie school boards are signing pledges with no serious intention to fulfill them, at least now.

"We're just buying time by signing," says a county school board chairman in eastern Georgia. "We don't expect to have any actual mixing in our classes for years. We figure that the longer we can stall it off, the more willing our people will be to accept it." This Georgian, who is a lawyer, doesn't believe his deception will bring any massive and swift Federal retaliation.

One reason is that the procedure for cutting off funds is complex. First, a Federal field investigator, civil rights group or individual must file a complaint. Federal emissaries then seek voluntary compliance. If this fails, there is a public hearing. Results of the hearing then are subject to review and appeal to Federal courts. If a decision to chop off funds is made finally, appropriate Congressional committees must be informed 30 days before the actual cut-off.

HEW Evaluates Plans

The Department of Health, Education and Welfare, which will dispense $1.3 billion in Federal aid to the 11 states of the former Confederacy this fiscal year, says it has hired extra people to evaluate the hundreds of desegregation plans school boards are sending to Washington along with their pledges. But an HEW spokesman concedes that the department may need to hire more field investigators to check on compliance. Already it has 75 complaints of non-compliance to investigate.

"Washington doesn't have the personnel or the funds to enforce the pledges," asserts Paul Anthony, field secretary of the Southern Regional Council, a bi-racial group based in Atlanta. "Many school boards in Georgia are taking a 'sign them and forget them' attitude toward their pledges. And if faced with a cut-off of funds, some frankly count on talking

Please Turn to Page 11, Column 1

Civil Rights Test: Federal Move To Cut Off Aid Funds Hits Snags

Continued From First Page

gullible Washington officials into some sort of compromise."

Some Government agencies concede they will leave desegregation battles to others. "We just don't believe the school lunch and school milk programs should be used to desegregate the schools," says William Seabron, assistant for civil rights to the Secretary of Agriculture, and a Negro. "For the present our only requirement is that school boards agree to distribute food and milk equally without regard to race." Since most Southern schools get many times as much money from these two programs as from all other Federal aid combined, this removes for the present one of the Government's most potent enforcement weapons. The USDA's school lunch and milk programs is doling out about $450 million in cash and commodities this fiscal year.

Some Federal programs just don't lend themselves to enforcement, officials claim. "It's just not practical to withhold funds from public housing projects, since they are the backing for bonds on these projects," says Booker T. McGraw, assistant for intergroup relations to the administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Agency. And even where funds can be withheld, such as in urban renewal or community facilities aid, "no one is going to be trigger happy about cutting off funds," he says.

The outlook for uneven enforcement is suggested by the way in which Southern hospitals are complying or failing to comply with a directive last May by the U.S. Surgeon General to end segregation. "At one hospital in our area a Federal investigation brought desegregation of two wards, but a second hospital has only token desegregation and a third is totally segregated," reports Dr. Walter Washington, a Charlotte, N.C., physician. "Yet all three use Federal funds." Dr. John T. Givens, Norfolk, Va., physician and secretary of the National Medical Association, a Negro doctors' group, says: "Nearly every town in the South has token integration of some medical facilities but almost none has real desegregation."

Zoning Strategy

Even tough ultimatums from Washington or the courts may not bring results that will please civil rights advocates. Schools in Clarksdale, Miss., were ordered by a Federal court to desegregate last fall. The school board promptly zoned the city into districts that left only a few white children in districts with Negroes. The board then decreed that students had to attend schools within their respective districts. "White families trapped in mixed zones have either moved or refused to send their children to public schools," reports Semmes Luckett, general counsel for the board. "I foresee a proliferation of private and parochial schools throughout this part of the South to absorb white children from mixed districts," he adds.

Despite such problems, Federal officials insist they are encouraged by the response to their desegregation directive under Title VI. HEW reports it has received assurances of compliance or desegregation plans from 1,617 Southern school districts, or 27% of all such districts. The deadline for returning the pledges was March 4. The department notes it still is opening mail and tabulating responses in Mississippi, where integration is only token in three districts, 19 districts are pledged to integrate; this is 13% of the state's total. Texas pledges have arrived from 87% of the school districts.

Now the department has the formidable job of sifting among the pledges and specific integration plans to determine which are sincere. Some school officials make their position clear. Says Charles F. Carroll, superintendent of public instruction for North Carolina: "We don't construe these pledges to be mere paper transactions or perfunctory acts. We interpret them to mean total desegregation."

On the other hand, consider a pledge of compliance from the Jefferson County, Ga., school board. The board's chairman, attorney James C. Abbott of Louisville, Ga., notes the board needs U.S. funds. "We'd have to nearly double our local school taxes if we lost the $75,000 a year we get in Federal aid," he says. But the county's schools are segregated and no moves are evident to integrate them.

Pressure From the Courts

Many signers also recognize that they would face suits brought by the Justice Department to force desegregation even if they turn down Federal money. "If we had refused the money we probably would have faced a court suit tomorrow," says Frank P. Leathers, superintendent of the Lufkin, Texas, public schools. Lufkin, with 35% Negro children in its system, plans to desegregate next fall to qualify for $100,000 in annual Federal funds.

But court suits against segregation don't worry some school officials. Joseph J. Davies, superintendent of schools for St. Bernard Parish in Louisiana, refused to sign any compliance pledge, though this could jeopardize $150,000 of U.S. funds in the district's $3 million yearly budget. "Any school board member in Louisiana who signs one of these pledges probably won't be back after the next election," says Mr. Davies.

In Richland Parish, School Superintendent James B. Thompson, Jr., also refused to sign Federal pledges. His refusal could cost the district initially only $8,000 a year, but $100,000 in school lunch funds eventually might be imperiled. "We do not volunteer to do anything that will further integration," he says flatly.

BUSINESS SEEKING RIGHTS PEACE

Economic Pressure Is Frequently Key Factor Leading to Change

By CLAUDE SITTON

Special to The New York Times

ATLANTA, July 27 — Economic self-interest frequently leads to racial change in situations where other factors seemingly have little influence. This has been underscored again by events in Cambridge, Md.

Whites in that Eastern Shore community showed scant inclination to compromise until the effects of their recalcitrance became apparent in the cash registers along Race Street, the main business thoroughfare.

The Maryland National Guard had imposed a curfew and banned liquor sales as a part of its efforts to prevent further rioting. Many shoppers, whether sympathetic with the Negro boycott or not, had stayed away from the business district out of a fear of incidents. Profits had dropped or had been wiped out.

Cambridge, a fishing and canning center of 12,000 persons, already was an economically depressed area. Its business leaders knew that prolonged unrest likely would defeat any attempt to attract new industry. These factors built up sentiment for a settlement.

One result is the agreement ending the crisis. It was signed this week by Negro and white representatives from Cambridge who had been brought together in Washington by Justice Department officials.

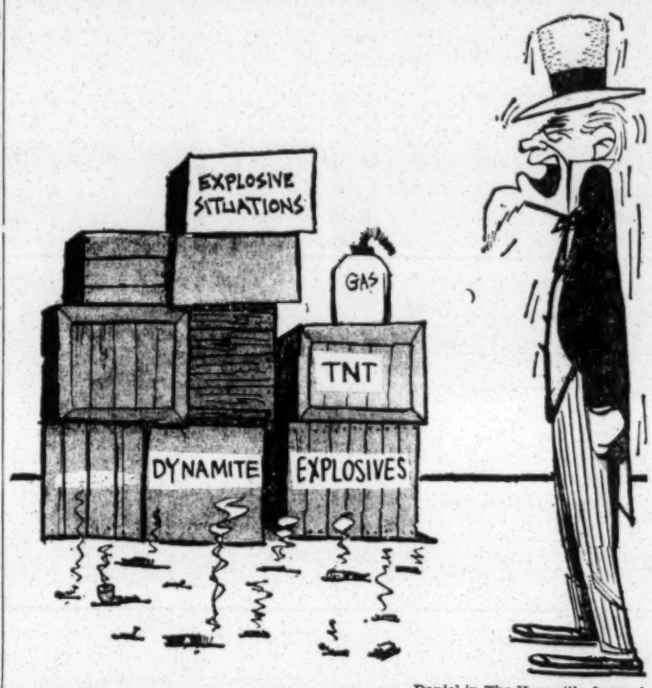
Other Factors

Political, social and moral considerations also figured in the controversy's resolution. But, as has been true in many similar situations elsewhere, the effective pressure to end the crisis came from within the business community.

Business executives, particularly in the South, have participated in efforts to bring about desegregation despite personal opposition to the change. This was the case in the Little Rock, Ark., school dispute.

A small group of white liberals and moderates fought Gov. Orval E. Faubus's efforts to thwart compliance with Federal Court desegregation orders. He first used National Guardsmen in 1957 to block nine Negroes from Central High School and in 1958 shut down all four high schools in the city. These whites had no success until the economic effects of the crisis persuaded business leaders to act.

Some of the executives had no children in school. Many were segregationists. But they felt even more strongly about the damage done to their businesses. While it was impossible to obtain a definitive cost of this defiance, they were only too well aware of the fact that not one new industry moved into the city during the two-year controversy.



Daniel in The Knoxville Journal

"Somebody better start demonstrating some common sense!"

Much the same situation developed in Birmingham, Ala., which had a history of poor race relations and leadership even more strongly committed to segregation. Business and industrial executives went to work there to alleviate conditions long before Negroes went into the streets this spring for mass demonstrations against racial barriers.

Birmingham

Blocked by a segregationist city government, a group of business, professional and civic leaders backed a campaign that supplanted the city's three commissioners with a mayor-council system and then helped to elect Mayor Albert W. Boutwell, a relative moderate.

A legal contest prevented Mayor Boutwell and the councilmen from taking office in time to deal with the crisis caused by the demonstrations. Nevertheless, a group of executives known as the Senior Citizens Committee negotiated the settlement, which provided for desegregation of some downtown business establishments.

The committee, which stated its belief in segregation, made clear that it had been motivated by Birmingham's economic welfare.

Businessmen sometimes have been slow to realize that the distastrous economic impact of a racial crisis is not confined to the merchants directly involved in the dispute. This was one of the problems encountered in 1961 by a group of Atlantans who were working for a lunch counter desegregation agreement.

"The most important thing that can be done is to convince the power structure that this situation can ruin the downtown area," one large department store executive said at the time. "The effect is not going to be confined to the retail stores. It will hit the banks, the office supply concerns, the insurance firms, the real estate interests and all the rest."

Frequently, economic self-interest has provided the prime motivation for settling racial problems involving an entire state. It was, for example, a major consideration in Georgia's retreat from a policy of massive resistance to school desegregation.

Plea for Action

In a plea for action to resolve the crisis, the then Governor, Ernest Vandiver, asserted before the Legislature that "I must tell you quite frankly that a failure to resolve it will blight our state. Like a cancerous growth, it will devour progress—consuming all in its path—pitting friend against friend—demoralizing all that is good—stifling the economic growth of the state—and denying the youth of Georgia their proper educational opportunity."

Significantly, a group of the state's top business and industrial leaders had laid the groundwork that made the Governor's position politically tenable.

Businessmen and industrialists played key roles in promoting peaceful acceptance of desegregation at Clemson College, the first white public institution in South Carolina to accept a Negro. Here again one of the primary concerns was the realization that violence would harm the state's drive for new industry.

Racial Change

The same can be said of the successful racial change that has taken place, often after periods of crisis, in Dallas, Memphis, Nashville, Knoxville and Chattanooga, Tenn.; Louisville, Ky.; Charlotte, Raleigh, Greensboro and Durham, N. C.; New Orleans and numerous other communities.

However, economic self-interest has been unable to overcome resistance in areas where racial customs are deeply entrenched or where the business community wields little effective influence. This is true throughout most of Mississippi. Albany, Ga., and Tuskegee, Ala., provide striking examples.

Further, businessmen, because of the diverse pressures to which they are subject, are ill-prepared to assume leadership in bringing about social change. This is why they have stepped in only as the last resort in so many cases.

Nevertheless, the changing nature of the Negro's drive for equality indicates that the business community likely will become involved more directly than ever before. This already has taken place thoroughout much of the country. As the last major barriers of discrimination and segregation fall in public facilities, the focus is shifting to equal employment opportunities.

Political Considerations

Political considerations undoubtedly will have the greatest influence where Government jobs are involved, particularly in cities with large numbers of Negro voters. The result may be the "quota system," considered by some to be undesirable because color is a decisive consideration in hiring.

Somewhat similar preferential employment practices already have been forced upon those businesses, including some in the South, the customers of which include a majority of Negroes. Outside of this group, however, economic self-interest will remain the determining factor. And the Negro's progress probably will be tied directly to the pressures he can exert in the market place to win his legitimate goals.

PROPOSED LEGISLATION IS GRAB FOR COMPLETE FEDERAL CONTROL

Every Phase Of Life, Economy Would Come Under Federal Control If "Rights" Bill Passes

Metro Herald 4-1-64

(This is the second of a series of articles on the proposed Civil Rights Bill now before the United States Senate. This study was compiled by six outstanding Congressmen who have made a detailed study of each provision of the bill. It shows that every segment of the American life and economy would be placed under federal control. The third article will appear next week.)

QUESTION: What will Federal inspectors dictate to you—or else you will be penalized or go to jail?

ANSWER: The depth, the revolutionary meaning of this act, is almost beyond description. It cannot be circumscribed, it cannot be said that it goes this far and no farther. The language written into the bill is not of that sort. It has open-end provisions that give it whatever depth and intensity one desires to read into it. In the langauage of the bill, "The President is authorized to take such action as may be appropriate to prevent * * *" (sec. 711 (b)), and "Each Federal department and agency * * * shall take action to effectuate * * *" (sec. 602). This vests, of course, almost unlimitmed authority to the President and his appointees to do whatever they desire.

It is, in the most literal sense, revolutionary, destructive of the very essence of life as it has been lived in this country since the adoption of our Constitution. Because this is true, the undersigned members of this committee believe it wise to demonstrate, by example, the effects of this legislation on people; to demonstrate, by example, the monstrate, by example, the powmeaning of lost liberty; to deer in this bill to completely dominate the lives of even the least of us.

To this end, there follow nine examples of the effect of the bill upon persons covered by it. There might be offered innumerable examples, because this bill encompasses directly or indirectly nearly every American.

FARMERS — For more than 30 years, the American farmer has been under Federal regullation in many programs involving financial aid. Whether these regulations have served him well or poorly is a matter of divided opinion. In any event, regulation per se is nothing new to the farmer. But this is a different kind of control. It is not related to the purposes for which the financial aid was rendered.

If this bill is enacted the farmer (regard-less of the number of his employees) would be required to hire people of all races, without preference for any race. If experience has taught the farmer that a member of one race is less reliable than a member of another race, does less for his pay, he will no longer be allowed to hire those he prefers for this reason. If he is of the belief that members of one race are more prone to accident, less trustworthy, more neglectful of duties, are, in short, less desirable employees than those of another race, he will no longer be allowed to exercise his independent judgment. Under the power conferred by this bill, he may be forced to hire according to race, to "racially balance" those who work for him in every job classification or be in violation of Federal Law.

The penalty for such violation can mean being excluded from every direct and indirect Federal "benefit." It can mean the calling of his bank loans, being shut off by blacklisting from the agencies of Government that recruit labor, the right to purchase supplies from farmer - associated businesses which may, themselves, be dependent in one degree or another on Federal financial assistance. In short, he will become a pariah, an outcast. He will employ those people a Federal inspector says he shall employ or his farm will be deprived of every vestage of Federal "aid" without which few farms, today, can successfully operate.

The agencies required to police farmers, under the directions of the Attorney General and the Commission on Civil Rights, are all (1) Banks for Cooperatives, (2) Federal Land Banks, (3) Federal Intermediate Credit Banks, (4) Production Credit Associations, (5) the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, (6) the Commodity Credit Corporation, (7) the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, (8) the Agricultural Marketing Service, (9) the Farmers' Home Administration, (10) the Soil Conservation Service, and all other agencies or departments having to do with Federal financial assistance in the field of agriculture.

HOMEOWNERS — The right of homeowners in the United States to freely build, occupy, rent, lease, and sell their homes will be destroyed by this bill. Title VI will be construed by the administration to cover "land to be developed for residential use" and "the sale, leasing, rental, or other disposition of residential property and related facilities * * * or the occupancy thereof," whenever there is involved FHA or GI financing, financing by a national bank or any bank or savings and loan association covered by the FDIC or any other type of Federal financial support. The quotations are from Executive Order 11063, mentioned below.

Federal personnel (not the homeowner or his wife) will make decisions as to the personnel building the home, the renting of a single room or several rooms, as well as the rental, leasing, or sale of the home whenever race, color, or national origin is concerned. Federal personnel will also dictate the actions of realtors, developers, attorneys, and the lending institutions.

What of the right of property? What if the person who seeks to rent a room, lease or buy a home, is not, in the eyes of the homeowner, trustworthy or desirable? If race, color, or national origin is involved—and, by the nature of things, these

(Continued on Page 4)

Journal and CONSTITUTION SUNDAY, APRIL 19, 1964

LABOR STATISTICS GIVE PROOF

Racial Economic Gap Widens

By GEORGE J. MARDER

WASHINGTON, April 18 (UPI)—The Labor Department is out with the somewhat startling news that the economic gap between whites and Negroes is widening.

Most everyone in official life has assumed that the Negro, while perhaps not sharing equally in expanding America, was making giant strides in narrowing the gap.

The latest studies by the Labor Department show it just isn't so. Secretary of Labor W. Willard Wirtz says the figures prove that the gap actually has widened in every significant field in the postwar years.

That seems to belie evidence that meets the public eye—Negroes holding down jobs which members of their race had never had before.

IT IS TRUE that in recent years Negroes have broken into job fields previously closed to them. But it also is true that the expansion has not kept pace with the Negro population or Negro education or with the pace that whites have gotten ahead. And in fields where Negroes have moved in, they have been dropped out again in greater numbers than whites.

Steel is an example. Negroes moved into steel employment substantially during World War II and also during the Korean War. But as steel employment fell off after the wars, Negroes as the last in were the first out. Automation accelerated the process.

The studies also found that Negroes in far greater numbers than whites were becoming discouraged and dropping out of the labor market. They just weren't looking for jobs any more, apparently convinced that jobs weren't to be found.

THE LABOR department statistics showed that from 1948, the postwar year, through 1963, whites 25 to 64 years old quitting the job hunt had remained almost stationary. The figure had moved up just slightly from 46 per 1,000 to 49 per 1,000 population. But the rate of nonwhites who were dropping out of the labor force because they were too discouraged to look for jobs had soared in the postwar years. It went up from 53 per 1,000 to 82 per 1,000.

Unemployment among Negroes also had gone up much faster than among whites. These figures showed the difference: In 1948, 22 out of every 1,000 white men in the working ages of 25 to 64 were out looking for jobs but couldn't find them. In 1948, the Negro rate was not quite double that—37 out of every 1,000.

BUT HERE was the picture in 1963: The white rate of unemployment had gone up from 22 to 33 per 1,000. The Negro rate zoomed from 37 to 75, more than double the white rate.

One explanation of what has been happening was inadequate education and training of the Negroes as America moved faster into an economy which required greater skills.

But that wasn't the entire answer. Discrimination was at the bottom of some of the widening gap. For example, even where education was equal between the two races the economic result was far different. Here is just one statistic which tells the story:

Among college graduates, 21 per cent of the whites ended up as managers, officials or owners of businesses; only 7 per cent of the Negro college graduates made that economic level. At the bottom of the economic ladder, four-tenths of 1 per cent of the white college graduates became unskilled laborers. For the Negro grads, the figure was more than 2 per cent.

The Labor Department study concludes: "The participation of Negroes in the economic life has fallen significantly during the past 15 years."

SHARP GAIN

8-2-64

Family Income Lagging in South

By WILLIAM McCLURE
Atlanta Journal Business Editor

That all-important gauge of financial well being — family purchasing power — gained sharply in Atlanta and the urban South between 1950 and 1960-61, but the rate of gain is still lagging behind the national rate.

William McClure

The figures, just released by the Southern Regional Office of the Bureau of Labor Statistics in Atlanta, are from a study by the U.S. Department of Labor.

They show the income of the average urban family rising at rapid rates in Atlanta and the South—just about doubling in the 10-year period, in fact.

But the rate of gain for the average urban family throughout the country is slightly higher. And it is figured on a higher base to begin with, too.

Here are the figures:

In 1960-61, according to the survey, income after taxes in the average Southern urban family was $5,153. This had gone up 50 per cent since the last reading was taken in 1950.

IN ATLANTA average family income after taxes was $5,412, a 48 per cent increase since 1950.

Nationally, however, the rate of increase for the period was 51 per cent, and national urban families were enjoying an after-tax income of $5,906.

Bureau officials point out the study covers only urban families, and that the rate of rise for Southern rural families in the 10-year period may well have been higher than in rural families nationally.

It also must be remembered the figures are now three years old, and the last three years have been good ones, economically, for the South.

So the statistics must be considered in context, and the picture by now could well have changed to show Southern family income rising at a rate equal to the national rate.

ALSO, the bureau's study considers the Southern region in pretty broads terms, and includes West Virginia, the state most people think of as having more than its share of financial troubles right now. The Southern region in the study includes Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia and West Virginia.

But even with all these qualifying conditions, it still means a lot of effort must be expended if this part of the country is every going to catch up with the rest of the nation's family income.

Another fact from the survey for those complacent because they live in a thriving city like Atlanta: Almost one Atlanta family in three (27 per cent) had after-tax income of less than $3,000 in 1960.

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Guichard Parris, Director
Sherwood Ross, News Director

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
NOVEMBER 17, 1964

NEW YORK, N.Y. -- An unprecedented survey of 68 cities by the National Urban League indicates that the typical American community has a long way to go to wipe out poverty, illiteracy and unemployment which afflict Negroes.

The survey, made of cities having Urban League branches, was based on U.S. Census data, according to Whitney M. Young, Jr., executive director of the national interracial social work organization.

"We have sketched a statistical portrait of the hopelessness, squalor and despair which afflicts Negro families. The survey shows where each city, North and South, stands. It is not made to pass judgment on these communities, or to compare one city against another, but only to highlight the tremendous task before us to right this historic neglect."

The Urban League figures, highlighted these facts:

* Negro homeowners are improving their property rapidly. In 39 of the 68 cities analyzed, more than 70 percent of all Negro homes are now rated "sound" by the government. Nationally, this is about twice as many as in the previous decade.

* On the other hand, in 50 or more cities, more than half of all rental units are "sub-standard." This, Young termed, the product of "limiting the supply of housing by unscrupulous real estate operators for their private profit. It also explains their zeal in working against freedom of residence laws.

"Many aren't concerned with rights, but profits -- and there is profit in operating slums," he added.

. . . more

* Unemployment, in 47 of the cities surveyed, was greater than nine percent among non-whites, "The actual figure," Young said, "is probably higher if one considers the 'discouraged workers' who have dropped out of the statistics."

* In all cities, between 50 and 84 percent of Negro workers are employed, Young said, "performing the hardest, dirtiest, least desirable work, as laborers, operatives, household and service workers.

"This reveals," he added, "the tremendous need for improved education to upgrade their knowledge, skills, and their contributions to society. It also reflects the ravages of racial bias in employment -- of men and women frozen into jobs without a prayer for advancement. And it indicates their need for self-improvement." Between 54 and 88 percent of Negroes in all cities surveyed did not hold high school diplomas.

The Urban League's report disclosed that the highest median non-white male income of any city was $4,387 in Racine, Wis., "hardly adequate to meet a family's needs," Young said. The lowest median income reported was $1,770 for non-white males in Little Rock, Ark.

"These figures, together with the unemployment rates are a disaster," Young said. "Only by overcoming these conditions can Negro families, and the cities in which they live, become truly healthy economically."

Although the League report showed that Negro citizens are rapidly achieving "middle-class" status, defined financially as those earning over $6,000 annually, it also indicated that as many as 62 percent in some cities live in poverty -- that is, having an income of less than $3,000 a year.

In an address tonight before some 1,500 civic, business and government officials at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel in New York City, Young -- in commenting on these conditions -- concluded, "If we see millions of Negro citizens living in poverty and despair, recent events have indicated that this generation of

. . . . More

Americans intends to undo the historic neglect responsible for their plight.

"I see hope that the great genius and ingenuity of our people will be used for good; that if the road ahead is stony and long, at least the American people have demonstrated by the passage of the Civil Rights Act, the War on Poverty, and the repudiation of extremism, that they mean to travel it."

Young told the audience, convened for the League's annual "Equal Opportunity Day" dinner, that a nation which could afford to spend $17 billion to help Western Europe regain its feet after World War II, and $20 billion for a moonshot, could establish a domestic Marshall Plan to help the dependent become self-supporting and self-reliant contributors.

"Millions of Negro citizens have already risen out of poverty," he declared. "The Negro middle-class has grown 300 percent in the last decade. Incomes, property values and employment stature, and educational attainments are increasing rapidly. But only a massive, all-out nation-wide war against ghetto conditions, rat-infested hovels and depressed wages will remedy the plight of minority citizens, Young concluded.

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Race Accord Cited By Urban Leaguer

The executive director of the National Urban League says that "if we do not want angry men in the streets we must make those streets boulevards of hope and not avenues of despair."

Speaking at a League Equal Opportunity Day Dinner, Whitney M. Young Jr. said:

"This calls for a feeling of appreciation and obligation for the 18 million Negro citizens who have remained loyal, restrained, patient and law-abiding. They have rejected the hostility and disillusionment expressed by the small handful who participated in the riots of the past summer."

YOUNG said that "Negro citizens who have demonstrated the maturity and flexibility to march from the streets to the ballot boxes must also march to the adult education classes, to the libraries, health clinics, PTA meetings and to local polling places and meetings of the housing and zoning board.

"It is my belief that this nation has turned the corner in race relations and I think that we can all see why," he said, adding:

"We have always been closer to each other perhaps than we knew. It took only a nudge by the federal government to open up almost all the segregated public accommodations in the South — and the violence and bloodshed that was predicted by some never materialized — although harmony and cooperation did."

The dinner followed the league's first Southern Regional Health and Welfare Workshop.

REP. CHARLES L. WELTNER, D-Ga., told delegates to the workshop that "poverty in the South is a problem of color as well as economics."

"Unemployment among Negroes in Georgia stands at 6 per cent; white unemployment is only 3.7 per cent and in Georgia, the median income of Negroes is $927 per year—$1,500 less than that of white Georgians."

Weltner said that "almost half the families in the South live on annual incomes of less than $3,000 a year. This is twice the percentage of poor families in the North Central section, three times that of the Northeast, and four times that of the West.

"In nine Southeastern states there are 818,000 families with incomes of less than $20 per week. Three states, with only 17 per cent of this nation's population, nonetheless have one-third of the families living on less than $20 per week."

IN ADDITION to the gap between the South and the rest of the nation, there is a gap within the South between the economic status of white and Negro Southerners.

"Almost three of every four Negro families in the South earn less than $3,000 a year," he said. There are "382,000 Negro families in the South living on less than $20 a week—totaling 20 per cent of the Negroes in Georgia, 25 per cent in Alabama, 33 per cent in South Carolina and 37 per cent in Mississippi. To them the world is a grim, forbidding place, and life a weary journey."

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

POLITICKING JUST GOES ON AND ON

WALLA WALLA, Wash., Nov. 20 (AP)—Politically speaking, Mrs. Tom Gehr and Dr. Morton Tompkins are friendly enemies.

She is an ardent Democrat; he, an equally ardent Republican. Both worked hard in the recent campaign. But Mrs. Gehr had the last word.

When Dr. Tompkins removed the sheet to operate on Mrs. Gehr Wednesday, he found neatly taped on her abdomen:

A map of the United States on which was written, "All the way with LBJ."

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Memo from **MONTEZ G. ALBRIGHT**

Economic Costs of Segregation & Poverty

1. Costs nation at least $1,000 per person per year, for rest of his life, to maintain any person who for any reason (e.g. disc.) cannot maintain himself.

2. Investments in edu. & training pay off in dollar terms, at $25 returned (less welfare costs, more output, more taxes, etc.) for every $1 so invested.

3. Negro grows up in "competitive" environment – not prepared for "competitive" environment of business.

Memo from **MONTEZ G. ALBRIGHT**

Wilkins - 2/4/65 Washington ~~Partners~~ Plans for Progress

Negroes comprise 11.7% of population - 11% of labor force, but 21% of unemployed.

Young 1/6 of Negro families vs 1/32 of white live in delapidated housing.

V-Pres Humphrey - "If unemployment rate for whites equaled unemployment rate for Negroes (currently) there would be 25.000.000 unemployed, about twice the no. unemployed during the depth of the 30's depression

Memo from **MONTEZ ALBRIGHT**

Economics

Chap. III, Negro Entrepreneurship in Soc Ec Development by Harding B. Young & James M. Hund.

Essays in Soc Ec. Development

ed by Melvin L. Greenhut & W. Tate Whitman

Duke Press 1964 $7.50

Memo from **MONTEZ G. ALBRIGHT**

Nat'l Urban League Survey of
64 cities (based on 1960 Census)

includes Sou. cities:

Richmond
Okla City
Winston Salem
Louisville
Tulsa
Miami
New Orleans
Jacksonville
Tampa
Atlanta
Memphis
Little Rock (New)

Sherwood Ross
Pub Relations Dept
Nat'l Urban League
14 E 48th St.
New York, NY

1. Poverty - # of families under $3,000
2. Middle Class - Non White - # of families earning over $6,000.
3. Median Male Income Among NW -
4 " Family " " "
5. Occupation of NW in Labor Force
6. Unemployed Among NW -
7. % Drop outs of NW
8. Infant Deaths per 1,000 Among Negroes
9. Condition of NW Owner-occupied Housing
10 " " " Rental Housing

FISK UNIVERSITY

NASHVILLE 8, TENNESSEE

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
AND BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

March 4, 1963

Mr. Staige Blackford
Driector of Research
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St. N.W.

Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Blackford:

Thank you for your letter of February 21 and the comments on my manuscript. I was quite pleased to have the opportunity to develop the document and found the challenge quite stimulating. I shall look forward to serving the SRC again if called upon.

Just one comment on the format....I don't know what the format of the publication will be but I should like to request two minor inclusions: one, that the table of contents be altered to reflect the sequence of presentation .....i.e. if you think such is necessary or desirable and that it can be done.....I was thinking about ~~the~~ Part III "Negroes Gain, But?" I think ~~at~~ a little more could be done with that section in the table of contents. Secondly, I hope you will ~~make~~ make my "acknoweldgements" ~~at~~ a bit ~~more~~ sharper..... perhaps move them to another place .....again if you think such to be necessary.

Thanks for everything.

Very truly yours,

Vivian W. Henderson

Excuse our typing & proof

FISK UNIVERSITY

NASHVILLE 8, TENNESSEE

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
AND BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

Correction Hender on manuscript:

Table 21 last line of the table, col 3...." -10.5

should be 16.5"

SB

Additional Corrections to Henderson manuscript:

1. Footnote # 21 should be "Table 311"instead of page 311
2. Page 12 second line from botton: eleminate "is achieving".
3. Page 19, second line of first paragraph; should be : "to 19.7 percent"
4. Page 21 second line third paragraph insert behnd $460: "the equivalent of 41 per cent that of white males. Between 1939 and 1955....."
5. Page 25 second paragraph, fourth line should be "21" instead of 20
6. Page 26 fourth paragraph, 4th line should be "21" instead of 20.
7. Page 32 third paragraph, eighth line should be "long-term" joblessness among ....
8. Page 35, second line from botton: should be "however" instead of how.
9. Page 36 last line in first paragraph....should be "non-South" instead of South
10. Page 37 first line: eleminate "as shown in table 26"
11. Page 37 thrid line from top should be Table 24 instead of 23.
12. Page 48 third paragraph fifth line insert:"Negro" human capital

2/2/63

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DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
AND BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

SB

RECEIVED
FEB 7 1963

2-6-63

Henderson manuscript:

Additional Corrections

1. Footnote # 21 should read: "Table 311 p 236" instead of p 311

2. 2. Second line from botton....eleminate "is achieving"

3. First paragraph second line, should read: " cent to 19.7 per cent"

4. Page 21 Third paragraph, second line, should read: "was $460 the equivalent of 41 per cent that of white males. Between 1939 and 1955 the percentage ~~ix~~ ~~inffax~~ difference was narrowed....."

5. Page 25 second paragraph 4th line, should be: "21" instead of 20

6. Page 26 fourth paragraph 4th line, should be: "21" instead of 20

7. Page 32 fourth paragraph 8th line, should be: "long-term joblessness".

8. Page 35 second line from botton, should be :"however compared" instead of how

9. Page 36 first paragraph last line, should be: "non-South" instead of South

10. Page 37 first line: eleminate "as shown in Table 26

11. Page 37 line 3 should be: Table "24" instead of 23

12. Page 48 third paragraph last line should be: outmigration of "Negro human captial"

13. Table 22; add for Charleston, Nashville, Memphis, Richmond "000"

14. Table 11 : Source should be "Table 103" instead of p 3

JACK PATTERSON

TO: Leslie Dunbar

Dear Les:

You probably don't want this back, but I'm returning it, anyway, since I have the printed copy.

Regards,

Jack

SB

Business Week

THE ECONOMIC STATUS OF NEGROES: IN THE NATION AND IN THE SOUTH

by

Vivian W. Henderson

Vivian W. Henderson is (please fill in your correct title, any other information you think is pertinent

Professor, And Chairman of the Department of Economics And Business Administration Fisk University

The Author is indebted to T. S. Currier, Senior Professor at Fisk University and Chairman of the Department of History and Government, for his help in preparing this paper. Also appreciation is extended to Martin Mutisya and Boniface Tibagambirwa for help in compiling parts of the date.

The Economic Status of Negroes: in the Nation and in the South

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I

Introduction: The State of Optimism

By most measurements, Negroes in the United States appeared to be moving from perennial poverty to relative prosperity at the beginning of the postwar era. Forces at work promised to liberate them from the imbalance that has historically characterized their position in the economy. National economic expansion, technology, and southern economic reorganization had generated new opportunities and higher incomes. There was, in fact, cause for high expectations of basic and accelerated change.

Likewise, the South* had cause to be optimistic. Historically, it had lagged behind the rest of the nation and was generally looked upon as the "nation's number one economic problem," dependent for development upon slow-growth industries and agriculture. The region, since 1940, had been shedding itself of its relative homogeneity of economic structure; it had been moving away from economic backwardness and, as result of national expansion and reallocation of resources, had been moving toward parity with the rest of the nation.

These developments -- southern economic reorganiza-

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* Unless otherwise indicated, throughout this report the "South" means the states of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia.
Since Negroes make up about 97% of the nonwhites in the country, census and other data on nonwhites will be considered as applicable to Negroes.

tion and improvement in the economic status of Negroes -- are two of the principal results of national economic expansion since World War II.

Yet, despite the gains made, both the South and the Negro remain the most depressed segments of the economy and the population. There is some cause for continued optimism about southern economic growth and progress in general. But there is, in reality, little cause for optimism regarding rapid change in the status of Negroes in the near future. Unless unforseeable, "revolutionary," changes take place in Negro manpower utilization and development, the Negro citizen will remain the "forgotten man" in America's affluent society.

The situation of southern Negroes is less favorable than that of Negroes in the rest of the nation because the South has failed to extend the benefits of economic progress to them at a rate comparable to those extended to Negroes in other sections of the country. Personal per capita income in the South has quadrupled since 1940, but it is still less than three-fourths that of the rest of the nation. The income of Negro families and individuals nationally has grown over five times since 1940, but it is still little more than one-half that of white families and individuals; and in the South Negro families have incomes of less than one-half (46%) that of white families and only one-half the income of their non-southern counterparts.

Gains have been made in employment, but unemployment is twice as extensive among Negro members of the labor force as among whites. Negroes are still concentrated in jobs of the lowest categories with limited mobility and a high vulnerability to cyclical fluctuations and adverse consequences of technological changes.

Racial discrimination in employment is still as widespread as segregation and discrimination in education. This latter practice, particularly in vocational and technical training, helps to perpetuate a relatively poor job distribution of Negroes.

Thus, while it cannot be denied that important change has occurred in the economic status of Negroes during the past 20 years, critical questions must be considered regarding the rapidity of this change. Basically, the question facing the nation, the South, and Negroes today is whether Negroes are narrowing the gaps in their economic status. The issue is not whether Negroes have been making progress but whether it has been rapid enough to enable them to adjust to an economy whose rate of change is cummulative and intense. The issue is whether the momentum of change is great enough, and deep enough, to generate an economic base among Negroes which will guarantee their continued movement up the economic ladder.

Traditional patterns of race relations have never

worked in the best interest of the economy of the South or of the nation. Indeed, poor race relations have helped to depress growth.* Thus, the manner and extent to which Negroes are absorbed into the economy determines substantially the pace with which the South reaches parity of income and economic well being with the nation. Economic progress of the region is increasingly influenced by its urban and racial climate. And, we may add, pressure for change in southern race relations is increasingly generated by forces imbedded in the region's industrial-urban development.

Even this brief examination of southern economic change and the economic status of Negroes will, therefore, show also why Negroes have stepped up their efforts to speed school desegregation, which, in large part, derives from efforts to secure a better break economically in the nation and in the region. Hopefully, this study may also bring into focus certain aspects of the challenge to the South, if it is to continue its progress.

---

* See William Nicholls, Southern Tradition and Regional Progress. Chapel Hill, 1960.

print facing page 6

TABLE 1. NONWHITE POPULATION FOR ELEVEN SOUTHERN STATES 1950-1960

STATES	YEAR 1960	YEAR 1950	Nonwhite as a Percent of total Population 1960	Nonwhite as a Percent of total Population 1950	Increase or Decrease Nonwhite 1950-1960	Percent of increase of Decrease over 1950 1950-1960
Alabama	983,123	980,950	30.1	32.1	2,173	0.2
Arkansas	390,079	427,555	21.8	22.4	-37,476	-8.8
Florida	887,679	605,254	17.9	21.8	282,425	46.7
Georgia	1,124,898	1,064,890	28.5	31.0	60,018	5.6
Kentucky	217,999	202,560	7.1	6.9	15,439	7.6
Louisiana	1,045,068	885,065	32.1	33.1	160,003	18.1
Mississippi	920,734	991,795	42.3	45.6	-71,061	-7.2
North C.	1,156.707	1,078,945	25.4	26.2	77,762	7.2
South Carolina	834,962	824,870	34.9	39.0	7,092	0.9
Tennessee	589,136	531,461	16.4	16.2	57,675	10.9
Virginia	822,426	736,665	20.8	22.2	85,761	11.6

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Commerce, U. S. Census of Population 1960, General Social and Economic Characteristics.

U. S. Department of Commerce, Current Population Reports, Population Estimates, Series P-25, No.247 April 2, 1962

II

Structural Reorganization of the South

Economic progress is best evidenced by upward changes in the real per capita income of individuals (and, to a lesser extent, in the income of families). Income determines the spending and saving power of people, while at the same time it provides a measure of the earning capacity of the whole economy and an indicator of individual contributions to the production of goods and services.

On the other hand, structural changes and economic reorganization are best shown by change in industry sources of employment and income, shifts in occupational distribution of employed persons, and growth in "value-added" by manufacturing, and characteristics of population change.

The South Loses Its People

Beyond the size of the population (see Table 1) two aspects of population change are of interest here: the patterns of migration between the South and the non-South; and the patterns of migration between rural-farm areas and the city, both within and outside the South.

In the 1950's, the South's population grew 14%. But Table 2 shows that

---Most of this gain, however, resulted from "natural increase," i.e., an excess of births over deaths.

TABLE 2. POPULATION CHANGE AND TOTAL NET MIGRATION 1950-1960 AND NET MIGRATION OF NONWHITES 1940-1960 FOR ELEVEN SOUTHERN STATES (Percent)

STATE	TOTAL NET CHANGE 1950-1960	TOTAL NET MIGRATION 1950-1960	NET MIGRATION OF NONWHITES	
			1950-1960	1940-1950
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Alabama	+6.7	-12.0	-22.8	-20.5
Arkansas	-6.5	-22.7	-35.0	-32.4
Florida	+78.5	+58.3	+16.6	+ 2.7
Georgia	+14.5	- 6.2	-19.2	-22.2
Kentucky	+ 3.2	-13.2	- 7.6	- 7.9
Louisiana	+21.4	- 1.9	-10.4	-17.0
Mississippi	(a)	-19.9	-32.2	-30.2
North Carolina	+12.2	- 8.1	-19.2	-16.2
South Carolina	+12.5	-10.5	-26.5	-25.3
Tennessee	+ 8.4	-8.3	-10.7	- 9.2
Virginia	+19.5	+ 0.4	- 9.5	- 3.9

(a) Less than 1 percent

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 247, April 2, 1962

--Only in Florida and Virginia was there a migration gain.

--All other southern states had more people moving out than moving in.

--Arkansas and Mississippi exported so many people that the former actually declined in population in the 1950's and the latter was stationary.

--Negroes were leaving the area in larger numbers than whites.

Another depressing fact: the South's export of people included a high proportion of its youth and its well-educated.

For Negroes this is shown by such facts as

--In 1950, 55% of Negroes with four or more years of college were in the South; in 1960, only 48%.

--In 1950, 67% of Negro professional and technical workers were in the South; in 1960, only 48%.

During the decade 1940-50, more than 1.5 million Negroes left the South, and another 1.5 million left during the decade 1950-60. These movements involved 16% and 14% of the Negroes in the region in each of the two periods respectively. In 1940, 77% of all Negroes in the United States resided in the South compared with 51% today.

The leading exporters of people were Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi, and South Carolina.

Patterns of migration by Negroes among southern states have varied. Florida, for example, is the only

state which had an excess of immigration by Negroes over over outmigration in both decades since 1940: a 3% net inmigration between 1940 and 1950 and 17% between 1950 and 1960. (See Table 2) Georgia and Louisiana are the only states in which outmigration by Negroes slowed itself after 1950 and began to show a downward trend in the outflow of Negroes. In each of the other states included in Table 2 the upward trend in Negro outmigration continued throughout the 1940-1960 period. Mississippi lost the largest number of Negroes, 326,000, or 30%, between 1940 and 1950, and 323,000, or 32%, between 1950 and 1960. The movement of Negroes out of the South is both helpful and harmful. By moving out of the South in pursuit of jobs created by national economic expansion, Negroes, as well as whites, find new job opportunities. Simultaneously, the South is being relieved of a sizeable portion of the population which over the years has depended on low-income agriculture for a livelihood.

On the other hand, losses in population drain away much of the best developed and trained manpower, and these losses are from the most productive age group, which has received the benefit of substantial investment by the South in education and training. The loss of these persons from the region is a drain on the economy's human capital.

Negroes Move to the Central Cities

Another population shift is the movement of people

to cities and urban areas, both within and outside the South.

By 1960, three-fourths of the Negroes of Florida were urban dwellers (see Table 3). The proportion in Kentucky and Tennessee was about as high, and in Louisiana three out of five Negroes were urban. By 1960, in only four states - Arkansas, Mississippi, North and South Carolina - did the majority of Negroes live where once they overwhelmingly had: on the land, or close to it.

The movement of people to the cities and metropolitan areas of the South symbolizes a basic change in the economic structure of the region, sealing an end to the region's traditional economy.

Negroes have also concentrated in the central cities, rather than the suburbs. Charles Silberman has suggested that this ranks as one of the great population movements in modern history.* In the last decade, the twelve largest Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas -- New York, Los Angeles, Chicago, Philadelphia, Detroit, San Francisco-Oakland, Boston, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, Washington, Cleveland, and Baltimore -- lost over two million white residents and gained nearly two million Negro residents, while the central cities of all Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas in the nation had an increase of 3.5 million in the Negro population.

However, the influx of Negroes to the large cities

---

* See his article, The City and the Negro," in Fortune, March, 1962.

TABLE 3. DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BETWEEN URBAN AND RURAL FOR ELEVEN STATES BY COLOR 1950-1960 (Percent)

STATES	WHITE						NONWHITE					
	1960		1950		Percent Increase or Decrease 1950-60		1960		1950		Percent Increase or Decrease 1950-60	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
Alabama	54.2	45.8	42.6	57.4	39.9	-12.2	56.8	43.2	46.2	53.8	+23.1	-19.4
Arkansas	42.4	57.6	32.6	67.4	22.7	-19.2	44.6	55.4	34.2	65.8	+18.6	-23.0
Florida	73.4	26.6	65.5	34.5	111.6	+44.8	76.5	23.5	65.6	34.4	+71.3	+ 1.2
Georgia	54.4	45.6	44.9	55.2	44.1	- 1.9	57.5	42.5	46.8	53.8	+31.4	-16.5
Kentucky	42.5	57.5	34.8	65.2	26.2	- 9.1	70.6	29.4	62.9	37.1	+20.8	-18.6
Louisiana	64.0	36.0	70.3	29.7	12.4	+ 3.1	61.7	38.3	23.5	76.6	+210.7	- 8.6
Mississippi	41.8	58.2	31.5	68.5	40.9	-10.0	32.1	67.9	23.4	76.6	+27.6	-17.7
North Carolina	39.6	60.4	33.6	66.4	34.4	+ 4.1	39.5	60.5	33.5	66.5	+26.4	- 2.5
South Carolina	45.2	54.8	42.0	58.1	29.5	+13.6	33.9	66.1	28.5	71.5	+19.7	- 6.5
Tennessee	48.4	51.6	40.3	59.7	29.7	- 6.8	71.8	28.2	64.1	35.9	+24.1	-12.8
Virginia	56.4	43.6	47.4	52.6	44.9	+ 0.7	53.4	46.8	45.8	58.3	+29.8	- 3.6

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, 1960 Census of the Population, General Social and Economic Characteristics and 1950 United States Census of Population, U. S. Summary Detailed Characteristics

of the North and West should not obscure the fact that Negroes have been moving into southern cities as well.

Between 1950 and 1960, the number of whites in the central cities of the South increased only 26%; the number of Negroes in the central city increased 37%. Whereas just a few years ago the large majority of Negroes lived on farms, today about 72% live in urban areas and about one-half live in the central cities of those urban areas. Table 4 shows population data for selected southern cities.

These patterns underscore the fact that Negroes are becoming more urbanized than whites, in the South as well as in the North. The trends are not as great in the South as in the North, but it is clear that Negroes and whites have been moving in opposite directions, i.e., Negroes toward the central city and whites toward the suburbs.

Population redistribution within the South and between regions reflects the momentum of economic change and opportunity. The greatest single factor underlying population migration is economic, or employment, opportunity. The denial of opportunity to Negroes within the South and the attraction of such opportunity elsewhere has been the major motivation.

Employment and Sources of Income

The major factor determining the distribution of population over broad regions is economic opportunity and the major dimension of economic opportunity is employment

TABLE 4. POPULATION OF SELECTED URBANIZED AREAS BY COLOR 1950-1960

Urbanized areas ~~CITIES~~	WHITE 1960	WHITE 1950	WHITE Increase 1950-1960	WHITE Percent Increase 1950-1960	NONWHITE 1960	NONWHITE Percent Nonwhite of total	NONWHITE 1950	NONWHITE Percent Nonwhite of total	NONWHITE Increase 1950-60	NONWHITE Percent Increase 1950-1960
Atlanta	560,124	210,055	350,069	166.7	207,821	27.1	130,055	36.6	86,666	71.5
~~Baltimore~~	~~1,072,868~~	~~722,120~~	~~350,748~~	~~48.6~~	~~346,078~~	~~24.4~~	~~223,820~~	~~23.7~~	~~122,258~~	~~54.6~~
Birmingham	320,302	195,690	124,612	63.7	201,028	23.2	130,055	39.9	70,973	54.6
Charleston,* S.C	137,417	164,265	41,261	42,9	78,911	36.5	68,055	41.4	10,856	16.0
~~Charleston, West Va.~~	~~238,175~~	~~293,875~~	~~-55,700~~	~~-18.9~~	~~14,750~~	~~5.8~~	~~26,840~~	~~8.2~~	~~-12,090~~	~~-45.0~~
Dallas	794,411	395,145	419,266	111,76	137,938	14.8	57,825	13.4	80,113	138.5
Durham*	75,955	67,520	8,435	12.5	36,040	32.2	33,530	33.2	2,510	7.5
Houston*	900,817	469,825	430,992	91.7	238,861	21.0	124,760	21.0	114,101	91.5
Jackson, Miss.	112,093	77,890	34,203	43.1	74,952	40.1	63,830	45.0	11,122	17.4
Little Rock	142,423	78,650	63,773	81.1	42,594	23.0	23,425	23.0	19,169	81.8
Louisville	527,420	309,940	217,480	70.2	79,239	13.1	57,435	15.6	21,804	38.0
Memphis	344,487	255,273	89,214	35.0	200,018	36.7	150,761	37.1	49,257	32.7
Miami	737,146	208,935	528,211	252.8	115,559	13.6	40,035	16.1	75,524	188.6
Nashville	273,928	200,198	73,736	36.8	72,801	21.0	58,695	22.7	14,106	24.0
New Orleans	579,640	210,055	192,080	49.6	265,597	31.4	181,120	31.9	84,477	46.6
Oklahoma City	385,777	221,195	164,582	74.4	43,411	10.1	20,890	8.63	22,521	107.8
Richmond	238,226	156,625	81,601	52.1	95,212	28.6	73,030	31.8	22,182	30.4

(*) Cities

SOURCE: 1950 United States Census of Population, U. S. Summary Detailed Characteristics, Table 53
1960 United States Census of Population, General Social and Economic Characteristics, Table 72

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opportunity.

While farming continues to occupy a big place in southern economic life, its relative role over the past 20 years has decreased. Farm employment declined by about 45% in the South between 1940 and 1960. During the same period manufacturing employment increased 23%, and as a source of income by 27%.

These changes have not only meant more factory jobs in the South. They have also involved diversification in employment. For example, the textile industry, once the backbone of manufacturing in the South and responsible for 25% of all manufacturing employment, is not the source of only 18%. Chemicals, transportation equipment, electrical machinery, and fabricated metals have grown as sources of factory employment, and other non-agriculture industries are increasingly providing more and better jobs for southern workers.

Unquestionably, the South has reduced its poverty. Since 1940, the region has practically achieved a balance between its share of the nation's income and its share of the nation's population. The South had one-fifth of the population in 1930 but received only one-tenth of the income; in 1959, although its proportion of the population had remained at about 20%, its share of personal income had doubled to a point practically equal to its share of the population. (See Table 5)

The figures in Table 6 show per capita personal income. Clearly, the progression in the South since 1940

TABLE 5. INCOME AND POPULATION OF THE SOUTH AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL FOR THE UNITED STATES 1930-1959
(Percent)

YEAR	Population of South as a Percent of total for U.S.	Income of South as a Percent of Total for U.S.
1961	20.5	15.0
1960	20.6	14.8
1959	20.6	19.4 14.9
1958	20.7	15.1 14.9
1940	21.4	14.1 12.2
1930	20.8	10.2

SOURCE: Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta, Economic Characteristics of the South, January 1959

Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta - Statistics on The Growing South Nov. 62

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TABLE ~~4~~ 6. PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME FOR ELEVEN SOUTHERN STATES
1940-1961 2 (Dollars)

STATES	1962	YEARS 1961	1950	1940	PERCENT CHANGE 1940-1950	1950-1961	% Change 61-62
Alabama	1,538	1,492	869	282	208.2	71.7	3
Arkansas	1,533	1,446	807	256	215.2	79.2	6
Florida	1,997	1,965	1,287	513	150.9	52.7	2
Georgia	1,714	1,649	1,017	340	199.1	62.1	4
Kentucky	1,705	1,625	958	320	199.4	69.6	5
Louisiana	1,715	1,626	1,087	363	199.4	49.6	5
Mississippi	1,282	1,229	733	218	236.2	67.7	4
North Carolina	1,709	1,642	1,012	328	208.5	62.3	4
South Carolina	1,516	1,433	882	307	187.3	62.5	6
Tennessee	1,679	1,605	995	339	193.5	61.3	5
Virginia	2,004	1,908	1,234	466	164.8	54.6	5
UNITED STATES	2,375	2,263	1,491	595	150.6	51.8	4
(1) South		1,652	1,011	343	194.8	63.4	
South as Percent of U.S.		73.0	67.7	57.6			

PER CENT CHANGE IN RATIO 1940-1950	1950-1960	1940-1961
+17.7	+7.8	+26.1

(1) Eleven States and West Virginia

SOURCE: 1940-1950, U. S. Department of Commerce, Personal Income By States Since 1929

1961, Survey of Current Business, August, 1962
1962, " " " " , April, 1963

has been greater than for the nation as a whole. Perhaps the most illuminating figures are those on the bottom line: in 1940, southern personal income was only 58% of the national average; by ~~1961~~ 62, it had reached ~~75%~~. 72.0%

These indices, as shown in Tables 4 and 5, indicate the economic progress of the South. A different impression is obtained, however, if dollar and cents, rather than percentages, are used.

In 1940 per capita personal income amounted to $595 in the United States as a whole, only $252 more than that of the South. By 1950 the national figure had grown to $1,494, but the South's per capita income was only $1,011, or $482 lower. By 1961, when the national figure had reached $2,263, the South had a per capita income of $1,652, or $611 lower.

In other words, the South has had large growth in personal income and has made impressive gains in the percentage relationship of its income to that of the rest of the nation. At the same time, there has been an increase in the dollar gap, a gap that is over two and one-half times greater than two decades ago.

The South is, nevertheless, now experiencing substantial improvements in its well-being. The economic lag which kept the region at the rear of American industrialization is being eroded. But Earl Rauber and Harry Brandt, both of the Atlanta Federal Reserve Bank, placed the "new South" in its best perspective. Rauber put it

this way: "for better or worse the inexorable march of economic history has abolished the South as an economic entity." Brandt said, "with the old rural-agriculture economy gone, the Mississippi Delta farmer has less in common with the Atlanta factory worker or sales representative than the latter has with his counterparts in the rest of the Country."

The region can no longer be characterized by a relatively homogeneous set of basic economic characteristics and pursuits different from those of the rest of the United States. It may be assumed, therefore, that southern economic growth and organization will be constantly linked to patterns of change in the total economy. Therefore, whatever forces shape the economy as a whole will tend to shape the future of the South, particularly if the region will emancipate itself from traditional race relations, a formidable barrier to its economic progress.

III

Negro Gain Has Been Slight

The Negro population of this country has ~~practically doubled since 1940~~ jumped, from about ~~10~~ 13 to about 20 million since 1940, and it has become predominantly urban. The number of Negroes in better paying semi-skilled and white collar jobs has doubled.

These advances have been important because they represent a new beginning and provide the basis for optimism about the continuing economic improvement of the Negro population. Three aspects of the situation should be observed, however, at this point.

(1) Negroes in the South have not shared proportionately in these advances. Differentials in economic progress by Negroes in the South and the non-South persist. They reflect not only the southern lag in general, but also a substantial lag in employment and occupational opportunity for Negroes in the South in comparison with opportunity in other regions.

(2) Not only have the improvements failed to close substantially the historic gap between Negroes and others, but in dollar and cents the position of Negroes has deteriorated.

(3) There are signs which suggest that the momentum underlying improvements in the position of Negroes has not been sufficient to allow Negroes to overcome their marginal position in the work force, nor sufficient to generate change at rates significant enough to guarantee continuous progress. One of the forces which generated positive change in the position of Negroes in the immediate postwar period was

technology. Today it is exerting a negative impact.

Progress appears, at present, to be occurring at a decreasing rate when compared with progress of other Americans. New forces must be vigorously brought into play if the relative gains of the past 20 years are not to be eliminated or wiped out during the immediate years ahead. These forces will have to include intensified training and development of Negro manpower. But, above all, there is a need for vigorous application of public policy in eliminating racial discrimination in education, training, and manpower utilization or employment.

Income: Negroes Running Fast to Stand Still

Income analysis suggests that Negroes are on a treadmill and time is in reality "running out" on them, as a group, in their pursuit of parity with whites. The group has to run exceptionally fast in order to stand still. And Negroes in the South have more difficulty in sustaining their relative and absolute positions than those in other sections of the country.

Undoubtedly the position of Negroes as income recipients and consumers has improved. Three times more Negroes were employed in 1950 than in 1940 in income producing, non-agriculture jobs; thus there are more Negroes with money. Change has occurred in the distribution of income among Negroes, and the huge migration of the Negro population from rural to urban areas and to the central cities has resulted in a large concentration of Negro purchasing power in these areas.

For example, Table 7 sets forth estimates of participation in retail sales by Negroes in 10 cities, ranging from $26 million, or 21% of the total, in Durham to $512 million, or 15%, in Houston. In none of these cities did Negroes represent this much sales volume 20 years ago. This is not only suggestive of the impact of aggregate and

TABLE 7. ESTIMATED PURCHASING POWER OF NEGROES IN TEN SELECTED STANDARD STATISTICAL METROPOLITAN AREAS, 1961

Standard Metropolitan Statistical	Total Retail Sale Estimate	Estimated Negro Participation*	Percent Negro
Atlanta	$1,800,000,000	$306,000,000	17.0
Birmingham	897,000,000	206,000,000	23.0
Durham	125,000,000	26,250,000	21.0
Charleston, S.C.	220,000,000	50,600	23.0
Houston	2,050,000,000	512,500,000	15.0
Miami	1,700,000,000	153,000,000	9.0
New Orleans	1,200,000,000	252,000,000	21.0
Nahsville	610,000,000	91,500	15.0
Memphis	850,000,000	204,000	24.0
Richmond	790,000,000	142,200	18.0

* Estimate of retail sales made to Negroes trading in central trading areas of Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area; includes Negroes from continguous counties or total market area.

SOURCE: U. S. Census of Population and Housing 1960, Census Tracts

U. S. Department of Commerce, 1958 Census of Bureau

J. Walter Thompson Company, Population and Its Distribution, The United States Markets, (New York: McGraw-Hill, 1961)

concentrated purchasing power in the Negro market, but it also indicative of the kind of economic potential to which southern race relations must adjust.

Not only are there more Negroes with income, but also, in comparison with 20 years ago, fewer of them are in the lowest income brackets and more of them are in the middle and upper income categories. Obviously, this suggests a higher participation by Negroes in the market place.

For example, Table 8 shows a tripling in the proportion of Negro families with incomes between $4,000 and $6,000 between 1945 and 1961, while the number of families with income over $6,000 has grown from 4% to 20% of the total during the same period. These gains are impressive, but

---the rate of participation in the labor force of Negro women and younger people is much higher than among whites;

---60% of the Negro families in this country today still have incomes of less than $4,000 annually, compared with 28% of the white families;*

---white families are abandoning the lower income brackets at a much faster rate than Negroes (a decline of 63% for whites and 33% for Negroes);

---Negroes are reaching the higher income brackets at a rate slower than whites.

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*See also the more detailed Tables 20, 21, 22, and 23 in the Appendix.

TABLE ~~20.~~ 8 PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF MONEY INCOME OF FAMILIES BY COLOR FOR UNITED STATES, 1945-1961

Total Money Income Level	1961		1945		Percent Increase or Decrease in Ratio over 1945	
	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite
Per Cent	100	100	100	100		
Under $4,000	27.7	60.2	75.5	90.1	-63.3	-33.1
$4,000-5,999	22.4	19.7	16.8	6.1	+33.3	+223.0
$6,000 and Over	49.9	20.1	7.7	3.8	+548	+429.0

SOURCE: U. S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Consumer Income, Series P-60, No 2, March 2, 1948 and No 38 August 28, 1962

Moreover, about 75% of the Negro families in the United States have incomes less than the median income of ~~$5,981~~ $5570 for white families. (See Table 10)

Beginning in 1940, the income of Negroes grew at unprecedented rates. It was marked by a growth of approximately 700% in aggregate personal income between 1939 and 1961, an income which is now estimated to be well over $22 billion per year, 5% of the personal income of the nation. In direct contrast to the situation before 1940, when Negroes as income recipients, or consumers, commanded little or no respect in the national and regional economy, they have since 1945 attracted serious competitive attention in the market places of the nation. The power of the Negro market has meaning in the area of race relations, as a "new" force underlying efforts on the part of Negroes to eliminate discrimination and segregation and obtain better employment in retail trade, industry, and finance.

But, Negroes made their greatest income gains between 1940 and 1954. Since 1954, they have not progressed in income as well.

In 1939, for example, the median wage and salary income of Negro males was $460; the equivalent of 41% that of white males. Between then and 1955 the Negro men substantially gained. Since 1955, Negro males have barely held on to those gains, losing, as Table 9 shows, 3.5 percentage points between 1955 and 1957 and gaining only one point between 1955 and 1960. As of 1960, the wage and salary

income of Negro males was still only three-fifths that of white males, just about the same as in 1955 when progress toward closing the income gap between Negroes and whites began to level off.

Similar developments occurred regarding family income. As shown in Table 10, Negro families and unrelated individuals gained 19% on white families and individuals between 1940 and 1954, moving from a ratio of 37% to 56%. Since the beginning of 1955, the percentage relationship has just barely held its own, dropping 5.3 points between 1954 and 1959, reversing itself in 1960 and again reaching 56%, and dropping again in 1961.

Two characteristics stand out. On the one hand, relative growth in wage and salary income of Negroes since 1940 has been greater than that of whites; on the other hand, the absolute, or dollar, difference has widened considerably.

White males have stretched the "dollar gap" between their earnings and that of Negroes over three times since 1939. White families similarly have increased the differential between their employment income and that of Negro families.

People spend and save dollars. It is this dollar difference that counts. Pronouncements regarding economic progress which are confined to acceleration concepts and percentage change obscure the real predicament -- Negroes are losing ground rapidly in gaining dollar parity with whites. The "dollar gap" trend shown in Tables 9 and 10

TABLE 9. MEDIAN WAGE AND SALARY INCOME OF PERSONS 14 YEARS AND OVER WITH WAGE AND SALARY INCOME BY COLOR AND SEX FOR SELECTED YEARS 1939-1960

Color and Sex	YEAR						Percent change 1939-1960	
	1960	1958	1957	1955	1954	1939		
White								
Male	$5,137	$4,569	$4,396	$3,986	$3,754	$1,112	+461 percent	
Female	2,537	2,364	2,240	2,065	2,046	676	+375 percent	
Nonwhite								
Male	3,075	2,652	2,436	2,342	2,131	460	+668 percent	
Female	1,274	1,055	1,019	894	914	246	+518 percent	
Percent Nonwhite of White							Percent change in Ratio	
Male	59.8	58.0	55.4	58.8	56.8	41.3	+44.8	
Female	50.2	44.6	45.5	43.3	44.7	38.7	+29.7	
Dollar differences between white and nonwhite							Increase 1939-1960	
Male	-$2,062	-$1,917	-$1,960	-$1,644	-$1,623	-$652	+$1,410	+216 percent
Female	-$1,261	-$1,307	-$1,221	-$1,171	-$1,132	-$430	+$1,221	+193 percent

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Commerce, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 37, January 17, 1962; Table 37 No. 33, January 15, 1960. No. 32, Sept. 22, 1957, No. 23, Nov. 1956; Table 11, No. 19 Oct. 1955; Table 11

TABLE 7. MEDIAN WAGE OR SALARY INCOME OF FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS WITH WAGE AND SALARY INCOME BY COLOR UNITED STATES 1940-1960 (Dollars)

FAMILIES AND INDIVIDUALS	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1950	1940
White	$5,981	5,424	5,252	4,882	4,831	4,685	4,331	4,150	4,201	3,390	1,325
Nonwhite	3,191	3,058	2,672	2,437	2,536	2,429	2,418	2,333	2,357	1,671	489
Dollar difference between whites and nonwhites	-2,790	-2366	-2,580	-2,445	-2,295	-2,256	-2,113	-1,817	-1,944	-1,519	- 836
Nonwhites as a percent of white	53.5	56.3	50.9	49.9	52.5	51.8	55.8	56.2	56.1	49.3	37.0

PERCENT CHANGE IN RATIO	1950-1960	1940-1960	1957-1959	1953-1957	1950-1953	1940-1950
	+14.1	+52.2	-3.0	-6.4	+13.8	+33.2

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Commerce, Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1962, No. 33, Jan. 15, 1960

U. S. Department of Commerce, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 27, 38, No. 37, Jan. 17, 1962, August 28, 1962, No. 27, Table 15

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means very simply that earnings are increasing for whites at a faster pace than for Negroes.

This is explained in two ways. First, earnings of Negroes have been low over a long period of time. Thus, a smaller gain yields a striking percentage increase. The second explanation is more serious. Notwithstanding their real gains, Negroes are not finding enough jobs in areas where wages and salaries tend to be higher and to increase faster.

Whites are acquiring the highest paying jobs in the higher occupational classifications. The benefits of general economic expansion and technology, therefore, have only "trickled down" to the Negroes, putting more of them into wage and salary jobs. These benefits automatically produced high acceleration in income change, but were restricted tightly to lower occupational classifications.

Thus, despite the unprecedented growth of income among Negroes and the percentage gains made, the fact remains that income progress on the part of Negroes in terms of earnings from production has leveled off. The percent of Negro families in lower income brackets is twice as high as whites, and the differential in earnings of whites and Negroes continues to widen, largely offsetting percentage gains. Accordingly, it is still difficult for Negroes to purchase health, education, and the amenities of life on the same level as other members of the population.

Southern Negroes at the Bottom of Economic Ladder

The individual income of Negroes in the South is only two-fifths that of comparable whites. In other regions, the income of Negro citizens is about three-fourths that of whites. (See Table 11)

The table also shows that southern Negroes also have incomes of about two-fifths that of non-southern Negroes (females in the South are slightly better off than males). On the other hand, white persons in the South have incomes close to four-fifths of white persons in the non-South.

(Note: print this page facing page 30 - Table 11)

TABLE 11. MEDIAN INCOME OF PERSONS 14 YEARS AND OVER WITH INCOME BY REGION AND COLOR 1950-1960

REGION	1960 White	1960 Nonwhite	1960 Dollar differences white and nonwhite	1960 Nonwhite percent of white	1950 White	1950 Nonwhite	1950 Dollar Differences white and white	1950 Nonwhite percent of white
Northeast	$3,304	$2,441	-$863	73.9	$2,246	$1,622	-$584	72.2
Northcentral	3,090	2,263	- 827	73.2	2,143	1,652	- 491	77.1
(1) South	2,473	995	- 1,478	40.2	1,647	739	- 908	44.9
West	3,298	2,474	- 824	75.0	2,114	1,445	- 669	68.9

SOUTH AS A PERCENT OF OTHER REGIONS

	1960		1950	
Northeast	74.8	40.8	73.3	45.6
North Central	80.0	44.2	76.9	44.7
West	74.9	40.2	77.9	51.1

(1) Includes Maryland, Delaware, ~~Tennessee~~ TEXAS, Oklahoma, West Virginia

SOURCE: 1960, U. S. Department of Commerce, Census of Population 1960, United States Summary General Social and Economic Characteristics, Table 103.

1950, U. S. Department of Commerce, 1950 Census of Population, United States Summary, Detailed Characteristics, Table 175 and Table 97.

The family income situation is slightly better for Negroes. But here, also, the non-southern Negro family enjoys an income at least 50% greater than that of its southern counterpart. (See Table 12)

Table 14 shows that in 1960 there was $1,522 separating the median incomes of white and non-white persons in this country; in 1950, the difference had been only $1,080. Negroes had fallen farther behind. In the South, the 1960 median income of Negroes was $1,478 below that of whites; in 1950, the difference had been only $908. Negroes had fallen farther behind.

(Note: print this page facing page 32 - Table 12)

TABLE 12. MEDIAN INCOME OF FAMILIES WITH INCOME BY REGION AND COLOR 1960

	WHITE	NONWHITE	PERCENT NONWHITE OF WHITE	DOLLAR DIFFERENCE WHITE AND NONWHITE
Northeast	$6,318	$4,371	69.2	-$1,947
Northcentral	5,994	4,371	72.0	-$1,674
South	5,009	2,322	46.4	-$2,687
West	6,444	4,937	76.6	-$1,507
Percent South of:				
Northeast	79.3	53.4		
Northcentral	83.6	53.8		
West	77.7	47.0		

SOURCE: United States Census of Population, 1960,

United State Summary, General Social and Economic Characteristics P, 3

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TABLE ~~10~~. MEDIAN INCOME OF WHITE AND NONWHITE FAMILIES FOR ELEVEN SOUTHERN STATES, 1950-1960

STATES	1960		Percent nonwhite of white	1950		Percent nonwhite of white	Percent Change 1950-1960	
	White	Nonwhite		White	Nonwhite		Increase or Decrease	Ratio
Alabama	$4,764	$2,009	41.8	$2,056	$ 882	43.0	+127.7	-2.7
Arkansas	3,678	1,636	44.4	1,571	726	46.2	+225	-3.8
Florida	5,147	2,798	54.4	2,323	1,144	49.2	+244.5	+1.5
Georgia	5,027	2,188	43.5	2,159	909	42.1	+240.7	+3.3
Kentucky	4,193	2,570	61.3	1,856	1,110	59.8	+231.5	+2.5
Louisiana	5,288	2,238	42.0	2,434	1,023	42.0	+218.7	No. Change
Mississippi	4,209	1,444	34.3	1,614	601	37.2	+240	-7.7
North Carolina	4.588	1,992	43.4	2,215	1,056	47.6	+188.6	-8.8
South Carolina	4,893	1,699	34.7	2,391	790	33.0	+215	+5.1
Tennessee	4,333	2,292	52.9	1,946	1,106	56.8	+207.2	-0.5
Virginia	5,522	2,780	50.3	2,519	1,233	48.9	+225	+2.9
United States	5,424	3,058	56.3					
South	5,009	2,322	46.4					

SOURCE: 1950 United States Census of Population, Detailed Characteristics.

United States Census of Population, 1960, U. S. Summary, General Social and Economic Characteristics

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TABLE ~~[illegible]~~ MEDIAN INCOME OF WHITE AND NONWHITE PERSONS ~~WITH INCOME~~ fourteen years and over FOR ELEVEN SOUTHERN STATES, SOUTH AND UNITED STATES 1950-1960

	1960		Percent nonwhite of White	1950		Percent nonwhite of white	Percent Change 1950-1960	
	White	Nonwhite		White	Nonwhite		Nonwhite Increase	Ratio of Non-whites to Whites
Alabama	$2,371	$ 866	36.5	$1,455	$616	42.3	+48.6	-13.7
Arkansas	1,788	712	39.8	1,117	487	43.6	+46.2	- 7.8
Florida	2,628	1,352	51.5	1,737	847	48.8	+59.6	- 6.2
Georgia	2,470	927	37.5	1,515	610	40.3	+52.0	- 6.9
Kentucky	2,081	1,129	54.3	1,411	862	61.1	+31.0	-11.1
Louisiana	2,799	1,001	35.8	1,767	774	43.8	+29.3	-18.2
Mississippi	2,757	890	32.3	1,236	439	35.5	+47.1	- 9.0
North Carolina	3,035	1,286	42.4	1,872	999	53.4	+28.7	-20.5
South Carolina	2,447	742	30.3	1,684	525	31.9	+41.3	- 5.0
Tennessee	2,117	982	46.4	1,374	799	58.6	+22.9	-20.8
Virginia	2,765	1,247	45.1	1,880	919	48.9	+35.7	- 7.8
South	2,473	995	40.2	1,647	739	44.9	+34.6	-10.6
U. S.	3,024	1,502	49.7	2,053	973	47.4		

SOURCE: 1950 United States Census of Population, U. S. Summary, Detailed Characteristics.
United States Census of Population, 1960, U. ~~S. Summary~~, General Social and Economic Characteristics.

Table 67 (Mysel)

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In only one southern state, Florida, have the earnings of Negro male workers gained in relation to those of white male workers. (See Table 15) In each of the other ten states, not only did the dollar gap increase, but Negroes also lost percentage ground, ranging from a 6% negative change in Virginia to a 25% negative change in Arkansas for male workers; and a negative change in the income of all persons (see Table 14) ranging from a low 7% in Georgia to 21% in Tennessee. In other words, although Negro income between 1950-60 increased sharply, the gap between white and Negro income was growing.

It seems clear that Negroes in the South have not kept pace with the income progress of the region, and little change is occurring in their income position vis-a-vis non-southern Negroes.

One may conclude, therefore, that unless greater efforts are vigorously applied to absorb Negroes into the industrial-commercial life of the urban South these trends will continue. They suggest that, in the absence of better economic opportunity, loss through the migration of Negro manpower will continue.

(Note: print this page facing page 36 - Table 15)

TABLE 15. MEDIAN INCOME OF WHITE AND NONWHITE MALE WORKERS FOR ELEVEN SOUTHERN STATES 1950-1960

	1960			1950			PERCENT	
	White	Nonwhite	Percent of nonwhite of white	White	Nonwhite	Percent nonwhite of white	Nonwhite increase	Change in Ratio of non-white to whites 1950-1960
Alabama	$3,367	$1,417	42.0	$1,809	$ 956	52.8	+48	-20
Arkansas	2,486	993	39.9	1,423	759	53.3	+30.8	-25.1
Florida	3,743	2,073	55.4	2,239	1,185	52.9	+74.5	+ 4.8
Georgia	3,374	1,489	44.1	1,870	919	49.1	+62.0	-10.0
Kentucky	2,928	1,764	60.3	1,701	1,199	70.4	+47.1	-14.4
Louisiana	4,001	1,565	39.1	2,228	997	44.8	+57.0	-14.4
Mississippi	2,757	890	32.3	1,462	605	41.4	+41.1	-21.9
North Carolina	3,035	1,286	42.4	1,872	999	53.4	+28.7	-20.6
South Carolina	3,195	1,135	35.5	2,043	801	39.2	+41.7	- 9.4
Tennessee	2,932	1,598	54.5	1,685	1,142	67.8	+39.9	-19.4
Virginia	3,734	1,906	51.0	2,255	1,221	54.1	+36.1	- 5.5

SOURCE: 1950 United States Census of Population, U. S. Summary Detailed Characteristics.

1960 United States Census of Population, U. S. Summary, General Social and Economic Characteristics.

Employment, Occupations, and Manpower Utilization

Four other factors exert marked influence on the position of Negroes in the non-agriculture labor market. They are:

---technology;

---the degree of competition from whites;

---the quality and kind of education received as part of manpower development; and

---public policy regarding the elimination of racial discrimination in education, employment, and occupations.

The last factor is assuming a more important fuction as a result of court decisions to desegregate education and increases in "fair employment practices" programs at local, state, and federal levels.

Change in technology and manpower requirements and the changing patterns of industry expansion suggest that Negroes can no longer depend upon the forces of national economic expansion and technology to generate improvements in employment opportunity. Technology alone has drastically changed the kind of manpower needed by manufacturing industries. The need for unskilled workers has declined, whereas the demand for workers with skills and training has increased. This trend, coupled with a relatively slow pace of manpower development among Negroes, places them in an unfavorable position when it comes to supplying persons

with skills who can compete favorably in today's labor markets.

Between 1947 and 1961, the number of employees in mining, manufacturing, contract construction, and agriculture decreased, while the number of employees absorbed by wholesaling and retailing, insurance, finance, the so-called services, and government increased. Noteworthy is the fact that the industries with a declining rate of employment are the industries which have absorbed Negroes. Actually, the source of improvement in the economic status of Negroes during past years has been their movement out of agriculture into mining, manufacturing, and construction where they found unskilled and semi-skilled jobs as laborers and operatives. These are the industries which since 1957 have had either declining employment or relatively little growth in employment. Excluding government, the areas of growth in employment are not the areas in which Negroes have traditionally found employment.

The second general development involves a shift in employment from plant to office in manufacturing industries. Between 1950 and 1961, the number of persons employed in manufacturing increased by more than one million while the number of production workers declined by almost one-half million. This means that increases in manufacturing employment were in non-plant and non-production jobs, a shift, in other words, to office work and white collar jobs, areas of employment which have never absorbed many Negroes.

Increased use of labor saving devices -- "automation"-- means that employment opportunity in semi-skilled and unskilled work will continue to decline. It will, therefore,

become increasingly difficult for Negroes to attain higher or even retain previous levels of employment in those occupations and industries which they had penetrated during the 1940's and 1950's.

Unemployment among Negroes today amounts to more than 10%, twice that of whites. In heavily industrialized areas such as Chicago and Detroit, the differential is even more striking. Furthermore, the duration of unemployment is longer for Negroes than for whites.

In September 1958 the average duration of unemployment for Negroes was 17.8 weeks and for white workers 13.3 weeks. The average length of unemployment in September 1962 for Negroes was 18.0 weeks while that for whites had dropped to 13.0 weeks. Negroes accounted for about one-fourth of all the long term unemployed, but for only about 11% of the labor force. About 29% of the very long term unemployed in September 1962 were Negroes compared with 21% in September 1961. Long term joblessness among Negroes results from discrimination in hiring and inadequate training and inadequate manpower development.

Since 1940, white collar employment among Negro males has gone up 144% and blue collar skilled and semi-skilled employment by 101% in contrast to 31% and 14% among whites in the respective groups. In the same period, Negro females employed in white collar positions increased by 169% and in blue collar positions by 132% in comparison with a white increase of 18% in white collar jobs and a decline of 23% in the number represented in blue collar occupations.

These percentage gains are impressive, but the fact remains that Negroes have penetrated only to a limited extent job categories above semi-skilled levels.

For example, (see Table 16) Negro females make up 14% of the total females employed but they comprise almost one-half, 48%, of all the domestic servants in the economy and only 2% of all the sales workers; this is not substantially different from the situation in 1940. Negro males comprise slightly in excess of 9% of the employed males in the economy, but they are only 2% of the total number of men employed as non-farm managers, proprietors, and officials, only four-tenths of a percentage point better than the situation in 1940. Yet they are 28% of the laborers.

Table 17 shows similar data for the South only. There has not been a large penetration by Negroes into the growth sectors of employment. Those industries and occupations where Negroes have gained in employment represent the slow growth areas of the economy and labor market.

It has already been suggested that regional differences in employment account in large measure for differences between the income of Negroes in the South and in the rest of the nation, as well as for high rates of migration by Negroes from southern states. Indeed, in none of the major industry categories shown in Table 17 do Negroes in the South keep pace with Negroes in the non-South. Study the last column of Table 18. In every category except "govern-

TABLE 16. NONWHITE EMPLOYMENT AS PERCENT OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT IN EACH MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP, BY SEX, APRIL 1940 AND APRIL 1960

Major Occupation Group	Nonwhite Men Percent of All Men		Increase or Decrease in Percent	Nonwhite Women as Percent of All Women		Increase or Decrease in Percent
	1940	1960	1940-1960	1940	1960	1940-1960
Total Employed	9.0	9.3		13.9	12.6	
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	3.1	3.5	+0.5	4.6	5.6	+ 1.0
Managers, officials, and Proprietors except farm	1.5	1.9	+0.4	2.8	4.8	+ 2.0
Clerical and Kindred workers	1.6	6.7	+5.1	0.7	3.8	+ 2.1
Sales workers	1.4	3.0	+1.6	1.1	2.4	+ 1.3
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	2.7	4.4	+1.7	2.3	8.0	+ 5.7
Operatives and kindred workers	6.1	11.6	+5.5	5.0	12.4	+ 7.4
Laborers, except farm and mine	21.2	27.6	+6.4	(1)	(1)	
Service workers, except private household	17.4	21.1	+3.7	13.1	19.2	6.1
Private Household	(1)	(1)		46.5	47.5	+ 1.0
Farmers, and farm managers	13.1	8.6	-4.5	30.2	16.4	-13.8
Farm laborers and foremen	22.5	23.6	+1.1	62.9	22.6	-40.3

(1) Not Available

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, and U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

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TABLE DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED PERSONS IN THE SOUTH BY COLOR AND SEX AND MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUPS, 1950-1960 (PERCENT)

OCCUPATION GROUP	WHITE				NONWHITE			
	MALE		FEMALE		MALE		FEMALE	
	1960	1950	1960	1950	1960	1950	1960	1950
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
WHITE COLLAR OCCUPATIONS:	36.9	30.9	59.8	58.8	8.3	5.8	13.2	10.6
Professional, Technical and related workers	10.0	6.8	14.0	13.3	2.9	2.0	7.5	6.2
Managers, Proprietors, officials, non Farm	12.6	11.4	4.7	5.4	2.5	1.4	1.0	1.2
Clerical and Related workers	6.6	5.8	31.5	29.3	2.9	1.6	3.6	2.2
Sales Workers	7.7	6.9	9.6	10.3	1.0	0.8	1.1	1.0
BLUE-COLLAR OCCUPATIONS:	39.7	36.7	18.6	20.6	30.8	24.6	9.0	9.6
Craftsman, foremen (skilled)	20.5	18.3	1.2	1.3	8.6	6.3	0.4	0.3
Operatives (Semi-skilled)	19.2	18.4	17.0	19.3	22.2	18.3	8.6	9.3
UNSKILLED LOBOR AND SERVICE OCCUPATIONS:	9.8	9.4	15.1	13.8	36.3	34.3	66.4	64.0
Laborers (unskilled) except Farm and Mine	5.2	5.7	0.4	0.5	22.9	23.3	0.9	1.6
Service workers except household	4.0	3.5	11.1	10.4	12.6	10.1	20.8	17.7

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TABLE 17

OCCUPATION GROUP	WHITE MALE 1960	WHITE MALE 1950	WHITE FEMALE 1960	WHITE FEMALE 1950	NONWHITE MALE 1960	NONWHITE MALE 1950	NONWHITE FEMALE 1950	NONWHITE FEMALE 1960
Private household workers	0.6	0.6	3.4	29.3	0.8	0.9	44.7	44.7
FARM OCCUPATIONS:	10.2	21.5	1.7	3.8	18.6	33.8	5.9	13.9
Farmers and Farm managers	7.2	15.5	0.7	0.9	7.2	19.3	1.0	2.5
Farm laborers and Foremen	3.0	6.0	1.0	2.9	11.4	14.5	4.9	11.4
OCCUPATIONS NOT REPORTED	4.0	1.3	5.2	2.9	5.9	1.3	5.6	1.7

SOURCE: 1950 U.S. Census of Population, Detailed Characteristics 24A 158
1960 U.S. Census of Population, General Social and Economic Characteristics 24A 103

ment," Negroes had a smaller share of the jobs in 1960 than in 1950 in the South. Of course there were fewer Negroes living in the South in 1960. But this is a chicken and the egg question. Fewer jobs because of fewer people? Or did people leave because jobs were not there?

But the fact is, Negroes make up only slightly less of the southern labor force today, 19%, than they did a decade ago, when they were 21% of the labor force. In each area of industry employment, the decline in Negro employment exceeds the decline in the Negro labor force.

Table 19 shows how Negroes are represented in various job categories. These tables reveal important contrasts between the percent of the total labor force and the percent of occupations held by Negroes.

We see, for example, in Table 18 that

--in the non-South, 6% of the employed Negroes are in professional and technical positions;

--of all such positions, Negroes hold only 3%;

--in the South, the percentages are 5 and 9.

We also see that Negroes of the South have almost all the household jobs and nearly half of the laborers jobs, both on and off the farm. We see that very few of the clerical and sales jobs are held by Negroes either in or out of the South. In the non-South, however, a good percentage of employed Negroes (10%) are in clerical spots, whereas only 3% of the employed Negroes in the South are so employed.

TABLE ~~24~~ 18 NONWHITES AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL PERSONS EMPLOYED BY INDUSTRY 1950-1960 UNITED STATES, SOUTH AND NONSOUTH

	United States			Non-South			South*		
	1950	1960	Percent Change in Ratio 1950-60	1950	1960	Percent Change in Ratio 1950-60	1950	1960	Percent Change in Ratio 1950-60
Agriculture	15.6	14.2	- 8.9	2.8	2.8	-	30.8	30.1	- 2.3
Mining	4.5	3.2	-28.9	3.5	2.1	-40.0	8.4	5.1	-39.2
Construction	5.5	8.5	+54.5	5.6	5.4	- 3.6	17.7	16.9	- 4.5
Manufacturing	6.5	6.8	+ 4.6	4.7	5.4	+14.9	16.4	12.9	-21.3
Transportation	7.6	7.7	+ 1.3	5.2	5.9	+ 1.3	16.1	13.9	-13.7
Trade	6.3	7.0	+11.1	4.2	5.2	+23.8	13.2	12.8	- 3.0
Finance	4.6	4.2	- 4.3	3.8	3.7	- 2.6	9.1	6.6	-21.4
Service	17.1	16.9	- 1.2	11.6	12.1	+ 4.3	36.0	32.4	-10.4
Government	7.9	10.0	+26.5	5.8	8.4	+44.8	10.8	11.6	+ 7.4

* Eleven States

SOURCE: 1950 Census of Population, U. S. Summary, Detailed Characteristics Table 16

1960 Census of Population, U. S. Summary, General Social and Economic Characteristics Table 103

TABLE 19 OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF NON-WHITES AND NONWHITES AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL EMPLOYED BY OCCUPATION, SOUTH AND NON-SOUTH, 1960 (PERCENT)

	NON-SOUTH		SOUTH	
	% N/W of Total employed in occupation	% N/W of Total N/W	% N/W of Total employed in occupation	% N/W of Total N/W
Total Employed	6.6	100.00	19.2	100.00
Professional, Tech.	3.4	6.0	9.2	4.8
Mgrs, Off'ls. & Proprietors	2.0	2.5	2.9	1.3
Clerical	4.4	10.1	5.0	[illegible]
Sales	2.1	2.3	2.8	1.0
Craftsmen, Foremen	3.7	7.7	8.1	5.3
Operatives	7.9	22.2	17.8	16.8
Private Household workers	30.4	9.0	73.8	18.3
Service Workers	13.3	17.2	37.4	15.9
Farm Laborers	6.0	1.5	47.4	8.8
Farmers & Farm Mgrs.	1.5	0.8	17.9	4.7
Laborers	14.5	9.7	47.6	14.1
Not Reported	14.6	11.1	24.0	5.8

SOURCE: 1960 U. S. Census of Population General Social and Economic Characteristics, Table 103

In sum, it appears that penetration of higher echelons of the occupational scale by Negroes has been relatively limited, and much more in the South than outside the region. Negroes have entered the mainstream of industrial and civil employment in non-southern communities to a greater degree than in the South. In so doing, they have filled jobs which make possible upgrading, training opportunity, and increased earning power on the basis of personal job qualifications. In the South, Negroes have not shared equitably in the rapid industrial expansion of the past two decades.

IV

What Price Discrimination?

An attempt has been made to show the position of Negroes in the economy of the nation and the South. Emerging from the persentation are several implications, a few of which will be dealt with as a conclusion to this report.

Education

Employment determines income; the level of income is related to the kind of job one is able to obtain; and jobs are related to education and training. Thus, to a great degree, the ability of Negroes to pass from poverty and deprivation to parity with the rest of the population depends not only upon removing barriers to employment and occupational mobility. It also depends upon better education through increased school desegregation and upon rapid adjustments and improvements in the process of Negro manpower development. (See Table 20)

Not all present underemployment of Negroes can be attributed to discriminatory employment practices; limited opportunities are sometimes available to Negroes for which few exhibit any interest or can qualify. Nevertheless, in employment on one hand and, on the other, an inadequate flow of manpower to meet such limited opportunities as there are. This inadequacy is a cummulative product of

TABLE ~~35.~~ 20 ANNUAL AVERAGE INCOME OF MALES 25 YEARS AND OVER BY YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED, 1939-1958

Year of School completed	ANNUAL AVERAGE INCOME (Dollars)			
	1939	1946	1949	1958
Elementary:	$1,036	$2,041	$2,394	$3,056
Less than 8 years	*	1,738	2,062	2,551
8 years	*	2,327	2,829	3,769
High School:				
1 to 3 years	1,379	2,449	3,226	4,618
4 years	1,661	2,939	3,784	5,567
College:				
1 to 3 years	1,931	3,654	4,423	6,966
4 years or more	2,607	4,527	8,490	9,206

* Not Available

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Commerce Statistical Abstract of the United States 1962

segregation in education and manpower development and utilization. This is no where more true than in vocational and technical training.

Generally, vocational training available to Negroes is limited mainly to those occupations in which they have traditionally found employment: in the industrial trades, some of which are becoming obsolete, and in those areas where Negroes provide services to Negroes, such as barbering. Technical courses in [redacted] electronics and tool design, the apprenticeable trades such as plumbing, steamfitting, and sheet metal work, and courses in blueprint reading and welding, are usually not available to Negroes.

Contrast between programs to develop white and Negro manpower can be seen by the course offerings of three southern metropolitan school systems, Atlanta, Houston, and Nashville.

Houston

In the only vocational and technical high school in the Houston Independent School System, an all white school, full three year courses are offered in: air conditioning and refrigeration mechanics, automobile mechanics, drafting, machine shop, photography, radio and television, and welding. None of these courses is taught in the five Negro schools.

Negroes are offered two years of training in [redacted] commercial cooking and baking, clean-

ing and pressing, and trade dressmaking, courses which are not taught in white schools.

Nashville

The only vocational and technical high school in Nashville is an all-white institution. Full courses are offered in: commercial art, drafting, auto mechanics, electricity, general clerical, industrial chemistry, machine shop, refrigeration, secretarial training, and office machines; adult evening courses are taught in such areas as sheet metal layout, pipe-fitting, machine shop, welding, aircraft blueprint reading, electronics for office machines, and advanced projection.

Courses offered to Negroes (in only one of the four high schools) throughout the county are: auto mechanics, commerce, cosmetology, tailoring, trowel trades, and woodworking. Evening courses are taught in sewing, millinery, auto mechanics, cosmetology, tailoring, trowel trades, and electronics.

Atlanta

The white vocational and technical school in Atlanta is the Smith-Hughes School.* Courses are offered in electronics, tool and die design, instrumentation, machine shop, refrigeration and air conditioning, electricity, iron-working, steam-

* This school was desegregated on January 28, 1963, but only a token number of Negroes have been accepted for training.

fitting, plumbing, sheet metal, tool and die making, blueprint reading and drafting, gas fitting, and welding.

Negroes are offered at Carver Vocational School, radio and television, industrial sewing, commercial cooking, short order cooking, shoe repairing, auto mechanics, tailoring, bricklaying, drycleaning, practical nursing, and catering.

The contrasts are obvious. Ninety percent of the Negro youth and 80% of the white youth do not go to college. Vocational and technical training at pre-college levels is a real concern. Neglecting the education of the majority of youth who do not go to college will reflect itself most seriously among Negroes, the group most vulnerable to unemployment and automation, because of the imbalance in job development and preparation. We do not need poor quality vocation and technical training programs which serve as dumping grounds for problem students, nor programs that prepare Negro youth for "traditional Negro jobs." We need vocational programs that give sound background in mathematics, science, and other academic subjects, as well as developing marketable skills.

Jobs for laborers and unskilled workers will undoubtedly be considerably reduced by 1970. On the other hand, the economy may well demand, according to some estimates,

--80% more managers

--25% more clerical personnel

--25% more sales personnel

--25% more banking, finance, and insurance personnel

--more blueprint readers, computer operators, metallurgical technicians, machine tool operators, industrial chemists, key punch and machine operators, a and other highly skilled people.

But

--no increase is expected in the demand for laborers, and the demand for semi-skilled workers is not expected to rise above 15%.

Restricted vocational and technical training for Negroes is justified by southern school boards on the grounds that jobs in the crafts and technical areas as well as in sales, clerical, and other white collar positions are not generally open to Negroes: therefore, training would be costly and useless. This argument is invalid on its face. School systems have the moral and legal obligation to give all persons the best training and education possible. Moreover, changes in employment opportunity for Negroes in industry, commerce, and government further invalidate the position. President Kennedy's Executive Order 10925 forbidding racial discrimination in federal employment as well as in industries having government contracts has opened new areas of employment opportunity for Negroes. Negroes themselves are using economic and political pressures to achieve improvement in job opportunity. Rapid adjustments in the education of Negroes to meet the demands of new employment opportunity are both urgent and

necessary.

Costs of Discrimination

The President's Council of Economic Advisers asserted in 1962 that losses to the economy through racial discrimination result from two factors: (1) inefficiencies in the use of the labor force resulting from failure to utilize fully the existing skills of our population; and (2) failure to develop potential skills fully. The Council estimated that the nation's economy is losing between $13 billion and $17 billion per year in national income and product as result of these two factors.

Fifty percent of the nation's Negroes are concentrated in the South, and the South receives approximately 15% of the nation's total income. A conservative estimate is that the South loses from $5 to $6 billion annually because of racial discrimination.

The South can no longer afford the luxury of wasting a valuable human resource. It cannot continue to deny itself better markets for goods and services by failing to provide a climate of equal economic opportunity for all its citizens. It is equally clear that the nation can ill afford to lose $17 billion per year in income and product. To achieve full equality with other regions of the nation, the South must achieve full utilization of its manpower. For the nation as a whole, the continuing struggle for world supremacy makes the full use of

America's human resources imperative.

Race Relations and Economic Growth

Despite the relatively low income per person of Negroes, there are twice as many with income as there were a decade or so ago. Negroes have moved ahead educationally. More of them are concentrated in the cities. They are acquiring greater political strength in the urban areas, and they are more sensitive to their role in the politics and market place of the city and the state.

Political strength and purchasing power among urban Negroes can scarcely be ignored by government officials, city planners, business, and industry. With a new industrial-urban orientation, Negroes will increasingly apply political and economic pressures to bring about changes in southern race relations, to step up the momentum of school desegregation, to obtain better employment opportunity, and to obtain access to public facilities.

Rapid racial adjustments by the "new South" are vitally important to the economic health of the region. Tensions generated by poor race relations are not conducive to economic growth. Chaos over school desegregation, boycotts to achieve employment opportunity, sit-in demonstrations, and picket lines, all are simply and tragically inimical to the economic life of the region. Positive steps toward good race relations, the full absorption of Negroes into the mainstream of the region -- these are imperative to leadership seeking a healthy South.

Public Policy

Clearly involved in the whole question of improving the economic position of Negroes is the influence of public policy on school desegregation, employment opportunity, and the elimination of segregation in housing and public places.

Low income Negroes and whites in large numbers are relocating themselves in the urban centers of the South just as they are in the North. Without extraordinary economic expansion and rapid improvement in the distribution of income, without swift changes in southern race relations, it is apparent that in the next decade the bulk of southern poverty will complete its shift from the country to the city.

Negro poverty will take its place in the urban slums of the South as a substitute for the traditional rural poverty -- which, at least, was relatively self-sufficient. This concentration of low-income people in urban areas raises critical questions for southern city planners and officials.

The national expansion of the economy and technology, which began 20 years ago to alter the position of Negroes, cannot be relied upon exclusively to bring about the level of improvement necessary in the future. Public policy will have to play an increased role. This means the expansion and strengthening of programs at local, state, and federal levels to promote "fair employment practices"; the expansion of minimum wage coverage; more extensive area redevelopment programs; more extensive

and inclusive programs of adult education and adult training and retraining programs. All these policies and programs must be advanced along with school desegregation. They will serve to reinforce change generated by normal economic forces.

That Negroes need improved economic opportunity is clear. That poverty among Negroes is being transferred from the rural South to the urban South is equally clear. Welfare dependency in urban areas will not solve the problem. Basically the solution rests with full opportunity for the development of manpower potential and for employment and occupational mobility.

Employers, government officials, southern educators, southern school boards, and local communities must recognize what continued failure to meet the demands of Negro manpower development will mean. Not only will uneducated and inexperienced Negro manpower continue to contribute to labor surpluses, the very heart of the South's problem, but also the drain on urban economies in supporting undeveloped manpower will continue to impede the progress of both southern and national economic growth.

APPENDIX

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TABLE [illegible]. DISTRIBUTION OF INCOME OF FAMILIES, UNITED STATES AND ELEVEN SOUTHERN STATES, BY COLOR
1960

	U.S.	Alabama	Arkansas	Florida	Georgia	Kentucky	Louisiana	Miss.	N. C.	S. C.	Tenn.	Va.
Under $2,000												
Nonwhite	32.4	49.9	61.1	32.1	45.9	39.8	45.1	66.2	50.2	57.7	44.3	[illegible]
White	11.0	18.9	26.4	13.6	15.3	25.1	14.6	22.0	17.3	14.0	22.4	[illegible]
$2,00-2,999												
Nonwhite	15.5	17.9	18.4	22.3	21.8	17.9	20.7	16.7	19.9	19.3	19.5	[illegible]
White	7.6	10.7	14.6	10.5	10.4	11.6	9.6	12.4	11.5	10.5	11.8	[illegible]
$3,000-3,999												
Nonwhite	13.5	12.4	9.5	18.7	13.0	15.1	13.3	8.0	12.8	10.2	14.3	[illegible]
White	9.1	11.4	13.4	12.0	11.8	11.1	10.8	13.0	13.6	13.7	12.0	[illegible]
$4,000-4,999												
Nonwhite	11.4	8.4	4.8	11.6	7.7	11.6	8.5	4.2	7.3	5.5	[illegible]	[illegible]
White	10.9	11.7	11.5	12.1	12.2	11.3	11.6	12.2	13.8	13.2	11.4	[illegible]
$5,000 and Over												
Nonwhite	27.2	11.4	6.1	15.1	11.6	15.6	12.2	5.0	9.6	7.0	12.8	18.8
White	61.4	47.2	34.3	51.9	50.2	40.6	53.5	40.3	44.7	48.6	42.5	60.0

SOURCE: United States Census of Population 1960, U. S. Summary, General Social and Economic Characteristics Table 65

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TABLE [illegible]. DISTRIBUTION OF INCOME OF FAMILIES FOR FIFTEEN SELECTED CITIES, BY COLOR, 1960

CITY	Under $2,000		$2,00-$3,999		$4,000-$4,999		$5,000 and Over	
	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite
Atlanta	8.8	22.5	16.4	40.8	10.0	11.5	64.8	22.1
Birmingham	8.0	22.6	16.0	34.1	11.7	12.4	64.2	20.9
Charleston, S.C.	11.1	42.9	20.5	33.2	11.5	10.2	56.9	13.7
Dallas	7.0	26.7	13.7	40.3	9.9	13.7	69.4	19.3
Durham	8.0	30.2	18.3	42.3	13.1	11.6	60.6	15.9
Houston	7.2	24.9	12.9	36.0	9.9	14.4	70.0	24.7
Jackson, Miss.	5.7	34.2	13.3	44.5	10.9	9.7	70.0	11.6
Little Rock	8.8	31.7	18.7	42.1	11.3	9.8	61.2	16.4
Louisville	9.9	29.5	17.0	31.1	13.5	16.2	59.6	23.2
Memphis	7.5	22.5	24.0	43.0	12.3	15.2	48.4	19.3
Nashville	15.6	32.8	27.0	39.2	13.8	10.9	43.6	17.1
New Orleans	8.8	32.0	18.0	37.0	12.0	12.2	61.1	20.6
Oklahoma City	9.4	28.0	16.7	30.4	11.9	14.7	62.0	26.9
Richmond	6.9	25.4	14.7	35.2	11.2	13.5	67.1	26.0
Norfolk	16.4	30.3	15.4	34.9	10.0	13.6	58.2	21.2

SOURCE: U. S. Census of Population and Housing: 1960

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TABLE 24. DISTRIBUTION OF INCOME OF PERSONS 14 YEARS AND OVER WITH INCOME FOR UNITED STATES AND ELEVEN SOUTHERN STATES BY COLOR, 1950-1960

	Under $2,000				$2,000-$2,999			
	White		Nonwhite		White		Nonwhite	
	1960	1950	1960	1950	1960	1950	1960	1950
United States	38.0	48.8	58.2	77.4	11.7	21.2	14.8	[illegible]
Alabama	44.3	62.3	78.5	88.5	13.6	18.3	11.0	[illegible]
Arkansas	53.3	71.2	83.8	93.4	14.4	14.3	9.5	[illegible]
Florida	40.7	55.7	65.3	88.8	13.9	18.9	19.0	[illegible]
Georgia	42.1	62.0	76.0	93.5	15.1	18.9	13.6	[illegible]
Kentucky	48.7	64.1	69.2	84.2	12.9	18.2	13.2	[illegible]
Louisiana	40.2	54.8	73.8	89.3	12.0	18.2	12.8	[illegible]
Mississippi	49.6	69.2	86.5	96.1	14.7	14.4	8.2	[illegible]
North Carolina	44.1	61.9	74.8	90.1	17.3	21.2	12.9	[illegible]
South Carolina	41.9	59.0	80.7	94.3	17.3	22.9	11.8	[illegible]
Tennessee	48.0	65.0	72.2	87.7	14.5	16.8	13.7	[illegible]
Virginia	39.7	52.7	65.8	84.4	13.1	20.6	15.0	[illegible]

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TABLE [illegible] (CONT'D)

	$3,000-$3,999				$4,000-$4,999			
	White		Nonwhite		White		Nonwhite	
	1960	1950	1960	1950	1960	1950	1960	1950
United States	11.4	15.5	10.9	5.1	10.6	6.6	7.9	8.9
Alabama	11.8	20.4	6.8	1.4	9.2	4.1	3.9	0.3
Arkansas	10.9	7.5	3.8	1.0	7.1	3.1	1.8	0.3
Florida	12.2	22.2	7.3	1.2	9.6	5.2	3.7	0.3
Georgia	13.3	9.8	5.9	0.8	9.5	3.8	2.7	0.3
Kentucky	11.0	9.6	9.4	2.6	8.8	3.8	5.3	0.4
Louisiana	11.4	22.6	6.6	1.9	9.8	6.4	3.7	0.3
Mississippi	11.5	8.3	3.0	0.5	7.8	3.5	1.4	0.1
North Carolina	14.8	8.7	6.0	1.3	9.1	3.4	2.8	0.3
South Carolina	15.7	18.2	4.5	0.7	9.2	3.5	1.7	0.1
Tennessee	12.5	9.6	7.5	1.7	8.1	3.8	4.0	0.4
Virginia	12.8	13.4	9.5	2.2	10.4	5.3	5.9	0.4

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TABLE 21. PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF INCOME OF FAMILIES UNITED STATES AND SOUTH BY COLOR, 1954-1960

Family Income Level	1960 United States White	1960 United States Nonwhite	1960 South White	1960 South Nonwhite	1954 United States White	1954 United States Nonwhite	1954 South White	1954 South Nonwhite
Per Cent	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Under $4,000	28.5	60.5	39.5	78.8	44.1	78.2	53.9	87.0
$4,000-$5,999	23.8	19.1	23.9	13.6	28.7	14.5	24.8	8.7
$6,000 and Over	47.7	20.4	36.6	7.6	27.2	7.4	31.3	4.3
Per Cent of Change in Distribution Ratio 1954-1960								
Under $4,000	-35.3	-22.2	-26.7	- 9.4				
$4,00-$5,999	-17.0	+31.7	- 3.6	+56.3				
$6,000 and Over	+28.2	+175.7	+16.5	+76.4				

SOURCE: U. S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Consumers Income Series P-60, No. 20 December 1955 and No. 37, January 17, 1962

Content of Tables

Table Number	Title
1.	Components of Population Change, United States and Regions, 1940-1960, by Color (Percent)
2.	Nonwhite Population for Eleven Southern States, 1950-1960
3.	Population Change and Total Net Migration 1950-1960 and Net Migration of Nonwhites, 1940-1960 for Eleven Southern States (Percent)
4.	Distribution of Population Between Urban and Rural for Eleven Southern States, by Color, 1950-1960 (Percent)
5.	Population of Selected Urbanized Areas by Color, 1950-1960
6.	Income and Population of South as Percent of Total for the United States 1930-1959
7.	Industrial Sources of Civilian Income Received for Participation in Current Production, United States and South, 1940-1961 (Precent)
8.	Per Capita Personal Income for Eleven Southern States, 1940-1961 (Dollars)
9.	Median Wage and Salary Income of Families and Unrelated Individuals With Wage and Salary Income by Color, United States, 1940-1960 (Dollars)
10.	Median Income of White and Nonwhite Families for Eleven Southern States, 1950-1960
11.	Median Income of Families with Income by Region and Color, 1960
12.	Median Wage and Salary Income of Persons 14 Years and Over With Wage and Salary Income by Color and Sex for Selected Years, 1939-1960
13.	Median Income of Persons 14 Years and Over With Income ~~With Income~~ By Color and Region, 1950-1960
14.	Median Income of White and Nonwhite Persons With Income for Eleven Southern States, South and United States, 1950-1960
15.	Median Income of White and Nonwhite Male Workers for Eleven Southern States, 1950-1960
16.	Distribution of Income of Persons 14 Years and Over With Income For United States and Eleven Southern States by Color, 1950-1960
17.	Distribution of Income of Families United States and Eleven Southern States, by Color, 1960
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19. Distribution of Money Income of Families by Color, United States, 1945-1961

20. Distribution of Money Income of Families by Color for United States, 1945-1961

21. Distribution of Income of Families United States and South by Color, 1954-1960

22. Estimated Purchasing Power of Negroes in Ten Selected Standard Statistical Metropolitan Areas, 1961

23. Labor Force Participation Rates, White and Nonwhite, 14 Years and Over by Sex, 1950-1960 (Percent)

24. Nonwhites as a Percent of Total Persons Employed by Industry, 1950-1960 United States, South and Non-South.

25. Increase or Decrease in Employment by Industry of Whites and Nonwhites United States, South and Non-South and for Eleven Southern States, 1950-1960

26. Increase or Decrease in Employment, Total and Nonwhite, South and Non-South by Industry, 1950-1960, (Percent)

27. Distribution of Employed Persons, Total and by Color, by Industry, United States, South and Non-South, 1950-1960

28. Percent Distribution of Employed Persons by Major Occupation Group, Color and Sex, 1940-1960

29. Nonwhite Employment as a Percent of Total Employment in Each Major Occupation Group, by Sex, 1940-1960.

30. Distribution of Employed Persons in the South by Color and Sex and Major Occupation Groups, 1950-1960 (Percent)

31. Percent Change in Occupations of Employed Males and Females in the South Total and Nonwhite, 1950-1960.

32. Employed Negroes as a Percent of Total Employed by Occupation and Sex South, 1950-1960.

33. Occupational Distribution of Whites and Nonwhites as a Percent of Total Employed by Occupation, South and Non-South, 1960 (Percent)

34. Occupational Distribution of whites and Nonwhites as a Percent of Total Employed by Occupation, by Regions, 1960

35. Annual Average Income of Males 25 Years and Over by Years of School Completed, 1939-1958

TABLE I. COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE, UNITED STATES AND REGION, 1940-1960, BY COLOR
(Percent)

REGION	Net Change 1950-60		Natural Increase 1950-60		Net Migration 1950-1960		Net Migration 1940-1950	
	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite
United States	+17.5	+26.7	15.5	26.8	NA	NA	NA	NA
Northeastern	+11.0	+51.8	11.6	25.7	-0.6	+26.0	-0.5	+34.3
Northcentral	+14.0	+54.5	15.6	30.6	-1.6	+23.8	-2.5	+42.0
South (1)	+18.0	+11.1	17.8	25.2	+0.1	-14.1	-1.7	-16.0
West	+37.5	+57.9	18.8	34.3	+18.4	+39.0	+23.8	+60.5

(1) Includes Oklahoma, Texas, West Virginia, Maryland, Delware and District of Columbia

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 247, April 2, 1962

V. Those interested in reading more on this see Earle

2. Earle Rauber, "The South and Its Future", Atlanta Federal Reserve Bank, Monthly Review, June 1962, p2.

3. Edgar S. Dunn, Jr., Recent Southern Economic Development, (Gainesville: University of Florida Press, Spring 1962) No. 14, pp12-13.

4. Stephen McDonald, "On The South's Recent Economic Development", Southern Economic Journal, Vol XXVII, No 1, July 1961.

5. United States Bureau of the Census, United States Census of Population, 1960 United States Summary, General Social and Economic Characteristics pXXXIV.

6. Cf, infra, Nora Tucker, "The Challenge of Long-term Unemployment", Employment Security Review, Vol 29 No 12, December 1962, pp4-5.

7. Irvin Sobel, "Economic Change and Negro Employment", unpublished paper presented at the Nineteenth Annual Institute of Race Relations, sponsored by the Race Relations Department, United Church of Christ on the campus of Fisk University, July 4, 1962

8. Charles S. Johnson, To Stem This Tide, (Boston: The Pilgram Press, 1943) p.106

9. William Nicholls makes the point that "the South's serious lag in per capita incomes is largely attributable to its insufficient rate of industrial-urban development and that the South's lag in industrial development is in substantial part the result of its stubborn adherence to a set of values inconsistent with a high rate of industrialization". The key elements which hampered regional economic progress are:"(1) the persistence of agrarian values, (2) the rigidity of the social structure, (3) the undemocratic nature of the political structure, (4) weakness of social responsibility, and (5) conformity of throught and behavior." William Nicholls, Southern Tradition and Regional Progress (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1960) pp 14-15.

10. Tables 1-2 appendix.

11. United States Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Population Estimates Series P-25, No. 247, April 2, 1962.
Conrad Taeuber, Howard G. Brunsman and Henry S. Shryock, "Trends as Revealed by the 1960 Population Census of the United States", American Statistical Association, Proceedings of the Social Statistics Section, 1961 p100.
Wilma Dykeman and James Stokley, Neither Black Nor White, (New York: Rinehart & Company, 1957) pp 123-124

E. W. Swanson and J.A.Griffin, Public Education in the South (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1955) p 32.

12. Current Population Report No. 247, op.cit., Tables 1-4. Also see Tables 1 in the appendix of this report.

13. In 1950 , 54.8 ~~per cent~~ % of the Negroes in the nation 25 years and over with four or more years of college were in the southern region. In 1960 this percentage had declined by 6.9 percentage points to 47.9 ~~percent~~ % a percentage change in ratio of -12.5 percent. In 1950, 54.2 ~~percent~~ % of the Negroes 25 years and over who had completed one or more years of college lived in the southern part of the United States, In 1960 this figure had declined by 20 percentage points to 34.0. In 1950 67.2 ~~percent~~ % of the Nation's Negroes with occupational attachments as professional and technical were in the South. In 1960 this figure had declined to 48.4 ~~percent~~ %, a loss of 18.8 percentage points and a percentage change in ratio of -28.0 percent. On the other hand, in 1950, 66.1 ~~percent~~ % of the Negroes in the Nation with occupational attachments as laborers were in the South. In 1960 this figure had declined by only 2.9 percentage points to 63.2 ~~percent~~ %, a percentage change in ratio of a minus -4.3 percent about one-third the decline in college graduates and about one-fifth of the decline in professional and technically developed Negro manpower, or Negro human capital. For further insight on the question of "human capital" see: T. W. Schultz, "Investment in Human Capital", The American Economic Review, Vol Ll, March 1961, p 1; and Marshall R. Colberg, "Human Capital as a Southern Resource", Southern Economic Journal, Vol XXIX, January 1963, p 157.

14. Dykeman and Stokley, op. cit., Swanson and Griffin, op. cit., Taeuber, Brunsman and Shryock, op. cit.

15. Robert M. Young, "Southern Cities and How They Grew", Atlanta Federal Reserve Bank, Monthly Review, October 1961.

16. Taeuber, Brunsman and Shryock, op.cit., p 101 and Table C.

17. Ibid. Also see Arthur Kantner, "Workers Leave Southern Farms", Atlanta Federal Reserve Bank, Monthly Review, January 1962.

18. On this point see discussion by Charles Silberman in the 1961 Proceedings of the Business and Economic Statistics Section of the meeting of the American Statistical Association, p 302. Also for a thorough analysis of the movement of Negroes to the central city see: Charles Silberman, "The City and the Negro", Fortune, March 1962, p 89

19. Taeuber, et.al., op.cit. suggest further that the disparity in suburbanization of Negroes is a reflection not only of residental segregation but also sharp differences in the quality of housing. See Table C.
For further discussion on the matter of suburbanization and Negroes see: James B. Conant's Slums and Suburbs (New York: McGraw-Hill, 1961).

20. Dunn, op.cit., p 3. Also with regard to correlations between migration and economic opportunity, Donald Dewey observed: "Since migration is largely a phenomenon of population displacement through areas of ascending wage scales, it seems probable that Negro workers who left the urban South for the North and West were superior in economic competence (mainly through better education) to whites who poured into southern towns behind them.....So long as Negroes cannot be fitted into predominately white groups, they are strongly tempted tohead North and West". Donald Dewey, "Negro Employment in Southern Industry", Journal of Political Economy, Vol LX, No. 4, August 1952, pp 288-289. Also see Cf. Supra 13.

21. United States Department of Commerce, Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1962, Table 311.

22. Tables 25-26, appendix.

23. Table 7, appendix.

24. Earle Rauber, op.cit., p 2.

25. Table 6, appendix.

26. Table 8, appendix.

27. Ibid.

28. Dunn, op. cit., pp 12-13.

29. Harry Ashmore, The Negro and the Schools, (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1954) p 138. Also see Nicholls, op. cit.

30. Rauber, op. city. and Harry Brandt, "Changing Economic Patterns in the South" Tennessee Department of Mental Health, Mind over Matter, Vol 7, No. 3 September 1962.

31. Nora Tucker, "The Challenge of Long Term Unemployed", Employment Security Review, Vol 29, No. 12, December 1962-pp 4-5

32. 1961 United States Commission on Civil Rights Report, Employment, pp 157-164 Also see subsequent remarks regarding implications in the last part of this report under Public Policy. Also see statement of Herman H. Long on Equal Employment Opportunity presented before the Special Subcommittee on Labor of the Committee on Education and Labor, House of Representatives, 87th Congress, 2d Session, January 15-24, 1962, pp 745-760 and 755 in particular.

33. Tables 2-3, appendix.

34. Current Population Reports, op.cit. also Taeuber, et.al., op.cit., p 100.

35. Taeuber, et.al., op.city pp 101-102

36. Vivian ". Henderson, "Economic Dimensions in Race Relations", in Race Relations Problems and Theory, J. Masuoka and P. Valien (eds.) (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1961) pp 253-266. Also see Charles

Silberman op. cit.

37. Ibid. Also the market implications of aggregate Negro buying power have been treated in several articles in periodicals and trade magazines directed toward business and economic interests in the market place. ..e.g. Business Week, May 26, 1962 p 76; October 1957 p 26, The Wall Stree Journal, Sept 6, 1962, January 16, 1962, Feb 23, 1960, April 16, 1956 and January 8, 1963.

38. U. S. Department of Commerce, 1962 Statistical Abstract of the United States p 35.

39. Table 23, appendix. Also Current Pupulation Report op. cit., and Series P-50 Nos. 89 p 3 and 90 p 3.

40 Definitions of poor vary and it is here equated with poverty. Though poverty depends upon several factors such as region and place of residence, it would appear that a level of income which is less than that which can provide for health, efficiency and participation in the economic and social process in the United States would fall in the classification of poverty. Thus a family by today's standards of living needs a minimum of about $4,000 per year in income to enjoy a relatively minimum standard of living. Based upon a report by Margaret Strotz, "The City Worker's Interim Family Budget", Monthly Labor Review, August 1960, pp 785-808, and James Morgan et.al., Income and Welfare in the United States, (New York: McGraw-Hill, 1962) p 188.

41. Tables 9,12.

42. Nicholls, op.cit., also Current Population Reports, op.cit. Series P-60, Nos. 20 p 3, and 23 p 4. Also see John Hope,II, "The Problems of Unemployment as it Relates to Negroes", Studies in Unemployment, Special Committee on Unemployment Problems, U. S. Senate, 86 Congress, 2d Session, 1960 pp 173-223.

43. Ewan Clague, "Opportunities", contained in The American Dream--Equal Employment Opportunity, Report on Community Leaders' Conference sponsored by the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity, Washington, D. C. May 19, 1962, p 54.

44. 1962 Statistical Abstract of the United States pp 290-291

45. Nora Tucker, op. cit., p 4.

46. Hope, op. cit., p 185.

47. Dewey, op. cit.,

48. Eli Ginzberg, The Negro Potential, (New York: Columbia University Press, 1956) p 30.

49. Hope, op.cit., p 194

50. Herman P. Miller, Income of the American People, (New York: John Wiley and Sons, 1955) p 45, p 65. Conrad Taeuber and Irene Taeuber, The Changing Population of the United States, (New York: John Wiley and Sons, 1958) p 220. Current Population Report op.cit., Series P-60. No. 27, April 1958 p 10.

51. United States Commission on Civil Rights Report, 1961, op.cit., p 2.

52. Swanson and Griffin, op. cit.

53. For Atlanta, see the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights Report, op.cit., p 98. For Houston, see Southern Regional Council's "The Negro and Employment Opportunities in the South" a series of Employment Studies in Southern Cities, November 1961. For Nashville, see Vivian W. Henderson's report on "Employment Opportunity for Nashville Negroes", Fisk University, Social Science Institute, Septebmer 1960.

52. The historic record on inequities in public investment between Negro youth and white youth with respect to education is well established. See Ashmore, op. cit., pp 150-156, Southern Education Reporting Service, Southern Schools: Progress and Problems (Nashville, 1959) pp 114-115 and Hope, op.cit., p 199.

54 United States Department of Labor, Occupational Outlook Handbook, 1959, pp14-22

55. Statement on the "Economic Costs of Racial Discrimination in Employment" presented to the Joint Economic Committee of Congress in September 1962 by the Council of Economic Advisers. Southern Regional Council , Report L-37, October 15, 1962.

56. Ibid.

57. For example, see: Joseph W. Sullivan "Negro Boycotts, They Disrupt Normal Patterns of Shopping in Some Dixie Cities", The Wall Street Journal September 6, 1962; Michael Creedman, "Integrating Payrolls, Negroes Step Up Use of Boycotts to Back Drive for Better Jobs, The Wall Street Journal January 8, 1963. Also see Vivian W. Henderson, op. cit., "Economic Dimensions in Race Relations", pp 258-266.

58. Eugene Smolensky, "Recent Developments in the Study of Income Distribution" and "Discussion" by Herman P. Miller, American Statistical Association 1961 Proceedings, Business and Economic Statistics Section, pp 347-455

59. Ibid. Also see Miller's comments on public policy p 355. Also see Herman H. Long, op. cit., Charles Siblerman, op.cit., 1961 Proceedings of American Statistical Association and Charles Silberman, op. cit., Fortune.

60. Ibid.

61. At least one southern Governor has openly recognized the necessity for absorbing Negroes into industrial-urban employment. The Governor of North Carolina, Terry Sanford, in a speech before the North Carolina Press Association in Chapel Hill on January 18 urged equal employment opportunity for Negroes. He said, "Time has come for American citizens to give up their reluctance [to hire Negroes], to quit unfair discrimination and give the Negro full chance to earn a decent living...and to contribute to higher standards of living for himself.....Reluctance to accept the Negro in employment is the greatest single block to his continued progress,

to the full use of the human potential of the nation and its states.. ...North Carolina and its people have come to the point of recognizing the urgent need for opening new economic opportunities for Negro citizens. We also recognize that in doing so we shall be adding new economic growth for everybody!" Quoted from The Nashville Tennessean, January 19, 1963 p 10. This paper pointed out that the North Carolina Governor was the first Southern Chief to take a stand on this question.

TABLE 7. INDUSTRIAL SOURCES OF CIVILIAN INCOME RECEIVED FOR PARTICIPATION IN CURRENT PRODUCTION FOR UNITED STATES AND SOUTH 1940, 1950 AND 1961, (Percent Distribution)

SOURCES	UNITED STATES			PERCENT CHANGE	SOUTH(1)			PERCENT CHANGE
	1961	1950	1940	1940-1961 in Ratio	1961	1950	1940	1940-1961 in Ratio
Farms	4.9	8.8	8.9	-44.9	8.2	14.1	16.9	-51.5
Mining	1.1	1.9	2.2	-50.0	2.2	3.8	4.0	-45.0
Contract Construction	6.4	5.9	3.8	+68.4	6.6	6.0	4.4	+50.0
Manufacturing	29.0	29.2	25.9	+12.0	24.1	22.8	19.0	+26.8
Whole and Retail trade	19.2	21.0	19.6	- 2.0	19.1	20.1	18.1	+ 5.5
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	5.3	3.9	4.6	+15.2	4.9	3.1	3.1	+58.1
Transportation	4.8	5.9	6.3	-23.8	4.9	6.0	6.7	-26.9
Communications	2.8	2.5	2.6	- 7.7	2.7	2.2	2.0	+35.0
Services	13.1	11.1	12.3	+ 6.5	12.2	10.7	11.1	+ 9.9
Government	12.7	9.4	12.5	+ 1.6	14.7	10.7	14.1	+ 4.3

(1) ALA., ARK., FLA., GA., KY., LA., MISS., N.C., S.C., TENN., VA., WEST VA.,

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Commerce, Survey of Current Business, August 1962

U. S. Department of Commerce, Personal Income By States Since 1929

TABLE 19. DISTRIBUTION OF MONEY INCOME OF FAMILIES BY COLOR, UNITED STATES, 1945, 1949, 1961

TOTAL MONEY INCOME LEVEL	1961		1949		1945		Percent Increase or Decrease in Ratio over 1945	
	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite
Per Cent	100	100	100	100	100	100		
Under $2,000	10.8	30.7	24.1	59.5	31.1	63.2	-65.3	-51.4
$2,000-$2,999	7.8	16.8	20.5	22.1	26.3	17.8	-70.3	- 5.9
$3,000-$3,999	9.1	12.7	21.0	9.3	18.1	9.1	-49.7	+39.6
$4,000-$4,999	10.3	11.7	12.7	4.5	10.2	4.5	10.3	+160.0
$5,000-$5,999	12.1	8.0	8.3	2.5	6.6	1.6	+83.3	+400.00
$6,000-$6,999	10.6	5.8	5.1	1.3				
$7,000-$7,999	9.7	4.3						
$8,000-$8,999	12.3	4.7	5.4	0.5	6.3	3.8	+417.0	+289.4
$10,000-14,999	12.0	4.4						
$15,000-24,999	3.9	1.0	2.8	0.3	1.4	—	+968.8	+560.0
25,000 and over	1.2	0.2						
Median Income	$5,981	$3,191	$3,232	$1,650	$2,718	$1,538	+120.3	+107.5
	22.0	9.0						
	17.1	5.6						

+ Less than 1 per cent
- Not Appliable

SOURCE: U. S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population, Consumers Income, Series p-60 No. 2. March 2, 1948 and Series P-60 No. 38, August 28, 1962

TABLE 23. LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION, WHITE AND NONWHITE 14 YEARS AND OVER, BY SEX
1950-1960

	1960		1950	
Color and Sex	United States	South	United States	South
MALE				
White	78.0	76.4	79.2	78.9
Nonwhite	72.0	69.8	76.5	77.2
FEMALE				
White	34.0	31.8	28.1	25.2
Nonwhite	42.0	40.7	37.0	35.9

SOURCE: 1950 Census of the Population, U. S. Summary Detailed Characteristics, Table 155

1960 Census of the Population, U. S. Summary General Social and Economic Characteristics, Table 82

TABLE 25. INCREASE OR DECREASE 1950-1960 IN EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY OF WHITES AND NONWHITES, UNITED STATES, NON-SOUTH, SOUTH AND FOR ELEVEN STATES IN THE SOUTH, (PERCENT)

	Agriculture			Mining			Construction			Mfging			Trade		
	Total	White	Nonwhite	Total	White	Nonwhite	Total	White	Nonwhite	Total	White	Nonwhite	T	W	NW
United States	-23.7	-22.4	-30.5	-19.5	-30.1	-51.3	+17.3	+17.4	+16.2	+ 9.2	+ 8.9	14.5	+ 8.2	+7.3	+20.4
Non-South	-19.1	-23.6	-19.0	-41.8	-41.0	-65.0	+14.2	14.4	+ 9.5	+ 6.0	+ 5.3	+20.2	+ 4.9	+4.0	+27.3
South	-30.7	-30.6	-30.9	-23.6	-21.3	-41.9	+32.4	+34.8	+23.3	+22.7	+26.6	+ 3.0	+21.7	+31.2	+12.9
Alabama	-42	-43.3	-34.4	-52.4	-44.0	-67.5	+44.9	+52.9	+18.2	+ 6.6	+15.4	-19.6	+16.1	+18.9	+ 3.7
Florida	- 4.1	- 5.5	- 0.2	+23.3	+27.8	+11.7	+75.3	+79.6	+58.3	+113.1	+136.7	+26.1	+61.8	+64.7	+42.6
Georgia	-38.5	-38.3	-38.9	+17.0	+21.4	*	+30.6	+32.9	+23.4	+19.8	+25.3	- 3.8	+17.9	+18.8	+ 14.1
Kentucky	-33.2	-34.2	-26.3	-49.4	-51.7	-69.2	+32.2	+34.2	+ 7.1	+17.6	+19.3	+ 9.6	+22.2	+16.0	+10.9
Louisiana	-23.1	-21.5	-25.0	+43.8	+43.9	+37.5	+17.1	+ 7.8	+13.6	- 4.1	+ 0.4	-12.3	+15.8	+14.5	+20.9
Mississippi	-41.9	-45.2	-39.4	+132.0	134.7	+100.0	+14.3	+15.7	+11.2	+40.5	+61.9	- 3.9	+ 6.9	+ 7.4	+ 5.3
North Carolina	-24.5	-25.3	-24.3	-18.2	-14.8	-33.3	+34.2	+35.2	+30.5	+23.1	+26.3	+ 1.6	+22.6	+22.8	+20.9
South Carolina	-30.5	-32.4	-29.1	+ 1.6	+60.	-14.2	+43.2	+42.9	+45.5	+18.8	+22.1	+ 2.5	+12.9	+13.4	+10.9
Tennessee	-28.7	-29.7	23.3	-49.6	-50.0	-40.0	- 5.9	- 2.8	- 2.4	+26.0	+30.1	- 5.7	+67.5	+74.4	+13.8
Virginia	-23.8	- 9.3	-27.2	-31.3	-29.7	-58.3	+28.3	+29.3	-23.8	+17.9	+23.1	- 3.2	+18.6	+21.3	+ 3.4
Arkansas	-36.4	-35.7	-38.3	-25.0	-24.5	-33.0	+ 9.9	+10.3	+ 0.7	+26.9	+37.8	-12.4	+ 6.7	+ 7.1	*

* ELEVEN STATES

TABLE 25.(CONT'D)

	Finance			Service			Government			Transportation		
	Total	White	Nonwhite	Total	White	Nonwhite	Total	White	Nonwhite	Total	White	Nonwhite
United States	+42.9	+43.5	+29.7	+32.0	+32.2	+30.6	+37.7	+40.4	+73.6	+ 2.1	+ 1.9	+ 3.8
Non-South	+35.1	+35.4	+29.2	+29.7	+28.9	+35.0	+35.7	+31.9	+96.8	+ 0.2	- 1.4	+14.3
South*	+90.8	+98.0	+28.6	+46.0	+60.1	+28.0	+42.2	+41.7	+44.9	+10.4	+15.2	- 9.4
Alabama	+79.3	+87.6	+31.3	-56.0	+74.0	+41.6	+59.9	+60.0	+61.0	- 6.8	+ 6.2	-20.9
Florida	+164.2	+172.4	+60.0	+89.2	+113.2	+47.6	+85.0	+86.3	+77.0	+56.7	+68.4	+10.2
Georgia	+88.4	+98.8	+22.2	+38.1	+57.7	+23.5	+57.0	+56.0	+61.1	+10.7	+10.5	- 0.9
Kentucky	+65.7	+68.6	+20.0	+35.6	+41.8	+12.4	+35.7	+37.4	+15.3	- 5.1	- 6.7	- 3.0
Louisiana	+81.3	+87.1	+42.9	+35.2	+39.6	+30.3	+59.3	+39.3	+81.9	+13.6	+14.8	- 5.2
Mississippi	+68.2	+74.4	+20.0	+37.3	+44.4	+31.9	+33.9	+29.8	+48.7	+ 2.4	+ 7.8	-10.4
North Carolina	+90.9	+97.7	+ 2.9	+33.4	+42.2	+22.9	+44.3	+42.0	+53.4	+21.2	+25.0	+ 4.3
South Carolina	+133.3	+139.1	+57.1	+38.1	+52.7	+27.6	+51.2	+48.9	+134.1	+ 2.4	+ 5.8	-13.5
Tennessee	+67.5	-74.3	+13.8	+29.3	+28.0	+38.1	+29.3	+28.0	+38.1	- 2.5	- 0.1	- 1.6
Virginia	+57.2	+63.0	+ 9.1	+44.9	+62.9	+19.2	+ 3.8	+ 4.4	0.4	+ 7.1	+10.9	-10.2
Arkansas	+68.2	+69.2	+40.0	+21.9	+26.2	+13.6	+32.4	+53.3	-78.8	- 4.5	*	-26.0

*ELEVEN STATES

SOURCE: 1960 Census of Population, U.S. Summary General Social and Economics Characteristics, Table 103
1950 Census of Population, U. S. Summary, Detailed Characteristics, Table 161

TABLE 26. INCREASE OR DECREASE IN EMPLOYMENT, TOTAL AND NONWHITE, SOUTH AND NON-SOUTH, BY INDUSTRY, 1950-1960 (PER CENT)

	South		Non-South	
	Total	Nonwhite	Total	Nonwhite
Agriculture	-30.0	-30.9	-19.1	-19.0
Mining	-23.6	-41.9	-41.8	-65.0
Construction	+32.4	+23.3	+14.2	+ 9.5
Manufacturing	+22.7	+ 3.0	+ 6.0	+20.0
Wholesale and retail trade	+21.7	+12.9	+ 4.9	+27.3
Finance	+90.8	+28.6	+35.1	+29.2
Services	+46.0	+28.0	+29.7	+35.0
Government	+42.2	+44.9	+35.7	+96.8
Transportation	+10.4	- 9.4	+10.2	+14.3

SOURCE: Table 25

TABLE 27. DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, TOTAL AND BY COLOR, BY INDUSTRY, UNITED STATES, SOUTH AND NON-SOUTH 1950-1960

	United States				Non- South				South (1)			
	1950	1960	Ratio.	Change	1950	1960	Ratio.	Change	1950	1960	Ratio	Chge.
Agriculture	12.7	8.7	-31.5		9.2	6.8	-26.1		24.1	14.9	-38.2	
White	11.9	8.3	-30.3		9.5	7.0	-26.3		21.1	12.8	-39.3	
Nonwhite	21.0	12.8	-39.0		4.5	2.8	-37.8		35.1	23.9	-31.9	
Mining	1.5	0.9	-40.0		1.2	0.7	-41.7		2.2	1.7	-22.7	
White	1.5	1.0	-33.3		1.3	0.7	-46.2		2.6	2.0	-23.1	
Nonwhite	0.7	0.3	-57.1		0.8	0.2	-75.0		0.6	0.4	- 3.3	
Construction	5.4	5.7	+ 5.6		5.3	5.5	+ 3.8		5.7	6.3	+10.5	
White	5.5	5.8	+ 5.5		5.3	5.6	+ 5.7		6.0	6.5	+ 8.3	
Nonwhite	4.9	5.0	+ 2.0		5.3	4.4	-17.0		4.6	5.6	+21.7	
Transport	7.5	6.9	- 8.0		7.7	7.0	- 9.1		6.8	7.0	+ 2.9	
White	7.6	7.0	- 7.9		7.7	7.0	- 9.1		7.3	6.9	+ 5.5	
Nonwhite	6.0	5.5	- 8.3		7.0	6.2	-11.4		5.2	4.7	- 9.6	
Trade	20.1	19.6	- 2.5		20.5	19.6	- 4.4		18.8	19.6	+ 4.3	
White	20.8	20.2	- 2.9		20.8	19.9	- 4.3		20.7	21.2	+ 2.4	
Nonwhite	13.4	14.2	+ 6.0		15.4	15.2	- 1.3		11.6	13.1	+12.9	
Finance	3.4	4.4	+29.4		3.7	4.6	+24.3		2.4	3.8	+58.3	
White	3.6	4.6	+27.8		3.8	4.7	+23.7		2.8	4.4	+57.1	
Nonwhite	1.7	1.9	+11.8		2.5	2.5	0.0		1.0	1.2	+20.0	

(1) Includes Texas and Oklahoma

TABLE 27. CONT'D

(1) Includes Texas & Okla.

	United States				Non-South				South		
	1950	1960	Rqtio	Change	1950	1960	Ratio	Change	1950	1960	Ratio Chge.
Government	8.4	10.5	+25.0		8.3	10.3	+24.1		8.8	11.0	+25.0
White	8.6	10.4	+20.9		8.3	10.1	+21.7		9.6	11.6	+20.8
Nonwhite	7.1	10.9	+53.5		8.6	13.0	+51.2		5.9	8.5	+44.1
Manufacturing	25.9	25.5	- 1.5		28.2	27.1	- 3.9		18.5	20.3	+ 9.7
White	26.7	26.2	- 1.9		28.4	27.5	- 3.2		20.0	21.8	+ 9.0
Nonwhite	17.9	18.0	+ 0.6		23.5	21.8	- 7.2		13.1	13.8	+ 5.3
Services	15.1	17.9	+18.5		15.8	18.6	+17.7		12.8	15.8	+23.4
White	13.8	16.5	+19.6		14.8	17.5	+18.2		10.0	12.8	+28.0
Nonwhite	27.3	31.4	+15.0		32.4	33.8	+ 4.3		22.9	28.7	+25.3

(1) Includes Texas and Oklahoma

SOURCE: 1950 Census of Population, Detailed Characteristics, Table 161

1960 Census of Population, General Social and Economics Characteristics, Table 103

TABLE 28. PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED PERSONS BY MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP, COLOR AND SEX APRIL 1940 AND APRIL 1960

Major Occupation group and sex	WHITE			NONWHITE		
	1940	1960	Percent Change in Ratio	1940	1960	Percent Change in Ratio
MALES:						
Total Employed	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0	
WHITE COLLAR	30.3	39.7	+31.0	5.6	13.7	+144.6
Professional, Technical, Sales, Clerical						
BLUE COLLAR,	34.3	39.1	+14.0	16.6	33.4	+101.2
Skilled & Semi-Skilled Craftsmen, Operatives						
Laborers unskilled and Service workers including private household	13.5	12.1	-10.4	35.8	39.1	+ 9.2
Farm Occupations including foremen and managers	20.8	9.1	-56.2	41.2	14.6	- 64.6
Occupations not reported	2.1	----		.8	----	
FEMALES:						
Total Employed	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0	
WHITE COLLAR	51.2	60.5	+18.2	6.7	18.0	+168.7
Professional, Technical, Clerical, Sales						
BLUE COLLAR,	21.4	16.4	-23.4	6.8	15.8	+132.4

TABLE 28. CONT'D

Major Occupation group and sex	WHITE			NONWHITE		
	1940	1960	Percent Change in Ratio	1940	1960	Percent Change in Ratio
Skilled & Semi-Skilled Craftmen, Operative						
Laborers unskilled and Service workers including private household	23.0	20.1	-12.6	69.4	60.0	-13.5
Farm Occupations including farm manager and foreman	2.4	3.0	-25.0	16.0	6.2	-61.2
Occupation not reported	2.0	---		1.1	---	

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor Bureau of Labor Statistic

TABLE 31. PERCENT CHANGE IN OCCUPATIONS OF EMPLOYED PERSONS IN THE SOUTH 1950-1960 (PRECENT)

OCCUPATION GROUP	MALE		FEMALE	
	Total	Nonwhite	Total	Nonwhite
Professional, Technical and related workers	52.8	36.9	47.9	44.6
Managers, officials and Proprietors except farm	17.2	-11.4	24.4	- 6.6
Clerical and related workers	23.3	+58.8	57.7	+92.5
Sales workers	18.6	+ 5.0	28.3	+ 7.6
Craftsmen, Foremen and related workers	19.6	+23.3	27.0	+50.0
Operatives and related workers	1.6	+ 9.4	24.9	+11.6
Laborers except farm and mine	- 6.9	-10.5	- 5.8	-14.2
Service workers except private household	16.9	+16.8	49.8	+38.8
Private Household workers	-14.8	-19.0	25.8	+18.5
Farmers and farm managers	-54.3	-66.4	- 1.9	-46.6
Farm Laborers and Foremen	-41.2	-28.7	-51.3	-49.6

SOURCE: 1950, United States Census of Population, Detailed Characteristics, Table 159

1960, United States Census of Population, General Social and Economic Characteristics, Table 103.

TABLE ~~32.~~ 13 EMPLOYED NEGROES AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL EMPLOYED BY OCCUPATION in the [redacted] SOUTH, 1950-1960

	1960	1950	Percent change in Ratio	1960	1950	Percent change in Ratio
Percent of Total Employed	17.3	19.7	-12.1	23.1	29.1	-20.6
Professional and Technical	5.8	6.4	- 9.3	13.8	13.9	- 0.7
Managers and officials	2.4	3.0	-20.0	6.0	7.7	-22.0
Clerical	8.4	6.5	+29.2	3.4	4.5	-24.4
Sales	2.6	3.0	-13.3	3.2	2.9	+10.3
Craftsmen	8.1	7.3	+10.9	10.1	8.3	+21.6
Operatives	19.5	15.2	+ 2.8	13.2	15.0	-12.0
Private Household	73.3	77.7	- 5.6	80.0	84.7	- 5.5
Service other than private household	38.7	41.1	- 2.9	35.4	38.3	- 7.7
Farmer & Farm Labor	44.7	36.8	+13.3	59.9	58.0	- 1.5
Farmers & Farm managers	17.3	23.9	- 2.7	29.8	49.1	-39.3
Laborers	47.9	40.7	+17.6	39.8	42.9	- 7.6

SOURCE: 1950, United States Census of Population Detailed, Characteristics, Table 159
~~1960, United States Census of Population, General Social and Economic Characteristics, Table 103~~

TABLE 34. OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF NONWHITES AND NONWHITES AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL EMPLOYED BY OCCUPATION, BY REGIONS, 1960

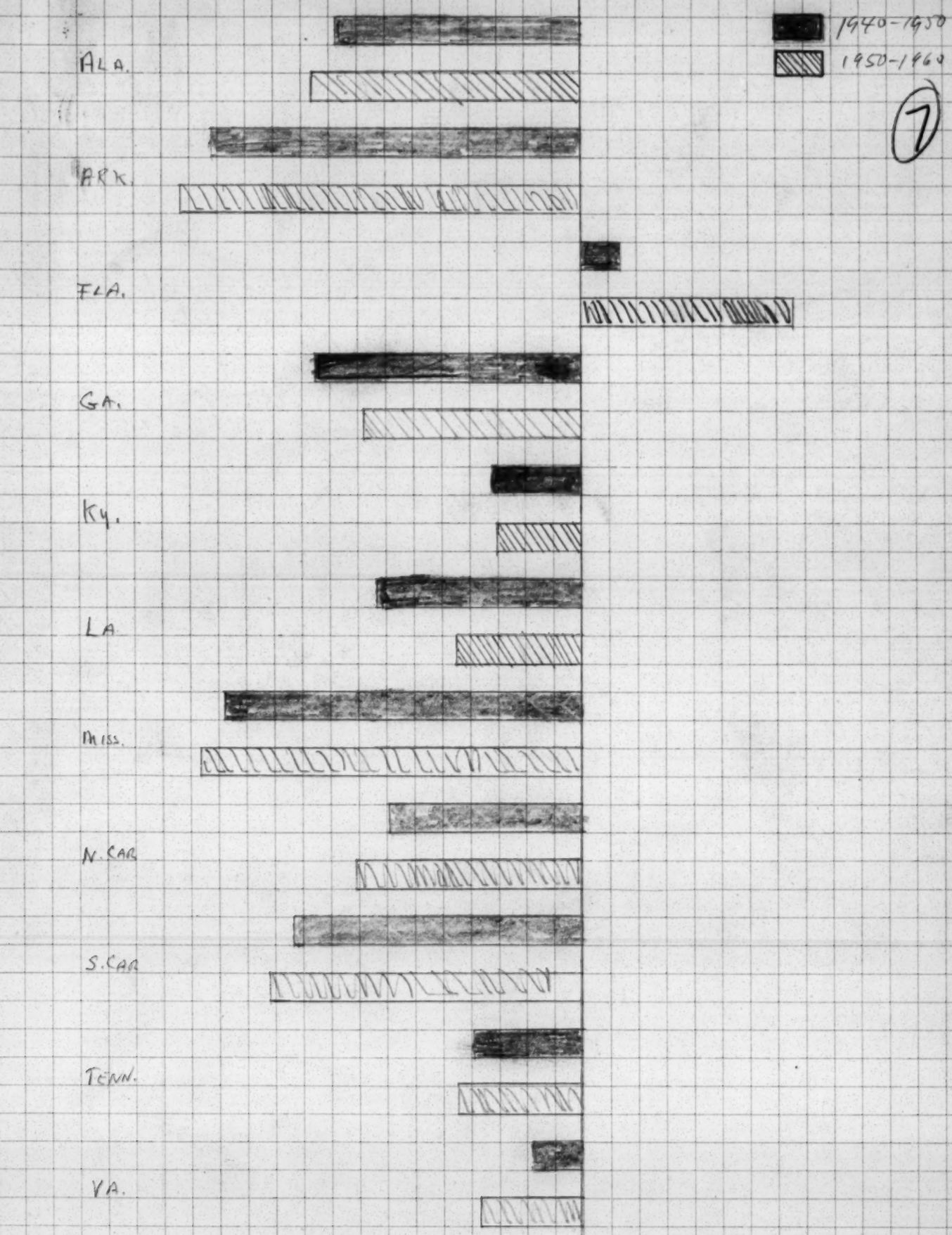
	N.E. NORTHEAST		N.C. NORTH CENTRAL		SOUTH		WEST	
	% N/W of Total Employed in Occupation	% N/W of total N/W	% N/W of total Employed in Occup.	% N/W of total N/W	% N/W of total Employed in Occup.	% N/W of total N/W	% N/W of total employed in occup.	% N/W of total N/W
Professionals, tech.	3.1	5.4	2.9	5.1	9.2	4.8	4.5	8.1
Male	2.3	2.5	2.3	2.4	5.8	1.8	4.1	4.8
Female	4.6	2.9	4.0	2.7	13.8	3.0	5.2	3.3
Farmers & Farm Mgrs.	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.2	17.9	4.7	7.7	2.8
Male	0.6	0.08	0.2	0.2	17.4	4.3	7.3	2.5
Female	0.1	0.02	0.5	-----	29.7	0.4	1.6	0.3
Mgrs. off'ls & proprietors	1.8	2.2	1.3	1.6	2.9	1.3	3.1	4.2
Male	1.7	1.7	1.1	1.2	2.4	0.9	3.0	3.4
Female	2.6	0.5	2.5	0.4	6.0	0.4	3.9	0.8
Clerical	4.4	10.4	3.8	8.9	5.0	3.2	5.5	11.6
Male	6.1	5.0	5.5	4.2	8.4	1.7	7.3	4.4
Female	3.5	5.4	3.0	4.7	3.3	1.5	4.8	7.2
Sales	1.9	2.1	1.5	1.8	2.8	1.0	3.4	3.5
Male	1.6	1.1	1.3	1.0	2.6	0.6	3.1	2.1
Female	2.6	1.0	1.9	0.8	3.2	0.4	3.9	1.4
Craftsmen	3.4	6.8	3.2	7.2	8.1	5.3	5.1	9.7
Male	3.3	6.4	3.1	6.9	8.1	5.2	5.0	9.3
Female	6.1	0.4	5.3	0.3	10.1	0.1	7.5	0.4

TABLE 34. (CONT'D)

	% N/W of Total Employed in Occupation	% N/W of total N/W	% N/W of total Employed in Occup.	% N/W of total N/W	% N/W of total Employed in Occup.	% N/W of total N/W	% N/W of total employed in occup.	% N/W of total N/W
Operatives	8.3	24.7	7.5	23.4	17.8	16.8	8.2	16.2
Male	7.7	15.3	7.4	17.7	19.5	13.3	7.1	11.0
Female	9.4	9.4	7.9	5.7	13.2	3.5	11.6	5.2
Private Household	39.7	10.8	26.4	8.4	79.8	18.3	23.4	7.0
Male	34.5	0.5	31.6	0.3	73.3	0.5	30.3	0.3
Female	40.0	10.3	26.3	8.1	80.0	17.8	23.1	6.7
Service Workers	13.6	16.7	13.4	18.8	37.4	15.9	12.8	15.5
Male	13.5	9.2	15.2	9.2	39.7	7.6	15.0	8.7
Female	13.7	7.5	12.0	9.6	35.5	8.3	10.7	6.8
Farm Laborers	4.9	0.5	1.9	0.6	47.4	8.8	11.9	4.6
Male	5.0	0.4	2.1	0.5	44.7	6.9	11.4	4.0
Female	4.2	0.1	1.0	0.1	59.9	1.9	15.7	0.6
Laborers	14.1	8.7	15.4	11.2	47.6	14.1	13.3	8.9
Male	14.2	8.4	15.3	10.7	47.8	13.8	13.1	8.6
Female	13.3	0.3	16.7	0.5	39.8	0.3	18.1	0.3
Occupation not reported	14.6	11.6	15.8	12.6	24.0	5.8	12.4	8.0
Male	13.8	6.7	15.8	7.9	23.7	3.6	12.4	5.1
Female	15.7	4.9	15.9	4.7	24.5	2.2	12.4	2.9

SOURCE: 1960 U. S. Census of the Population General Social and Economics Statistics, Table 103

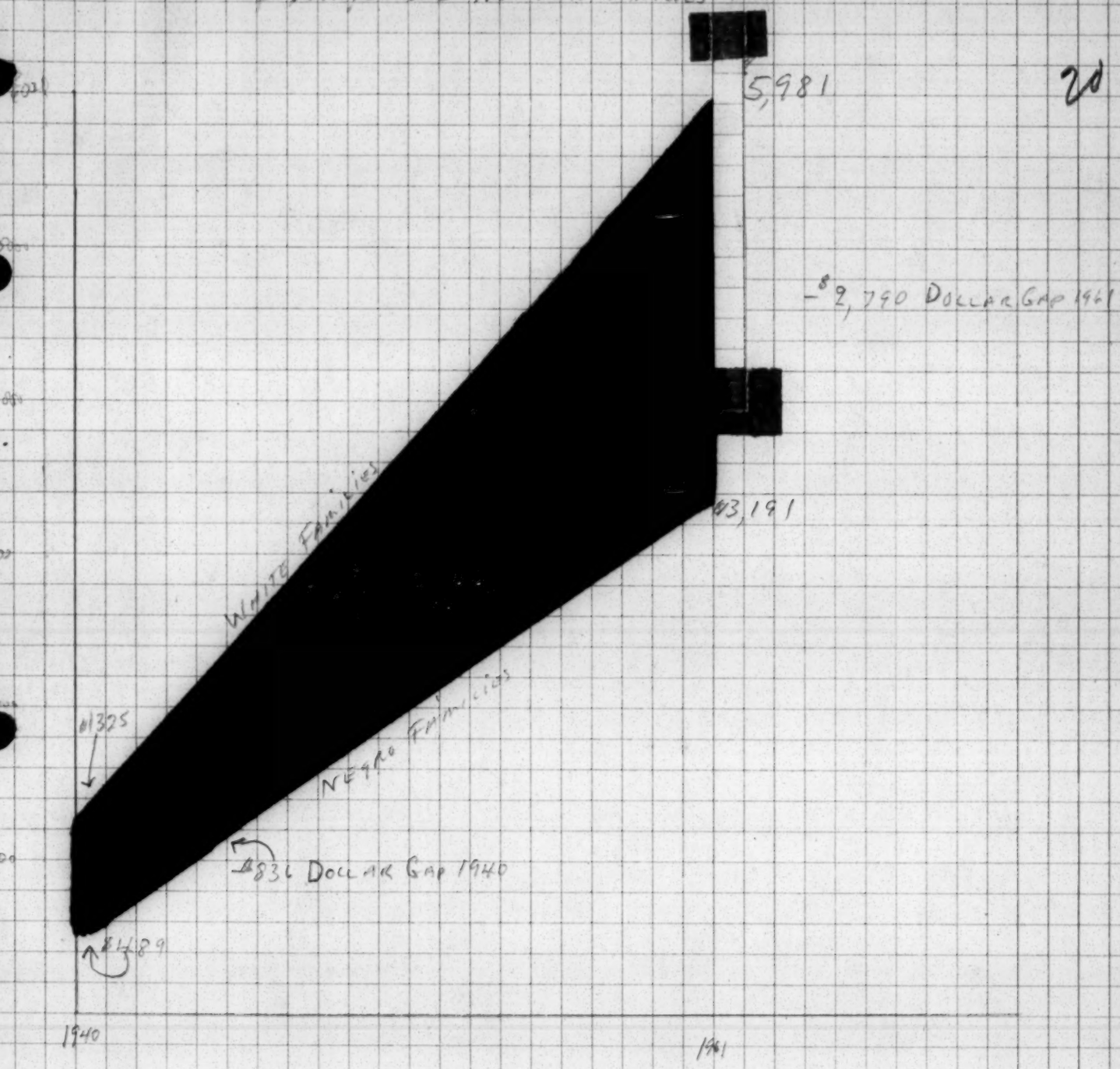
CHART I. NET MIGRATION OF NONWHITES 1940-1960 ELEVEN STATES



SOURCE: TABLE 3.

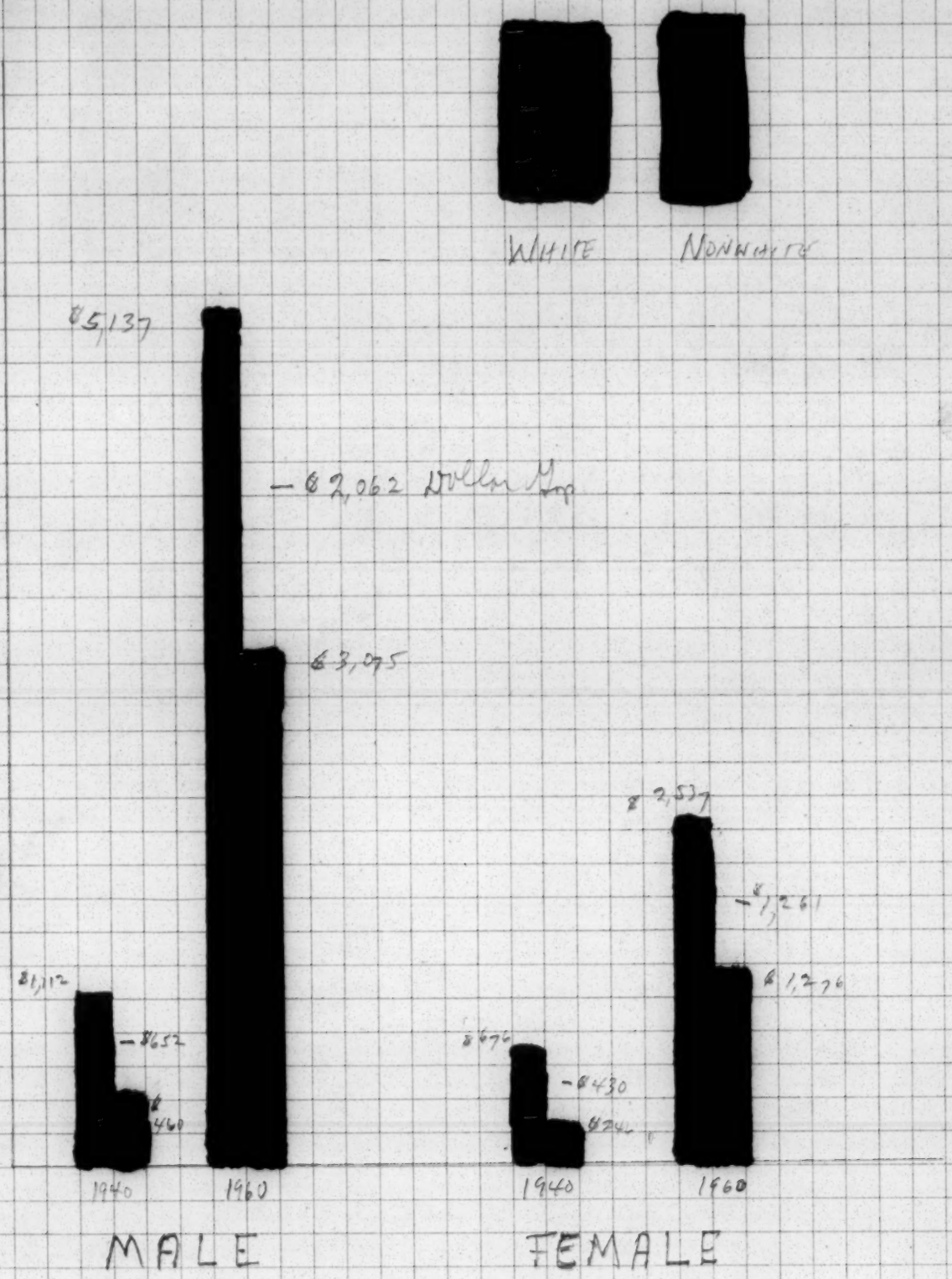
7

Chart 2. Growth In Dollar Gap Between Wage And Salary Income Of White And Nonwhite Families



Source: Table 9

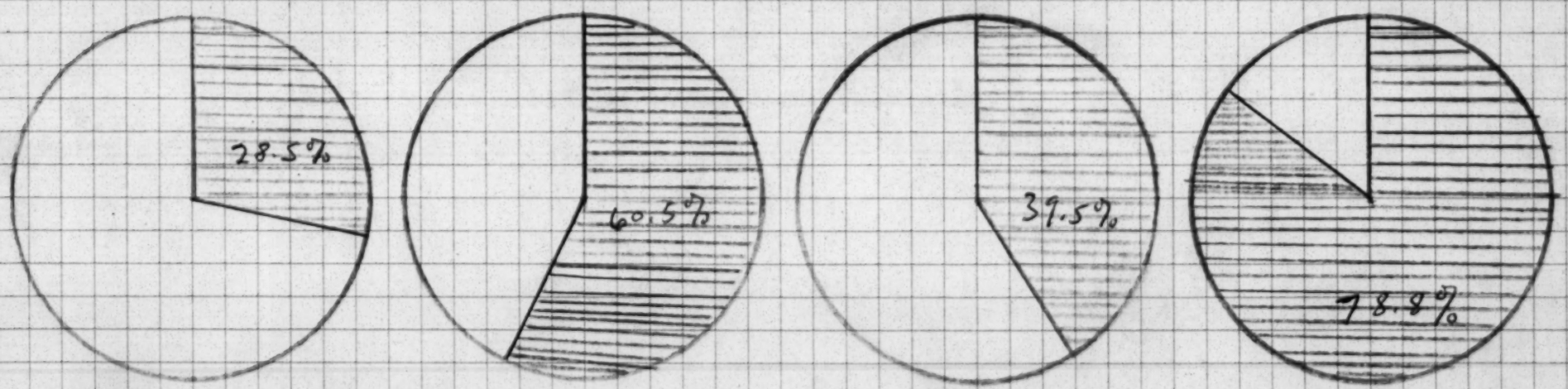
Chart 3. Income of Persons 1940-1960 Dollar Drop



Source Table 12

Chart 4

PERCENT OF FAMILIES WITH LESS THAN $4000 PER YEAR INCOME WHITE AND NONWHITE UNITED STATES AND SOUTH

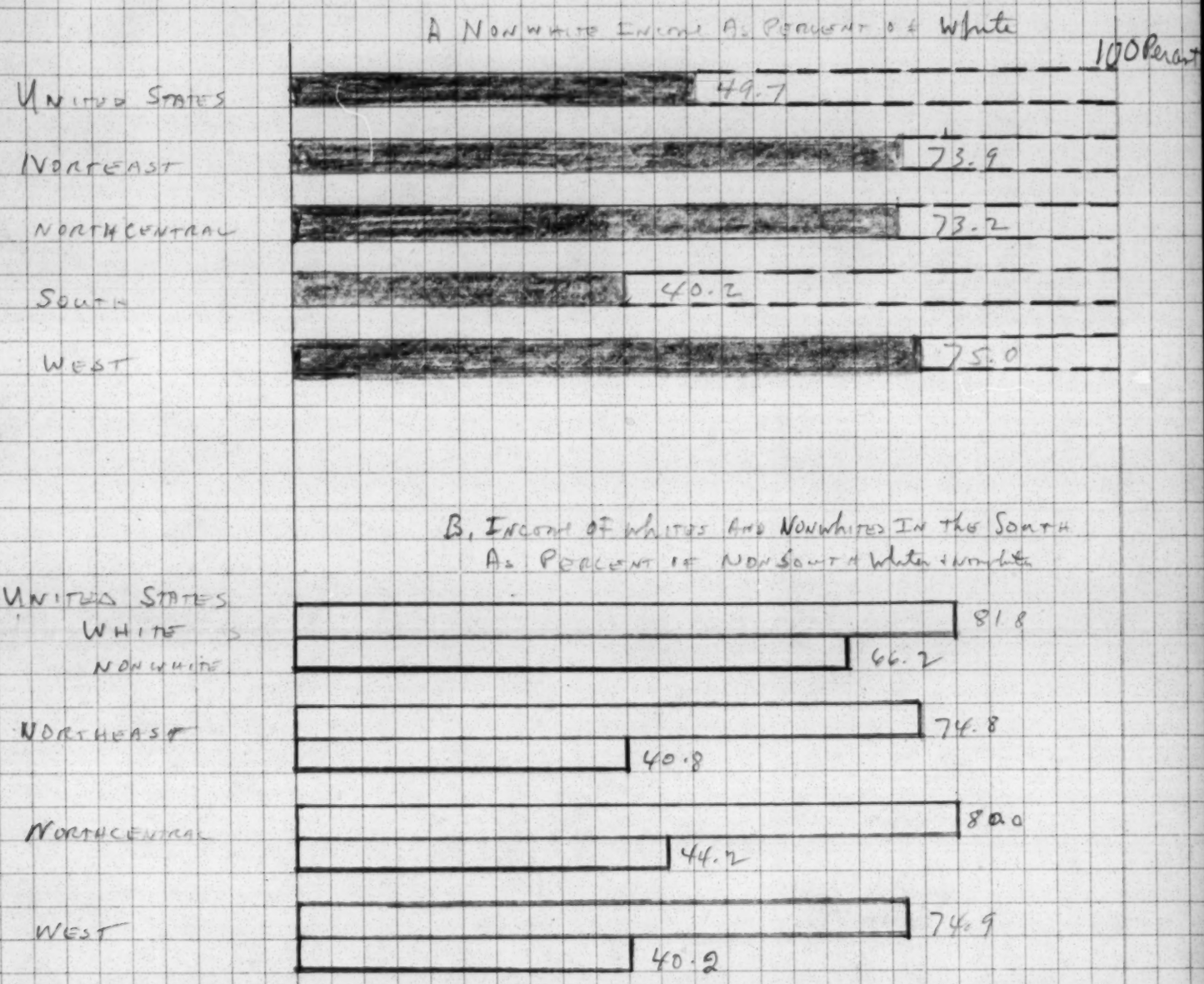


WHITE NONWHITE WHITE NONWHITE

UNITED STATES SOUTH

Source: 2414 20

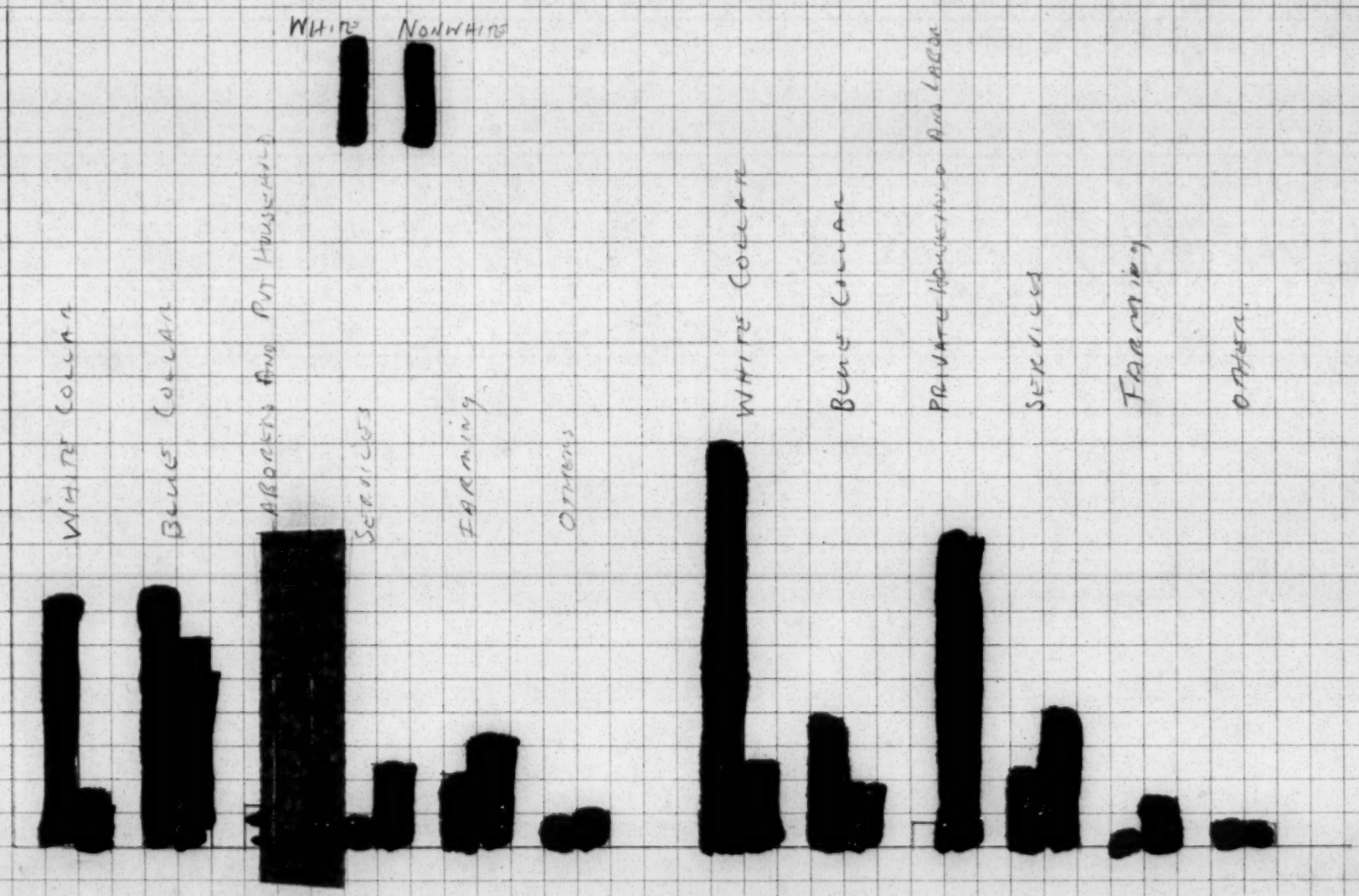
Chart 4. Income of Persons By Regions And Color 1960 (Percent)



Source Table 13.

Chart 8

Occupational Characteristics of Employed Persons
South White and nonwhite



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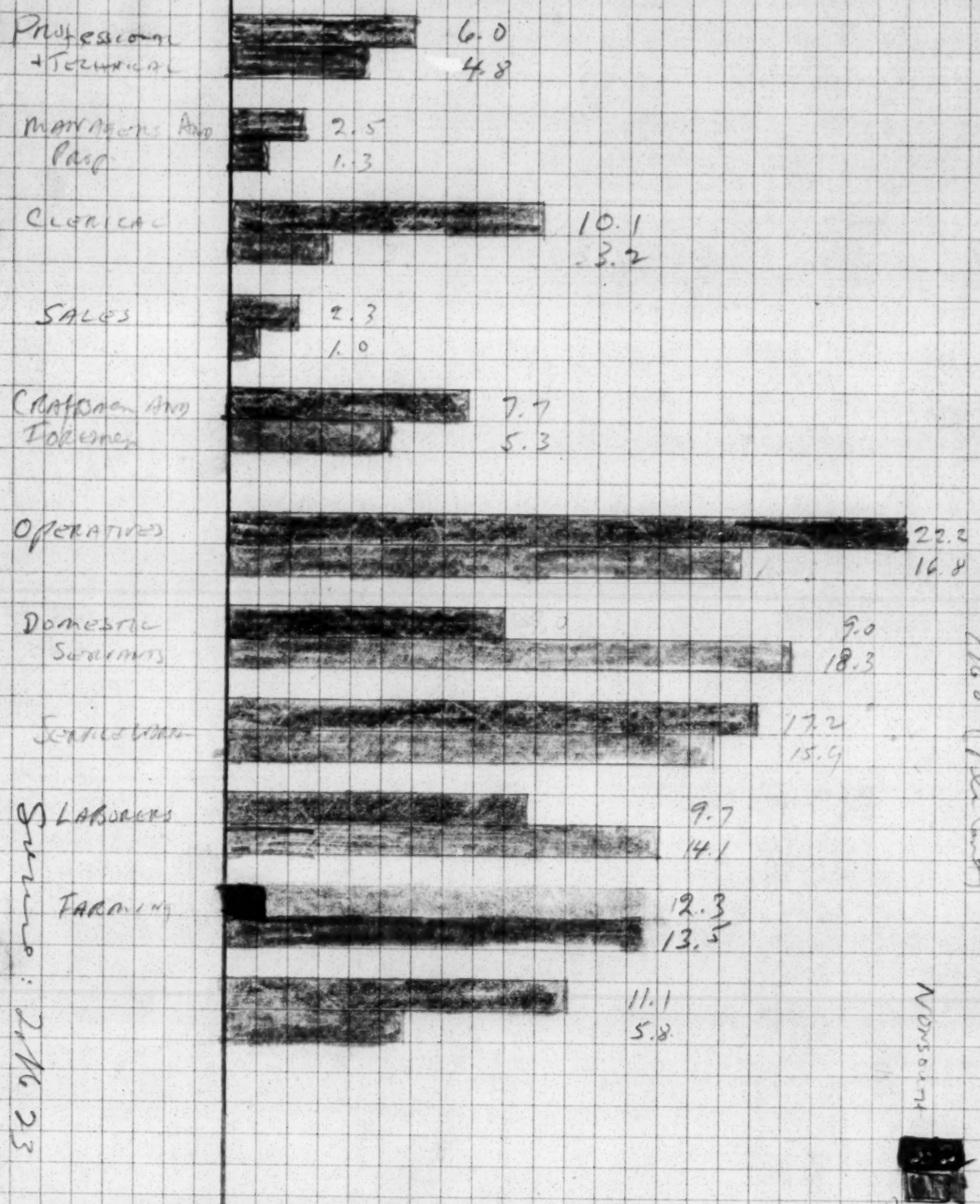

Source: Page 23

Chart 7

Please file under original topic

CHANGES IN EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF NEGROES
AS BUS DRIVERS, UTILITY WORKERS, AND FIREMEN
IN SELECTED SOUTHERN CITIES

Employment of Negroes as Bus Drivers

In an August, 1961 issue of a national business weekly there appeared an article entitled "New Business Ways in the South." A newsphoto accompanying the article pictured a Negro man seated at the wheel of a transit bus; the caption under the picture read: "Atlanta's first Negro bus driver." The article which featured this achievement was dealing with the slow and somewhat painful awakening of southern merchants and businessmen to a "new" factor in the economic picture of the South, sharpened into focus by the harsh realities of no profit and much loss resulting from a new use of an old weapon: economic boycott.

At about the time this article appeared, in two widely separated places (New Orleans, La., and Lexington, Ky.) two groups, unrelated to each other except in purpose, initiated the first steps in a plan to effect the employment of Negroes by their local transit and utility companies. Since that time, another group in yet another city (Durham, N.C.) has begun a push toward the same goal.

What is the situation in regard to employment of Negroes as bus drivers or as skilled workers in public or privately owned utility companies? The chart below shows the results of a spot survey of bus driver employment in 14 southern cities.

	NEGROES EMPLOYED AS BUS DRIVERS		
	YES	NUMBER	NO
Little Rock, Arkansas			x
Atlanta, Georgia	x	2	
Tampa, Florida	x	7	
Miami, Florida			x
Jacksonville, Florida	x	7	
New Orleans, Louisiana	x	2	
Richmond, Virginia			x
Memphis, Tennessee	x	1	
Washington, D. C.	x		
Baltimore, Maryland	x		
Louisville, Kentucky			x
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma	x		
Tulsa, Oklahoma	x	22	
St. Louis, Missouri	x	143	
GRAND TOTALS	10	184	4

NOTE: After the survey was completed, press releases reported the hiring of 2 Negro bus drivers in New Orleans, La. and 1 in Memphis, Tenn. Information has also been received that Negro bus drivers are employed in Baltimore, Md. and Oklahoma City, Okla., although the number so employed was not given. Statistics from Washington, D. C. are not specified as to race.

From information supplied by those answering the questionnaire or from other news sources seven additional cities may be added to the list of those hiring Negroes as bus drivers. These are Lexington, Kentucky (2); Daytona Beach, Florida (no number indicated); Savannah, Georgia (2); Tallahassee, Florida (no number); Mobile, Alabama (2); Kansas City, Missouri (5); and Nashville, Tennessee (no number given). Thus, transit companies in at least 17 southern cities employ approximately 195 Negroes as drivers.

Comments from those responding to the survey reflect the degree of concern in this area of employment. Officials of three transit companies queried, in evaluating the practice in their systems, indicated that Negro drivers were assigned to whatever runs their seniority entitled them and were not restricted in any way; satisfaction with the service was expressed, and one official stated that the program has been "completely successful."

Employment of Negroes in Utilities Companies

In the second area covered by the questionnaire, the employment of Negroes in skilled capacities in utility companies, the response reveals less progress. Of the ten cities responding, only three (Washington, Tulsa, and St. Louis - all border cities) give an affirmative answer to the question; the total number of employees reported (again excluding Washington) is 39.

SKILLED EMPLOYEES IN UTILITY COMPANIES

IN THREE CITIES

COMPANIES	TULSA	ST. LOUIS	WASHINGTON
Telephone	2 installers	Clerical and stenographic	Operators, interviewers, cashiers, clerks, typists, supervisors
Water	2 meter readers	0	Cashiers, meter readers, clerks
Electric	4 white collar workers	30 office personnel - clerical and stenographic 1 meter reader	Clerks, office help, meter readers
Gas	0	0	Meter readers, supervisors
GRAND TOTALS	8	31	Number not given

Almost without exception there were qualifying statements accompanying the responses to this section of the survey. Where use of skilled employees was reported, the limiting adjectives "some" and "few" were used by one respondent; another indicated the employment of four Negroes in white collar jobs "in a separate office"; where no skilled Negro personnel was employed in one of the four utility companies queried, the comment was made that the company was "beginning to 'experiment' with Negro office personnel."

Among those reporting no employment of skilled workers, again a wide range of attitude was indicated. "If there are Negroes employed in (any of the companies), they are located in the 'back', and are unknown," was the reply of one individual. In another city it was reported that the utility companies still follow the old patterns and employment practices of the past; cited as an example was the policy of one company in which Negroes, employed only as laborers and helpers, might after a long period of employment perform skilled work - but still maintain laborer classification and pay. A third response indicated that work being done to secure employment with the telephone company had shown very little progress; no attempts had been made with other utility companies. In only one of the reporting cities was there an encouraging note: "In certain areas there are plans being made to use Negro employees."

Employment of Negroes as Firemen

A review of the employment status of Negro firemen in 14 southern cities over a nine-year period is summarized in the table below.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF NEGRO FIREMEN
IN 14 SOUTHERN CITIES; SELECTED DATES

Date of initial employment of Negro firemen	City	1952	1955	1961	Change	Pop. Size in 1000's (1961)
1865	Charleston	20				216
1885	Nashville	14				400
1917	Washington			141		2002
1921	Mobile	7				314
1923	Louisville	24				725
1926	St. Louis			57		2060
1950	Richmond	11		14	+3	408
1951	Oklahoma City	12		13	+1	511
1951	Winston-Salem	8		13	+5	189
1952	Knoxville	11				368
1954	Baltimore	0		225		1727
1955	Houston	0	5			1243
1955	Memphis	0	5			627
1956	Tulsa			6		418

In the eleven cities surveyed in 1952 there were 107 Negro firemen; seven cities responding in 1961 reported a total of 469. In the three cities surveyed in both years, employment of Negroes had risen by only 9.

Neither the size of the city nor the number of years it has hired Negroes seems to have any constant effect on employment policy. For example, one of the largest cities, Baltimore, is one of the more recent employers of Negro firemen, while the smallest city, Charleston, S. C., has been using them since 1865.

Geographical location appears to have some influence on the number of Negro firemen employed. The two northernmost cities, Baltimore and Washington, have the largest number of Negro firemen, 225 and 141 respectively. Three other border cities, St. Louis, Louisville, and Oklahoma City employ a total of 94 Negro firemen.

All departments hiring Negroes report an equal pay scale. Most firemen are appointed through regular civil service procedures. The two fire departments that do not follow civil service procedure provide no information as to

the basis for selection of Negro firemen.

Policies regarding the assignment of firemen to fire stations are varied. Five cities do not use race as a factor in the assignment of men to stations, six use Negro firemen only in Negro stations, and three cities provide no information on station assignment.

* * * * *

The facts are here. They seem to reinforce the impact reflected in the magazine article referred to in the first paragraph of this report. There are new business ways in the South. The question of how southern businessmen will react to the new ways is matter-of-factly posed by a young Negro leader in his description of an employment situation in his city:

> (We) are presently engaged in an employment campaign. (Our transit and utility company) hires no Negroes above the janitorial level. Local officials are adamant, and it appears that we are headed for a bus boycott. . . . (We) would like to avoid such a boycott.

The larger numbers, yet limited use, of Negroes as bus drivers may serve to stimulate more employment of Negroes by utilities firms and thus avoid the economic reprisals that have occurred in other areas.

_____ _____

Name of city and state Date

I. Are there any Negro bus drivers currently employed in your city? ___ (If yes, how many? ____; in your state? ___ (If yes, how many and where located? _____

Are there any Negroes currently in training as bus drivers in your city? ___ (If yes, how many? ____); in your state? (If yes, how many and where located? _____).

Are transportation companies in your city publicly or privately owned? _____

II. Are there any Negroes employed in skilled capacities in public utilities in your city? ___ (If yes, how many? ____); in your state? ___ (If yes, how many and where located? _____).

What skill levels are attained in companies furnishing the following services (if possible, indicate how many persons are employed at each level):

Telephone _____

_____

Water _____

_____

Electric _____

_____

Gas _____

_____

Are there any Negroes in training for these jobs in your city? _____ (If yes, how many? ____); in your state? ___ (If yes, how many and and where located? _____

Remarks:

Return to: Research
SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
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NUMBER 38 NOVEMBER, 1961

HUMAN RELATIONS BULLETIN

ISSUED BY THE

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
121 East Third Street — Charlotte, North Carolina

REV. HENRY G. RUARK
Chairman

HARRY S. JONES
Executive Secretary

This bulletin is issued periodically for the purpose of disseminating information on problems, programs and progress in the field of human relations. Readers are encouraged to send items suitable for inclusion in this bulletin.

OBSTACLES MUST BE PAID FOR BY ALL

The discrimination against Negro participation in vocational training pointed out by North Carolina's Advisory Commission on Civil Rights is one more area of discrimination this state simply can't afford.

Every obstacle which keeps Negroes from fitting themselves for skilled jobs must be paid for over and over again by every one of us. Indeed, the price mounts each year.

For by discouraging the training of more skilled Negro workers, the state is promoting the very technological employment the nation as a whole is trying to combat. It is ironic in the extreme to figure out ways of promoting new skills among workers in depressed areas while blocking others from learning skills that would keep them from joining the ranks of the chronically unemployed.

Yet this sort of thing certainly happens in North Carolina...We condemn a significant percentage of our labor force to scramble for the ever dwindling proportion of laborers' jobs. Their requests for training toward higher skills are often ignored, or worse turned down with the fatuous claim that it is no good training them because there would be no openings for Negroes even if they were skilled.

The results of this self-defeating response to the Negro's need for job training are abundantly clear. They are clear in the out-migration of North Carolina's most able and intelligent Negroes. They are clear in the wasted capabilities of other Negroes who, for one reason or another, choose to remain despite the lack of opportunities. They are clear in many other ways.

And in each one it is also clear that the Negro is not the only loser. For so long as he makes an artifically small contribution toward the development of the state, the entire state is poorer.

So far from promoting the senseless discrimination shown by the Advisory Commission, it is in North Carolina's true interest to promote Negro participation in training that would benefit the Negro population and the state as a whole.

--An editorial in the Durham Morning Herald, Sept. 19, 1961

THE EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION

The 1960 budget of the North Carolina Employment Security Commission was $5,555,960. All of the commission's funds are provided by the Federal Government. The stated policy of the Federal Government is that employment must be based on merit alone, without regard to race, religion, or national origin. Serious questions that such a policy is strictly followed by the North Carolina Employment Security Commission are raised by the undisputed facts of its operation.

Within the agency itself, as of July 1960, there were only 10 Negro employees in the State office of the Commission in Raleigh. These were: one maid, two elevator operators, five janitors, and two janitor-messengers. There were no employees above the rank of janitor-messenger, which means no typists, stenographers, clerks, bookkeepers, accountants, or persons in administrative or executive capacity.

In its operation throughout the entire state, the commission had a total of 945 white and 51 nonwhite employees as of July 1960. Of the 51 nonwhites, 39 were in managerial and professional positions, 2 clerical and 10 unskilled.

JOB PLACEMENTS BY THE COMMISSION

In the year 1959 the Commission secured jobs of a professional and managerial nature for 1,851 whites and 25 nonwhites; in clerical and sales positions, 19,811 whites and 320 nonwhites; in skilled positions, 12,824 whites and 1,315 nonwhites; in semi-skilled positions, 33,609 whites and 4,241 nonwhites; in service jobs, 8,109 whites and 29,376 nonwhites; in unskilled and other jobs, 19,372 whites and 38,196 nonwhites.

Consideration of the foregoing statistics raises the following significant questions: Are Negroes not applying in substantial numbers for white collar jobs? If not, why not? Are they not properly prepared for such jobs? Are employers excluding Negroes from consideration for these positions? Is the method of handling job orders calculated to preserve customary patterns of employment?

--from the report of the North Carolina Advisory Committee
to the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights

GOVERNOR SPEAKS ON NEGRO EMPLOYMENT

Ways must be found for greater employment of Negroes, whose income and purchasing power is a "drag" on the entire state, Governor Terry Sanford said on October 5th. Negroes comprise one-fourth of the state's population, he said, and their per-capita income is about one-half that of whites.

Asked about the admission of Negroes to the industrial schools, the governor said he felt most schools admit as many students as they can, and that he felt any restrictions will be lifted soon at the few schools which have them.

--item from the Charlotte Observer Raleigh Bureau

HATS OFF TO ATLANTA

In Atlanta's calm and orderly move toward token integration of the public schools we have seen what can be done in a community when good leadership asserts itself, when civic spokesmen make it clear that the rough elements are not to dominate, when good newspapers measure up to their high responsibilities, when public officials and law enforcement officers handle this problem with the same consistency as they would a parade--snuffing out possible provocative situations rather than closing their eyes to or encouraging violence. While Atlanta is heartily congratulated, let us hope that many other communities in the South and their leaders will be encouraged and take heart as they plan similar courses in their areas.

--from The Presbyterian Outlook

MORE ABOUT ATLANTA

Future historians may record that not only was Atlanta in prime shape to face school desegregation--maybe it was a little bit overtrained. Item: Zealous policemen apprehended two loiterers near one of the high schools who subsequently turned out to be FBI men! Item: Two teen age drum majorettes, bent on preserving their school's honor, conked a segregationist demonstrator over the head with their batons! Item: The youths armed with a gun, knife and hate literature on school grounds were arrested, interrogated, placed in the police lineup, brought to trial, sentenced and carted off to jail in two hours and forty-two minutes flat, probably a track record!

In the days just prior to D-Day, civic leaders appeared on television in around-the-clock, one-minute spots, to remind Atlantans of their civic responsibilities. Parents of school children received an outline of the ground rules for school attendance from Superintendent John Leston that read like a well-thought out battle plan. The Mayor provided the national press with news facilities rivalling a Presidential convention, plus free cokes, caviar, ham, biscuits, cookies and potato chips. He capped his efforts by a bus tour of the city at which he served as barker. Merchants and the Chamber of Commerce provided a sumptuous integrated cocktail party for newsmen at a downtown hotel. School opening got underway in a happy atmosphere of carnival and self-congratulation.

--from a report by the Georgia Council on Human Relations

DRIVE-IN THEATRES ADMIT NEGROES

A survey by the Kentucky Commission on Human Rights shows that most Kentucky drive-in movie theatres admit Negro patrons and no manager reports any misunderstandings or incidents as a result of this policy.

Sixty-one outdoor theatres were reported as admitting Negroes and twenty-six do not. Responses were not received from an estimated nineteen additional drive-in theatres.

Replies to the question of how long the theatres have practiced non-discrimination indicated that most had many years of experience to support their report of no misunderstandings or incidents. The most widespread answer was, "since opening." Many others listed from eight to twelve years.

CHAPLAIN TESTS FREEDOM IN MISSISSIPPI

As you may know, I was one of the 15 Episcopal priests who were arrested in a Jackson bus terminal, convicted of "breach of the peace," and sentenced to 4 months in jail and $200 fine, and spent a week in the city jail before appealing the decision and getting bailed out. Of course, the real reason for our arrest and conviction was not breach of peace (even the officer who arrested us admitted that there wasn't a single aggressive remark or gesture by any of the few people in the terminal), but rather simply the fact that we were integrated: three of us were Negroes.

Now many things could be said about this event, but I wish to emphasize only two of them here: first, it is clear to us that we are not guilty of civil disobedience in relation to Mississippi authorities, but that Mississippi is guilty of civil disobedience in relation to the supreme law of the land, the Constitution, and that this will be substantiated when we get our appeal into a federal jurisdiction; secondly, we regret that Mississippi chose to prevent the completion of our trip northward and thereby focused upon its own failures the attention which otherwise might have been diverted to failures elsewhere.

Segregation (by religion as well as race) in MIT fraternities, for example, is just as clearly a part of the national problem of prejudice as segregation in Southern bus terminals. If you belong to a fraternity and also know that Christ is Lord, then your obligation is clearly to fight from within to break down every barrier of race and caste in your house.

--from a letter to students by the Rev. Myron B. Bloy, Episcopal Chaplain at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology

ON IMMEDIACY AND GRADUALISM

For many of us, exempt as we are from the stigmas of race and free from the harassments of an oppressive social order, the questions of immediacy and gradualism, of coercion and persuasion, may seem academic. But they are not so for the Negro. Experience has for him been a dear teacher. For 256 years he languished in slavery waiting for the heart of Pharaoh to be moved; but freedom did not come until Moses went down and told old Pharaoh to let his people go.

For many years, in response to a persuasive orator and beloved leader, the Negro let down his buckets where he was, but they always brought up a brackish water; and the water was not sweetened until he began to draw from a different and truly "mighty stream."

For decades he waited at the white man's back door, hat in hand; but he has learned that for him there is much more to be gained by standing to the front door holding, not a hat, but a subpoena. So thoroughly is the leadership of the Negro race and most of its followers converted to this new strategy that they will not be pursuaded to wait to make those hopes a reality. They have measured the results of decades of waiting against the results of brief years of acting; and they no longer have a choice.

--Kyle Haselden in "The Racial Problem in Christian Perspective"

CITY COUNCIL PETITIONED BY NEGRO YOUTH

The Durham City Council has been presented a petition by a group of colored students calling for a four-point program to end segregation in the city. More than 100 youths were present at the meeting of the city council on Nov. 2nd. The petition asked for:

1). Fair employment legislation covering employment, promotions, and seniority of workers for all firms hiring more than five persons.

2). Desegregation of all city-owned facilities such as the Carolina Theater building which is owned by the city but leased to a movie chain, and integration of all business licensed by the city such as Duke Power Company, or the bus station.

3). Change city policy on appointment of city school board members because, the petition said, past policy has been to name members who favor the perpetuation of racially segregated schools.

4). Leadership by council members in private and public statements in support of "peaceful, equitable integration."

Mayor E. J. Evans asked the council to give "serious consideration" to the petition and added that the city has made progress in some areas, particularly in the hiring of Negroes by the city.

--from a UPI dispatch

NEGRO BOY STATES HIS CASE, AND WINS

A 16-year-old Negro boy who wanted to enter Myers Park High School in Charlotte appeared before the Board of Education on September 19th to appeal his own case for re-assignment. Don Alfred Grigg had been assigned to the 11th grade at Second Ward High School during the summer.

Because he wants to be an engineer and wanted to go "to a better school" he filed a formal request with the school board, asking to be reassigned to Myers Park High. On August 30 the school board denied his request on the grounds that Grigg's home is in the Second Ward attendance area.

Grigg came in to appeal that denial, and he asked what were the "published regulations" on which the denial was made. He was told that they meant assignment by geographical areas.

"Then it's obvious your assignments are made according to race," Grigg told the board, claiming that he had neighbors who were white and who were assigned to Myers Park High. He also asked the board about the assignment of white students in the old Harding area to a school in the Ashley Park area. Told that there were other factors in this case, Grigg said, "Well if students living within throwing distance of old Harding are assigned to a new school out of their way, why can't I be assigned to a school that's only a little out of my way?"

Grigg was promised that his case would get a thorough review. On Tuesday, October 3rd he got his answer from the board. He was re-assigned to Myers Park High School. Said Grigg: "I only hope, now that I have the permission of the board, that I can do okay out there."

Industry Prospers in the Virgin Islands

SPURT BY TRADE SPARKS ADVANCE

Imports and Exports Soar —Bank Deposits Higher and Income Is at Peak

By JEANNE P. HARMAN
Special to The New York Times.

CHARLOTTE AMALIE, V. I. —When Herbert Hoover visited the Virgin Islands in 1931, he called them "an effective poorhouse" and said, "Viewed from every point except remote naval contingencies it was unfortunate that we ever acquired these islands."

However, a Government statement released Dec. 21, reports that the Virgin Islands have the highest per capita income in the Caribbean. More than 4,000 vessels called in St. Thomas in 1961. Of 731 business concerns here, only two failed.

Bank deposits have climbed 30 per cent in one year, customs collections (at 6 per cent maximum duty) have jumped from $25,000 in 1950 to more than $800,000. This was a rise of $300,000 in one year.

Unemployment Is at a Minimum

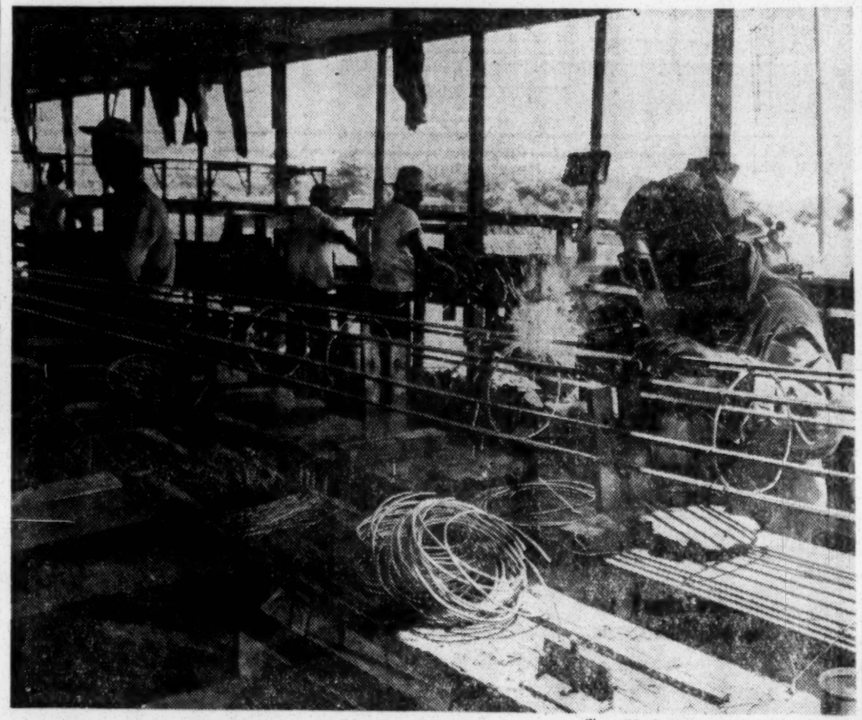
Trade Commissioner Darwin Creque reports there is a scarcity of skilled labor.

"From all indications, retail outlets (415) have just about reached their saturation point," he says. "There is no available rental space on Main Street or even on the waterfront, except for buildings under construction."

This in an area of 132 square miles, with a population total of 32,099.

While observers of St. Thomas' boom have been concentrating on the tourist boom, industrial development may prove considerably more important to the islands' economy. While tourist business increased $1,000,000 last year, imports and exports soared $11,000,000 for the same period—$50,637,069, compared with $20,371,628 five years before.

The fifty-four tax-exempt business and industries operating in the Virgin Islands cover a wide range: investment firms, stone quarries, heavy equipment rental, manufacturers of water repellent cloth, industrial belting, watches and watch bracelets, clothing, jewelry, clinical thermometers, linen, fire hose, universal joints, shoe laces, wool yarn, clothing, silk screened fabrics, vodka, a winery, cannery, and the blending of whisky and other liquors. Officials are now negotiating for a $25,000,000 aluminum processing plant.



Chase Manhattan Bank (by Mario Marino)

PUERTO RICAN BUILDING BOOMS: Reinforcements for structural concrete are prepared at a building site. Public and private construction were at a peak late last year.

Development Bank Key Factor In Puerto Rico's Economic Rise

Institution Established in 1942 Now Has Assets Topping 84 Million—It Is Major Source of Loans to Private Industry

Special to The New York Times.

SAN JUAN, P. R.—The Government Development Bank of Puerto Rico will celebrate its twentieth anniversary this year. It has been in the forefront of the commonwealth's social and economic progress, its own growth coinciding with that of Puerto Rico itself.

The bank was established in 1942 as a public corporation. Its initial capital totaled $20,500,000. Today, assets exceed $84,799,000, and capital and reserve for contingencies total $33,493,000.

The bank was not designed to compete with commercial banks or private enterprise generally. It is a major source of both small and sizable loans to private industry, providing funds to manufacturing companies for five to ten-year periods. It complements and assists the normal lending activities of commercial banks.

During the last few months its authorities and municipalities, its second to provide leadership in the expansion of the economy through its loan operations.

As fiscal agent, the bank during 1961 managed financing operations involving $166,169,000. Of this amount, $84,082,000 consisted of long-term credits.

As a source of financing for private enterprise, during the eleven months ended last Nov. 30, the bank disbursed loans totaling $2,781,642. During this period the bank also approved loan requests to the extent of $4,461,532.

Outstanding loans to private enterprise totaled $30,908,968 on Nov. 20, 1961, an increase of 6.3 per cent over the preceding year. Interest income from these loans accounted for 50 per cent of gross operating income.

Since the Development Bank came into existence twenty years ago, its total losses on

TENNESSEE TO GET 122 MORE PLANTS

130 to Expand Operations in 72-Million Investment

By WARNER OGDEN
Special to The New York Times.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. — Indications of "a record year" are seen for Tennessee in 1962.

That is the forecast of the Commerce Division, Tennessee Department of Conservation and Commerce. Other observers agree.

Some 122 new plants have selected Tennessee for their operations. They will employ 12,265 persons. More than 130 plants will expand their operations in the state, providing additional jobs for 7,720 persons.

Total investments by new and expanded plants are reported at more than $72,000,000.

Among large operations in East Tennessee that will continue expansion are those at Oak Ridge, where a $40,000,000 experimental gas-cooled reactor and other projects are under construction for the Atomic Energy Commission; the Tennes-

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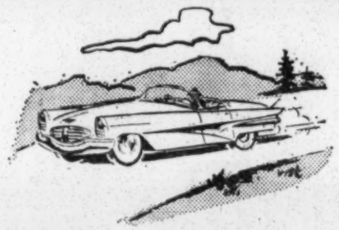
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ing in the Virgin Islands cover a wide range: investment firms, stone quarries, heavy equipment rental, manufacturers of water repellent cloth, industrial belting, watches and watch bracelets, clothing, jewelry, clinical thermometers, linen, fire hose, universal joints, shoe laces, wool yarn, clothing, silk screened fabrics, vodka, a winery, cannery, and the blending of whisky and other liquors. Officials are now negotiating for a $25,000,000 aluminum processing plant.

Enticing as the climate and scenery are, industry moves to the Virgin Islands for more practical reasons.

The minimum hourly wage is about 70 cents an hour (the United States' minimum hourly wage is $1.15). The tariff position here is unequaled anywhere under the American flag.

The free port status of the Virgin Islands began under the Danes in 1724. When Denmark ceded the islands to the United States in 1917, the United States guaranteed that they would not be placed "in a less favorable position in respect to * * * rights and liberties than they now enjoy." Under this provision maximum import duty has remained at 6 per cent, and for United States custom purposes, the Virgin Islands are considered foreign.

In 1954, Section 301 of the basic 1930 United States tariff act was amended to provide free entry into the United States of Virgin Islands products manufactured of foreign-bought materials, provided their landed cost was not more than 50 per cent of the value of the finished product.

Red Tape Is Trimmed

For the first six months of 1961, the islands shipped more than $3,000,000 in merchandise to the mainland. Shipments in the last half are expected to exceed that figure.

In 1960, the Treasury Department sent Boykin Baker to the islands as Custom Agent in Charge.

Mr. Baker believes in keeping red tape and bureaucracy to a minimum, while maintaining "safe and reasonable control by the Government."

"Manufacturers feel we have not asked them to do unreasonable things," Mr. Baker says, "but the data we have asked them to give us provides us with the information we need to exercise proper controls."

"Costume jewelry represents the greatest value of any one commodity manufactured under Section 301," Mr. Baker says. (Jewelry and metal exports are up 92 per cent over last year.)

$84,799,000, and capital and reserve for contingencies total $33,493,000.

The bank was not designed to compete with commercial banks or private enterprise generally. It is a major source of both small and sizable loans to private industry, providing funds to manufacturing companies for five to ten-year periods. It complements and assists the normal lending activities of commercial banks.

During the last few months the bank has begun to expand its lending policies to include loans for commercial ventures. Lending for industrial purposes, however, will continue to have preference over other types of financing.

Dr. Rafael Picó, president of the Development Bank, declares that it actually has two primary functions. Its first role is that of fiscal agent for the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, totaling $2,781,642. During this period the bank also approved loan requests to the extent of $4,461,532.

Outstanding loans to private enterprise totaled $30,908,968 on Nov. 20, 1961, an increase of 6.3 per cent over the preceding year. Interest income from these loans accounted for 50 per cent of gross operating income.

Since the Development Bank came into existence twenty years ago, its total losses on loans have amounted to only $526,612.

The Development Bank in recent years has opened the way for wide-scale private financing of condominium housing, a form of joint home ownership. This type of ownership is said to have proved an excellent investment medium and is expected to play an increasing role in the rebuilding of San Juan.

plants will expand their operations in the state, providing additional jobs for 7,720 persons.

Total investments by new and expanded plants are reported at more than $72,000,000.

Among large operations in East Tennessee that will continue expansion are those at Oak Ridge, where a $40,000,000 experimental gas-cooled reactor and other projects are under construction for the Atomic Energy Commission; the Tennessee Eastman Company plants at Kingsport and the Aluminum Company of America plants at Alcoa, Tenn.

Although the gas-cooled reactor at Oak Ridge was scheduled for completion late in 1962, an official said it probably would not be ready until 1963. It will be the first civilian gas - cooled reactor in the United States, and will produce about 22,300 kilowatts for use in Oak Ridge's A. E. C. facilities.

More than 16,000 persons are employed in the atomic energy program at Oak Ridge.

At Kingsport, Eastman Chemical Products, Inc., a marketing organization for the plastics produced by Tennessee Eastman, has under construction a new laboratory. It is scheduled for completion early next summer.

Nearing completion is a plate - glass plant, costing over $40,000,000, for American-Saint Gobain Corporation, in Hawkins County, near Kingsport.

Bowaters Southern Paper Corporation, said to have the largest newsprint plant in the United States at Calhoun, is also expanding.

New projects of the Tennessee Valley Authority include a start next spring on the $125,000,000 Bull Run steam plant near Oak Ridge. A 900,000-kilowatt unit will be installed there and a second big unit is possible.

The $34,000,000 Melton Hill Dam, which will create a lake along the side of Oak Ridge, is under construction.

Other new units to be completed in 1962 should total 1,268,800 kilowatts, to bring the T. V. A. system's capacity by the end of 1962 to 13,213,460 kilowatts, largest in the United States.

HAWAII WARNED BOOM HAS ENDED

Continued From Page 121

unable to support their families.

Another industry facing a period of crisis is sugar, in which the output was worth about $142,000,000 last year. The 1961 production on twenty-seven plantations was about 1,092,472 tons of raw sugar. This marks a return to the normal levels of production after three years of subnormal output because of strikes and droughts.

But the Hawaiian Sugar Planters Association, in reporting the details of the 1961 sugar-grinding, noted:

"Joy over this year's good crop is somewhat dulled by prospects of lower dollar returns per ton because of toughened beet sugar competition on the mainland."

Since there apparently will be no relief from this mainland competition, the Hawaii sugar companies once again will turn to the State Legislature for tax relief .They sought it in 1961 and were rebuffed, even though they had the support of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union.

The union announced that it would renew its efforts in the 1962 legislature, which convenes in February, and seek a reduction in the present 2 per cent tax on sugar and pineapple processing to one-half of 1 per cent by 1964.

The union, remembering that the Democratic majority in the House of Representatives blocked earlier tax reduction moves, will place a full-time lobbyist on the job.

James H. Shoemaker, vice president and economist for the Bank of Hawaii, warned in a recent report on the state's future for 1962 that there was "little appreciation of the long-range growth factors that lie ahead." He said:

"Outstanding among these is the opportunity to create new industries in Hawaii, based on the rapid advance of scientific discoveries and of new production techniques."

Among the possibilities he suggested were those in the fields of automation, industrial chemistry and atomic energy. He proposed wider use of by-products of Hawaiian industries, particularly in plastics, chemicals and pharmaceuticals.

Gov. William F. Quinn, also concerned about finding new sources of revenue, said he would work for establishment of a huge trans-shipment center for Pacific Ocean commerce with its operations centered at Sand Island, bordering Honolulu harbor.

Island Girding for Growth

Continued From Page 121

ports to mainland markets and increasing demands from local markets resulting from economic expansion.

The net income from manufactured goods is expected to increase 13 per cent, which is in accordance with the island's objectives for the next decade.

Four other factors affecting industrial growth are expected to remain in force. They are: more investments, more public works, an increase in tourism and a rise in cattle and poultry production.

Mr. Garcia said that 20 per cent of the gross national product would be invested during the year. This rate has been maintained for six years.

In the last six months 1961, hotel construction and private and public housing were at a peak. Prospects are as good for this year, Mr. Garcia added.

Apart from private construction, he said, there will be a considerable increase in public construction, chiefly because of $50,000,000 allocated by the Government for permanent improvements. This contrasts with $27,200,000 the previous year.

More tourists are expected. To accommodate expansion in this field, 204 hotel rooms have been added to the 3,719 previously available. About 1,491 more are under construction, of which at least 1,000 will be availa le for this tourist season.

Officials predict that 176,000 tourists will arrive this year, against 152,000 last year.

It is estimated that sugar and other agricultural products will yield $11,000,000 more than in 1961. Senor Garcia said:

"We expect a net income of $1,624,000,000 based on 1961 prices, in comparison with 1,524,000,000 in 1961."

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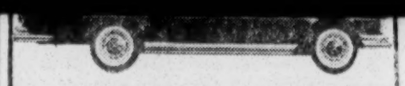
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January 12, 1962

Dr. Major Jones
601 Ninth Street
Chattanooga, Tennessee

Dear Dr. Jones:

Enclosed is the manuscript on the Chattanooga employment study.

If you have an opportunity to look over the changes that have been made before Wednesday, Dr. Moss will have an opportunity to talk with you about the publication of the study when he joins you in Chattanooga.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Herbert T. Boozer
Research Assistant

s

FOAM BOND PAPER

NO PLACE AT HOME

Last spring 300 young men and women were graduated from Chattanooga's Howard High School. They were a class of normal American youth. They liked football, dancing, movies, television, popular music. They came from all walks of life, all religious faiths. Some aspired to professional careers. Some wanted to be housewives; some, to learn trades.

There was, in brief, nothing extraordinary about the situation except one thing: these young people were Negroes.

What does this mean?

To the 30% who wanted to go to college it meant that they had to enroll in schools at least 100 miles away, despite the existence of a fully accredited university in their home town; for this university bars members of their race.

And what of the remaining number?

Thirty-two per cent left Chattanooga altogether to seek employment in other cities.

Three per cent entered the armed forces.

Thus, 65% of a graduating class of 300 for one reason or another migrated elsewhere.

Of the more than a third who remained in Chattanooga, 14% have since married and established new households.

Twenty per cent were forced to take menial jobs with little or no opportunity for advancement.

One per cent were employed as apprentices in skilled trades.

The record can be verified by statistics on file at the high school.

Taken out of context - without being aware that the young people were Negroes - one might suppose that the city of Chattanooga is in the midst of an economic depression bordering upon total bankruptcy. Aware of the race,

one familiar with employment practices in the South regards the situation as standard operating procedure.

The evidence strongly indicates that discrimination in employment against Negroes is practiced in a wholesale manner throughout the entire South. This fact being acknowledged, it seems pertinent to inquire if there are any evidences of change on the way. If so, in what areas? Let us explore the Chattanooga employment scene in more detail.

UNEQUAL OPPORTUNITY BEGINS AT SCHOOL

Essential to such an investigation is an analysis of educational and training opportunities.

Vocational training at all-white Kirkman High School encompasses a vast range of course. Here the white student may learn automotive mechanics, auto motors, commercial arts, cosmetology, drafting, electricity, industrial chemistry, industrial electricity, industrial instrumentation, machine drafting, basic and advanced machine shop procedures, printing, radio and television repair, refrigeration, air conditioning, sheet metal, welding, practical nursing, photography, pre-flight aeronautics, and assorted business subjects, including office machine operations, commercial arithmetic, and salesmanship. Of these courses, only automotive mechanics, automotive motors, commercial arts, cosmetology, practical nursing, and basic business courses are taught in the city's two Negro high schools. In addition, all-Negro Howard High offers tailoring, shoe repair, carpentry, commercial baking, and bricklaying, courses that are not available to white students.

The disparity here is palpably evident, as is the over-all pattern. Negro youth, observers say, are offered training only in fields currently open to them in the labor market. Negro leaders maintain, too, that the quality of training at Howard High in courses seemingly comparable to those taught at Kirkman is vastly inferior to that in courses offered white stu-

dents. Furthermore, they state, vocational guidance programs are geared more toward disciplining of delinquent students than counseling toward vocational opportunities. The majority of guidance personnel, in fact, is reportedly not even in contact with the job market.

Opportunities for Negro adults to gain additional training are limited to the previously mentioned courses offered in the two Negro high schools, plus classes in electronics, welding, sewing, rug making, and cake decorating. These courses are taught in the evenings, when the high school facilities may be used. No other vocational training is available to Negroes in the entire city.

All money supporting public school vocational training in the state of Tennessee for both white and Negro schools comes from the Federal Government.

CUSTOM-BUILT DISCRIMINATION IN PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT

In approaching the subject of Negro employment in the South one inevitably encounters almost a fixation among white employers against breaching "local custom." It is local custom that Negroes in white-owned industries work in menial roles. It is local custom that Negroes do not work on an equal basis with whites. It is local custom that Negroes never under any circumstances supervise whites. Few will insist that the situation is morally justifiable or consistent with democratic and Christian ethics; some will admit privately, in fact, that it goes against their individual convictions. Rare, however, is the white employer who will take voluntary action to bring about change. In Chattanooga, such employers are so rare as to be practically non-existent.

The results of several interviews illustrate the point.

. A furniture store employs a total of five Negroes. Three are truck drivers; one is a truck helper; one is an elevator operator. There is no written policy against upgrading Negroes, and an official states that "a Negro could become a salesman, but it would depend on the situation at the particular time."

No Negroes, he says, have ever filed applications for jobs above the menial level.

. A department store which estimates its Negro trade at between 10% and 20% employs 87 Negroes, approximately 90% of whom are in "maintenance and service jobs." It has one Negro display assistant and six stock clerks, who are actually classified as porters. Some maids assist salesclerks. The president of this store at one time thought of hiring a Negro salesclerk, but feared adverse reaction from white customers. The store has no policy for upgrading Negroes.

. Recently a downtown grocery store employed one Negro in its meat market, promoted another from cleaner to stock room worker, and hired a third for stock room work. The transition - hardly a breakthrough of major proportions - is regarded as "successful" by the store manager.

. A large bank which does 15% of its business with Negroes employs no Negroes in any capacity whatever. An official says that its Negro customers pay their bills better than many whites, and in the past 13 years it has never foreclosed on a Negro home. Somewhat curiously, the reason given for not employing Negroes is the bank's policy of employee recruitment from people "known" to it. One might, it seems, inquire if its Negro customers do not fit into this category.

. Officials at another bank will not reveal the volume of its Negro business and state only that it employs eight Negroes, all as porters with no opportunity for training leading to higher level jobs.

. A third bank employs no Negroes directly but has Negro maids supplied through a janitorial service. A spokesman here maintains that he has "liberal views on racial matters," but feels bound by local custom in employing Negroes.

. A major department store employs 100 Negroes, all as maids, janitors, or porters. The highest job level obtained by a Negro here is head porter. The

store has no immediate plans to promote Negroes to higher level jobs due to local custom and tradition. However, it concedes that "a gradual approach to upgrading might be feasible." A store official estimates that more than a quarter of its business is with Negroes.

. A spokesman for a utility firm refused to answer questions put to him which he deemed "controversial" or designed "to create tension." His company, he responded, hires "those compatible with others in a work group." Promotion of Negroes, he says, is governed by "traditions and customs of the community."

. Another utility company employs more than 40 Negroes, all of them in the category of laborers. Three, however, are truck drivers, and one assists a white machinist. There are no Negro supervisors.

. A major pipe company with a total of 682 persons on its payroll employs 250 Negroes. Eight of these hold jobs classified as molder finishers and utility men. But, according to a management spokesman, none is able to qualify for promotion. The remaining Negroes are classified as laborers.

. An intrastate bus line has 11 Negro and more than 200 white employees. Its Negro employees are all in maintenance service, but none has been advanced beyond the level of mechanic's helper.

. Local offices of two large insurance companies employ no Negroes above custodial rank. Fifty per cent of the life insurance business of one is with Negroes; yet all of its 200 agents are white.

. Of 600 employees at a hosiery mill, 10 are Negro, and all hold jobs as either janitors or maids.

. A variety chain store which reports "good experience" with Negro employees has one Negro who works as a general utility man. He installs and repairs air conditioners, does building cleaning, and supervises other janitors. His official classification is "porter." At one time the store had a Negro window decorator and currently has a Negro stock boy. Its one Negro maid

"does other work" which was not specified.

. Another variety store - part of a nationwide chain - employs a Negro window decorator and a maid in its stock room. The management of this store "fears repercussions" if it upgrades Negroes to sales or supervisory roles.

. A major egg processor with more than two thirds of its total work staff Negro has no Negro supervisors, nor any Negroes working in a clerical or middle management capacity. Neither does it have any policy for Negroes of in-plant training leading to promotion. The work week here is six days, and the minimum wage is $1.03 per hour.

. A local pharmaceutical firm employing 16 Negroes out of a work force of 175 has one Negro who holds a semi-skilled post as steam fitter and another who is supervisor of the remaining Negroes, all of whom work in menial capacities. A company official here says Negroes are not considered for advancement into jobs on a level with whites due to "personality conflicts."

. The Chattanooga plant of a national coffee processing company employs two Negroes who work as maintenance men, coffee roasters, and coffee blenders. A spokesman for the company says that, although qualified Negroes may be upgraded to foremen, none has yet been promoted to this position. Queried as to the likelihood of a Negro's being added to the sales force, the official says that the matter has never been considered, but it is not entirely out of the question. A Negro salesman working with Negro customers might, he feels, be quite effective.

Firms operating under Federal Government contracts were most reluctant to participate in the survey. Some refused to cooperate at all, and most were evasive in their responses. From information finally elicited their hesitancy is not difficult to understand, for it is manifest that few practice the nondiscriminatory ideal outlined in President Kennedy's executive order on employment policies in firms operating under Federal Government contracts.

Consider a few examples:

. A large iron foundry with nearly a thousand employees - half of whom are Negro - has no Negro foremen, even in a supervisory capacity over other Negro workers. The base pay for white employees is 25¢ an hour more than for Negroes. White employees start at a job and pay classification two steps above the Negro. There is a dual seniority system - one for employees of each race. Some Negro employees allege that union and management work together to keep the Negro level of employment low and also to bar Negroes from machine-shop apprenticeships. Whatever the reason, Negroes hold only menial and "heavy" jobs and have never been accepted as apprentice machinists.

. The situation is similar at another and larger foundry. Here, too, Negroes are relegated to menial work. Here, too, workers feel that union and management are working together to keep from upgrading Negroes to jobs with better pay and higher responsibility. The company once had an in-plant training program for Negro "blue caps," but those who participated were never upgraded. The program has since been abandoned. There is, similarly, a dual seniority list for white and Negro employees.

. The owner of a third large foundry refused to discuss the status of Negroes employed at his company. Interviews with individual employees indicate, however, that few, if any, measures have been taken to comply with President Kennedy's fair employment practices directive. Negroes for the most part hold menial positions. Specific jobs include iron pourers, truck drivers, loaders, cupola workers, blasters, and grinders. Negroes are barred from apprenticeship training. There are no Negro foremen, administrators, or clerical workers. There is a feeling here that the union, which is an AFL-CIO affiliate, does little to upgrade Negroes; in fact, some Negroes state that the union actually dictates a policy of discrimination despite a nondiscrimination clause in its contract. To substantiate their claim they cite the fact that all jobs are classified by race and that there is never any overlapping of a Negro into a "white" job or a white

into a "Negro" job.

. A smaller foundry appears to be somewhat more lenient. Here, Negro molders are classified as skilled or semiskilled, according to their experience. The management is considering employing Negro welders and has an informal apprenticeship program of "crew training" for Negroes working in semiskilled roles. It has, however, no Negro supervisors, foremen, nor any Negroes working in an administrative or clerical status.

. The employment practices of the local division of one of the country's largest chemical companies are described as "most conservative" by both white and Negro employees. No Negroes have been hired in five years. Those who are already employed hold jobs as truck drivers, waste handlers, clean-up men, and cutting- and lifting-machine operators. There is no union, and Negroes are not allowed to participate in apprentice training programs.

. Conflicting pictures emerge from interviews with employees and management of the local division of a national producer of enameled iron and sanitary ware. A company official says that his firm, whose total work staff is 28% Negro, hires strictly on the basis of individual qualification. This official reports that employees have equal opportunity for promotion. Negroes, he says, are selected by qualification and seniority for training programs leading to promotion; however, as a rule, he insists, they do not "follow through" on the training given them. Upgrading of all employees, he reports, is made only with union agreement. Of interest is his statement that Negroes are not barred from supervisory roles, but that the company is reluctant to promote them "for obvious reasons." Negroes and whites do work side by side on many jobs, he states, and good relations exist between members of the two races. Negroes, the official adds, work at all type jobs in the company "except technical and engineering."

Employees present a different view. Training programs, it is alleged, are not open to Negroes, and an "unwritten law" bars Negroes from becoming machinists.

An instance is cited of a Negro machinist trainee who was given a tryout and was transferred as being "too slow" after only six days on the job. White trainees in the same shop have been given as much as two years to acquire the speed and skill necessary to do the same job. Another case is told of a Negro who was about to qualify as a highly skilled enameler and at the last moment was transferred to another department in a menial role at far less pay and with no opportunity for advancement. Allegations are also made that the union blocks Negroes from moving into more skilled jobs.

Both informants agree that the highest level job held by a Negro at this company is brickmason.

. Negro employees at a textile chemical firm hold more than their share of jobs at the unskilled level - as appears to be the case with numerous firms holding federal contracts in the Chattanooga area. The company employs no Negro clerical workers, chemists, laboratory technicians, or supervisors on any level. A Negro was once offered a supervisory role over other Negroes; but he declined, because the pay was not as much as he earned as a laborer.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT: THE GREAT ILLUSION

In the field of public employment Negro job opportunities in Chattanooga are somewhat brighter than in private industry, but there is still vast room for improvement.

Exclusive of the teaching profession Negroes employed by the city hold 16 jobs which may be considered above menial status. Ten of these are city policemen; one is a building inspector; three are juvenile court officers assigned to Negro cases only; and two are clerks in the Negro division of the Bureau of Relief.

The 10 Negro policemen actually do not have full status as they are assigned only to Negro neighborhoods and are prohibited from arresting white law violators

within their jurisdiction. There are no Negro supervisors in the police department, and no Negro patrolmen have ever been chosen to attend police institutes or FBI schools for special training.

In the Hamilton County courthouse, Negro employment for the most part is janitorial. One Negro holds a post as a semi-inventory clerk, and another is employed as a plumber's helper. A court official, denying any personal bias, reports that Negroes are not upgraded because of "local custom." Although this official appears to recognize that local custom is dictating an essentially immoral situation, he hesitates to take steps in opposition to prevailing white sentiment. At the close of the interview, however, he indicated that he would give consideration to placing qualified Negroes in jobs above their present level of employment.

The city administration says it would like to hire several engineers without regard to race and also would like to staff fire stations in the Negro community with Negro firemen. Queried as to his position on Negro employment in city government, the mayor of Chattanooga makes this comment: "I will cooperate with efforts in this city for its betterment by setting an example."

Basic educational requirement for employment by the city-owned Electric Power Board is a high school diploma. Vocational training of Negro high school graduates is considered by Power Board officials to be well below that of white high schools - not surprising in view of inadequate training facilities at the two Negro high schools. Job placement in theory is based on an applicant's qualifications. Yet when three young Negroes trained in commercial subjects recently sought to fill openings in secretarial and clerical work, their qualifications were judged "unimpressive," and the jobs went to white applicants. Of 34 Negroes employed by the Power Board, 16 are classified as janitors, four as hostlers, two as truck drivers, five as laborers, two as helpers, and five as elevator operators. Highest salary is paid truck drivers - $380.00 per month. An official of the board admits that, although all jobs supposedly are open to

qualified members of both races, Negroes have no chance at all of becoming foremen. Local custom would forbid it.

The Chattanooga School Board employs no Negro carpenters, painters, electricians, mechanics, plumbers, plumber's helpers, or steam fitters, although there are Negroes in the city qualified to hold such jobs.

Of 50 school custodians 40 are Negro. Here Negroes appear to be losing out in a field they once dominated. Ten years ago all 50 were Negro, but as the Negroes have retired they have been replaced by whites, whose jobs are reclassified as "building manager," with higher pay than that received by their Negro predecessors.

The Chattanooga Housing Authority employs no Negroes at the policy making level, and, in its central offices, Negroes are working only as janitors. Elsewhere, the agency employs Negroes, for the most part, as laborers. However, two do hold skilled jobs - one, an electrician; the other, a plumber. Both are nonunion men, because trade unions in the city bar Negroes from membership.

Urban renewal projects are first let to the general contractor, who then subcontracts various phases of construction. The selection of subcontractors is the decision of the general contractor. An official admits that unless Negro contractors know in advance about a particular job they would have no chance to bid for it, as subcontracts are not advertised.

It is reported by some Negro laborers that while working for white contractors they frequently do skilled work but do not draw additional pay.

The Negro division of the State Employment Service is under the supervision of a white director. The reason for this, a spokesman says, is that no Negro can be found in the city of Chattanooga who has the proper qualifications, i.e., a college degree plus civil service supervisory experience. The agency feels no obligation to seek out jobs for Negroes; however, it reportedly does perform this service for whites. At the central offices jobs are not referred to the Negro

division unless the employer specifically requests Negroes. Most such requests are for work in menial roles.

In contrast, interviewers noted some concern on the part of a Social Security official that no Negroes work in his office on any level. He was disturbed lest the national administration think the office practices racial discrimination. The truth is, the official insists, that few Negroes take Civil Service examinations in the city.

An interview with personnel administrators at the Tennessee Valley Authority revealed that 112 Negroes are employed out of a total work force of 600. Of the Negroes employed, 52 are janitors, nine are messengers, four are garage attendants, three are linemen, two are lineman apprentices, two are truck drivers, four are bindery workers, and two are building guards. There are 22 Negroes employed in various clerical roles, including 11 file clerks, two typists, seven mail clerks, and two store clerks. In addition, four Negroes are duplicating machine operators, one a computing machine operator, and one is a collating machine operator. Two Negroes hold jobs as engineers - one, a civil engineer; the other, electrical. There is one Negro electrical engineer trainee, one Negro draftsman, one photographer, and one Negro personnel administrator.

Officials of the agency feel that many Negroes seeking employment at TVA have inadequate vocational training.

At the Chattanooga post office no Negroes are employed as supervisors.

BARRIERS TO PROFESSIONAL PRIDE

Even on the professional level Negroes find discrimination. Negro doctors are barred from membership in the local medical association; they are denied admittance to practice in the city's two major hospitals and rarely have any contact with white colleagues, except on rare occasions when one calls upon the other for consultation.

Negro teachers are in the particularly frustrating position of having no

local educational outlet and must travel at least 100 miles to Negro colleges to do advanced work in summer teacher seminars. The highest position held by a Negro in the city school system is that of principal.

The city's one Negro lawyer feels that he is handicapped in his practice by a general feeling within the Negro community that a white lawyer can more successfully handle their affairs in an all-white courtroom. Their thinking seems to be that the mere presence of an educated Negro lawyer would inflame white prejudices against them.

There are a few registered Negro nurses on the staffs of two city hospitals; Negro leaders feel, however, that the number is inadequate in view of the fact that the two segregated wings of an otherwise all-white hospital are manned almost entirely by semiprofessionals - practical nurses and nurses aides.

KNOCKING - BUT THEY CAN'T GET IN

Researchers discovered few instances of actual job breakthroughs for Negroes into all-white categories. Jobs considered "unusual" for Negroes appear to be isolated cases with no attempt made permanently to erase racial barriers in these roles. A few such examples, however, are noteworthy.

. A mail-order house employs a Negro mail-order clerk.

. A leading flower farm with a large southeastern clientele employs a Negro flower designer who works on equal status with her white colleagues.

. An automobile dealer has a Negro salesman on its staff. (It is perhaps pertinent to note here that all other dealers employ Negroes as clean-up and grease men, although many of these men, it is said, know enough about automobiles to hold mechanic's jobs.)

. The local outlet of a nationwide variety store has recently upgraded a maid with 15 years seniority to the level of clerk. This woman feels that she has been well accepted by both white customers and her fellow white clerks. Her salary is the same as that of other clerks with the same amount of seniority.

But as has been observed, instances such as these (insignificant really when one considers the vast waste of Negro labor potential in Chattanooga) are exceptions. Employment of Negroes at levels below their training, Negro leaders say, is most certainly the rule.

An index of the extent to which this is true may be gauged by a look at the responses of college-trained Negro substitute teachers, questioned as to the type of jobs they are able to find other than teaching.

One baby sits. One operates a department store elevator. One carries baggage at the airport. One works as floor sweeper in a bakery. Another works as a household domestic. Many say they are unable to find other jobs at all.

SUMMARY

In almost any discussion with a segregationist a statement somewhat like this will occur: "I don't dislike Negroes personally, but they should seek to raise their economic level first before pressing for integration."

The conclusions of this survey make it obvious that there is more involved here than an effort of will on the part of Negroes. Discrimination begins long before a Negro youth files his first job application. He is denied equal training opportunities, and when he seeks skilled jobs he is rejected - ostensibly at least - because he is inadequately trained. If he does acquire trade skills, he is barred from trade unions and apprentice programs. He is likewise barred from admission to the only college within 100 miles. Almost without exception, industries with federal contracts fill their required Negro quotas at the lowest level of employment. Local custom works as a brake on the few white employers who might desire to upgrade their Negro employees to positions of greater responsibility.

Cap

Is there any wonder, then, that 65% of a local Negro high school graduating class seek opportunities outside Chattanooga? The wonder is that as many remain as do.

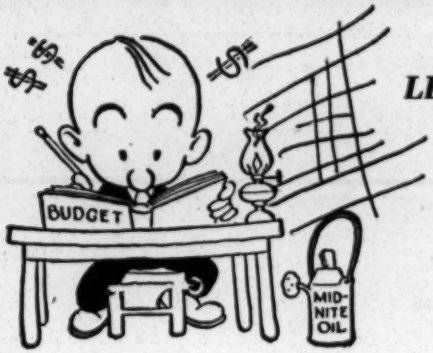
Governor Buford Ellington, campaigning for election in 1958, stated: "All

of us are fighting youth migration. We need to be in the position to stretch our arms toward these youths who have left our state and say: 'Come home, come home. The opportunities are here.'

And we need to expand the system of trade schools so that we can say to our youths remaining with us: 'Stay home, stay home. The opportunities will be here. You will be trained to take advantage of them.'"

Whether he intended to do so or not, the governor summed up the plight of the Negro youth in the city of Chattanooga. And this raises the most pertinent question of all.

How much longer can Chattanooga afford to sustain and support a policy that fosters youth migration and forces those who stay at home to accept a permanent rung at the bottom of the employment ladder? It is not too late - even in Chattanooga - to do something about it. But as Governor Ellington indicated four years ago - time is running short.



LET'S GO CRAZY PAD

FIGURE TAXES HERE

1-23-62

Jim,

This morning over the phone Dr. Jones suggested two points:

In the first part of report the figure 300 is used to describe the number of a high school graduating class. He says if you want to use his figure, it is actually about 358.

Also he suggests another line in the acknowledgement which would thank all those in the community (community members or something) who cooperated in furnishing the information contained in the study.

Harry Barfield Company, Inc.
Business Forms
304 PARKWAY DRIVE, N. E. JACKSON 3-3421
ATLANTA 12, GEORGIA

February 14, 1962

Dr. Major Jones
601 Ninth Street
Chattanooga, Tennessee

Dear Dr. Jones:

I hope this will not be too serious a disappointment for you but I find that between our over-strained travel budget and my over-loaded work desk, any possibility of my joining with you for dinner on the 23rd, or taking advantage of your kind hospitality for a one night's stay in Chattanooga is precluded.

I hope you are as pleased with the Chattanooga study as we are and would certainly like to be kept informed as to what use the CCCA makes of its findings.

With all good wishes,

Very truly yours,

James A. Moss
Director of Research

JAM:jl

NEGRO BARRIERS REPORTED IN CITY

Job Opportunity Severely Restricted by Custom, Discrimination

From Page One

normal practices in private employment.

The report emphasizes in the summary that there is more involved than the efforts of Negroes themselves.

"Discrimination begins long before a Negro youth files his first job application," it is stated. "He is denied equal training opportunities, and when he seeks skilled jobs he is rejected—ostensibly at least—because he is inadequately trained.

"If he does acquire trade skills he is barred from most trade unions and apprentice programs. He is likewise barred from admission to the only college within 100 miles.

"Almost without exception industries with federal contracts fill their required Negro quotas at the lowest level of employment. Local custom works as a brake on the few white employers who might desire to upgrade their Negro employes to positions of greater responsibility."

65 Per Cent Left Town

The report shows that 65 per cent of the graduating class at Howard last spring left Chattanooga, 30 per cent to go to college, 33 per cent to take jobs and 3 per cent to enter the armed forces.

It was stated that those going to college were forced to leave because the only accredited college here does not admit Negroes.

Of those graduates who remained here, 14 per cent have married, 20 per cent "were forced to take menial jobs with little or no opportunity for advancement" and 1 per cent were employed as apprentices in skilled trades.

The report lists 23 vocational courses offered to white students at Kirkman Technical High School and says that only eight of these are offered at Howard. In addition, five courses are offered at Howard which are not offered at Kirkman.

The business firms, stores and plants whose practices are included in the report, are not identified by name.

One store, it was stated, employs 87 Negroes, 90 per cent of whom are in maintenance or service jobs. An estimated 20 to 30 per cent of the store's trade is with Negroes.

The store "has one Negro display assistant and six stock clerks who are actually classified as porters. Some maids assist salesclerks. The president of this store at one time thought of hiring a Negro sales clerk but feared adverse reaction from write customers. The store has no policy for upgrading Negroes."

Another store, which estimates its Negro trade at 25

groes from machinist apprenticeships.

At the Chattanooga division of a large chemical company no Negro has been employed in five years, it was stated.

"Those who are already employed," it was stated, "hold jobs as truck drivers, waste handlers, clean-up men, and cutting- and lifting-machine operators. There is no union and Negroes are not allowed to participate in apprentice training programs."

In local government, it was stated that Negroes employed by the city, excluding the teaching profession, "hold 16 jobs which may be considered above menial status."

10 City Policemen

"Ten of these are city policemen; one is a license inspector; three are juvenile court officers assigned to Negro cases only and two are caseworkers in the Negro division of the bureau of relief."

The report declares that "the city administration says it would like to hire several engineers without regard to race and also would like to staff fire stations in the Negro community with Negro firemen.

"Queried as to his position on Negro employment in city government, the mayor of Chattanooga makes this comment:

" 'I will cooperate with efforts in this city for its betterment by setting an example.' "

At the county courthouse, one Negro is employed as a semi-inventory clerk and another as a plumber's helper. The remainder are in janitorial jobs.

Of 34 Negroes employed at the Electric Power Board, it was reported, 16 are classified as janitors, four as hostlers, two as truck drivers, five as laborers, two as helpers and five as elevator operators.

"An official of the board admits," it was stated, "that although al ljobs supposedly are open to qualified members of

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Another store, which estimates its Negro trade at 25 per cent of the total, employs 100 Negroes, all as maids, janitors or porters.

Bank Policy

One bank, it was stated, employs no Negroes, another has eight which are all porters and a third employs no Negroes, but has Negro janitors and maids supplied through a janitorial service.

A pipe company employs 250 Negroes out of 682 on the payroll. Eight of the Negroes are molder finishers or utility men. The remainder are laborers.

At one foundry with federal government contracts, it was declared, the base pay for white employes is 25 cents an hour more than for Negroes. The report adds:

"White employes start at a job and pay classification two steps above the Negro. There is a dual seniority system—one for employes of each race. Some Negro employes allege that union and management work together to keep the Negro level of employment low and also to bar Negroes from machine-shop apprenticeships. Whatever the reason, Negroes hold only menial and 'heavy' jobs and have never been accepted as apprentice machinists."

In at least three other plants involving machinist work, Negro employes asserted that there appears to be a working agreement between management and the union to bar Negro firemen.

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Of 112 Negroes employed by the TVA one is a civil engineer, another an electrical engineer, one an electrical engineer trainee, another a draftsman, another a photographer and another a Negro personnel administrator.

"Officials of the agency feel," it was stated, "that many Negroes seeking employment at TVA have inadequate vocational training."

Professional Restrictions

Negro professionals, including doctors, nurses and the city's one Negro lawyer, feel various restrictions.

The report lists "unusual" jobs held by Negroes as:

A mail order house employs a Negro mail order clerk.

A flower farm employs a Negro flower designer "who works on equal status with her white colleagues."

An automobile dealer has a Negro salesman on its staff.

A variety store "has recently upgraded a maid with 15 years seniority to the level of clerk. This woman feels that she has been well accepted by both white customers and her fellow white clerks. Her salary is the same as that of other clerks with the same amount of seniority."

Park Lakes

Glacier national park has mor than 250 lakes.

A recent report, released by the Chattanooga Council for Cooperative Action and reviewed in the February 20 TIMES regarding job opportunities and training facilities for Negroes does not accurately describe comparative vocational education opportunities offered by the Chattanooga Public Schools. Conclusions drawn relative to educational opportunities hardly seem supported by the findings of the survey, and when examined in relation to conditions and facts would not seem to be supported at all.

The facts show that the ratio of vocational training opportunities is definitely favorable to Negroes. Enrollment figures at the four Chattanooga high schools indicate that there are 2,349 white students, grades 10-12, and 1,360 Negro students, grades 10-12. All white and Negro students have an opportunity to enroll in vocational home economics since it is offered in the four high schools in the city system. One distributive education class is offered for 2,349 white students and one class for 1,360 Negro students. In the trade and industrial vocational area, there are 17 skilled trades taught in 14 courses for 2,349 white students and 18 skilled trades taught in 11 courses for 1,360 Negro students.

Further, the ratio of trade and industries facilities is also favorable to Negroes. With present facilities, 31 per cent of Negro students could be accommodated in 2 & 1 courses while only 24 per cent of white students could be accommodated in 2 & 1 courses.

The research and report of the committee, to be valid and understood, should be based on fairly broad study and understanding of the manner in which vocational and technical programs are organized and of the regulations by which these programs are governed. The following facts and conditions influence the differences in [illegible] offered by the high schools of the city system and the approach to [illegible] the needs of the students enrolled in them.

1. The State of Tennessee sets the requirements for graduating from high school, prescribing eight specific subjects and eight additional credits in courses which may be selected by the students, guidance teachers, and parents.

2. Individual Chattanooga secondary schools offer courses in addition to those prescribed by the State, in the areas of general education (language arts including foreign languages, social studies including history and geography, mathematics, science, physical education and health, fine arts including music) and vocational education financed locally (business education and industrial arts). Decisions as to the specific courses to offer are made jointly by the principal, teachers and supervisors in terms of the following factors:

a. That a number of students sufficient to form a class elect the course.

b. That the course be educationally sound and beneficial to the student.

c. That the course not prevent the school from offering the basic program nor the student from taking those courses for general education leading to high school graduation.

d. That a certified teacher be available.

e. That the necessary funds for the teacher's salary and instructional supplies be available.

Two examples illustrate: the application of the factors.

Plane Geometry, based on Modern Mathematics materials, is offered at Brainerd High, Chattanooga High and Howard High Schools, but not at Kirkman Technical High School. Business Arithmetic is offered at Brainerd High, Chattanooga High and Kirkman Technical High Schools, but not at Howard High School. If the principals and staff at Kirkman and Howard had felt that their students needed Plane Geometry, based on Modern

Mathematics materials, and Business Arithmetic, respectively, there was no barrier to the organization of these courses at the two schools.

3. The Federal Government makes possible the offering of vocational courses in the Chattanooga schools. Federal and State vocational funds are available to employ specially trained teachers for vocational courses, subject to the following conditions and guiding principles:

a. That the controlling purpose of the course be to fit the student for useful employment. (Tennessee State Plan for Vocational Education, Nashville: Tennessee State Board for Vocational Education, Revised 1959, pp. 7-8).

i. e. Flycasting course would not be approved.

b. That the student's chances of securing employment in the occupation for which he desires the training be good. (Administration of Vocational Education, Bulletin No. I Washington: Federal Security Agency, Revised 1948, pp. 30-31)

"Programs should reflect the training needs of local industries. It is useless to train young people in skills or technical knowledge if at the end of the training there are no opportunities for them to use the skills and knowledge acquired. Each course should be based upon the known need in the industries of the community. The need shall be determined at the places of employment." (The Operation of a Local Program of Trade and Industrial Education, Bulletin No. 259, Washington: Federal Security Agendy, 1953, p. 2).

i. e. A Course in oil well drilling would not be approved for the Chattanooga Public Schools because few students here are expected to enter into this vocation, although it is conceivable that an occasional Chattanooga student would become an oil well driller.

i. e. A part-time Industrial Co-operative Training program

offered at Howard High School was closed at the end of the 1960 school year because the Howard program could not meet the standards of the Tennessee State Board for Vocational Education; it proved impossible to place Negro students on bona fide trade and industry jobs in Chattanooga.

c. That there be sufficient interest on the part of students to insure reasonable enrollment. i. e. Distributive Education has been available at Chattanooga High School for a number of years but has not been organized and taught because of lack of pupil interest.

i. e. Since community employment opportunities for Negroes in metal and electrical trades are limited, student interest, as shown by the present enrollment at Howard High School, is similarly limited. To enable this small group of students (an average enrollment of 11 per class) to pursue their interests, a cluster of metal and electrical trades are represented in the respective courses.

4. The Chattanooga Board of Education offers State and Federal supported vocational courses in home economics, distributive education, and trades and industry.

a. Vocational home economics is offered at all four Chattanooga high schools.

b. Distributive Education is offered at Howard High School and Kirkman Technical High School.

c. Trade and industry classes are offered at Howard High School and Kirkman Technical High School.

Feb 25, 1962

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ARTHUR HAYS SULZBERGER
Chairman of the Board

Feb 25, 1962

He Has No Place to Hide

Someone has said that globe-girdling Glenn will never during his lifetime be able to shake off the role of a hero. He is even one prominent American, as someone also has said, who has managed to travel around the world without being booed by the Communists. Public adulation, which for a time pursued Lindbergh and Hobson, is permanent in the case of the man whose exploit was of epochal significance.

Lindbergh is still remembered; Hobson is almost forgotten yet for a time after the Spanish-American War women rushed to embrace and kiss him wherever he went.

As a young naval lieutenant he ran his dismantled collier, the Merrimac, into the entrance of Santiago Harbor and sank it in an attempt to bottle up the enemy's fleet.

With his crew of seven volunteers he was fished out of the waters by an enemy ship and made a prisoner of war. Even Adm. Cervera, the Spanish commander, sent his chief of staff to Hobson's superior under a flag of truce with a letter extolling the prisoner's bravery.

Hobson was later released in an exchange of prisoners. For years he was besieged by hero worshippers. "They dragged me off trains in the middle of the night to make speeches, and young mothers ambushed me because they wanted their infants to touch the admiral's sleeve," he remarked. "All this was fun for awhile, but too much of it would destroy any man. I finally had to ask for a transfer and the government sent me to the Far East. It was a year before I could return and complete my work."

Because of the rush of women to kiss him, Hobson became known as "the hero of the Merry Smack."

Hobson, who died in 1937, devoted the last years of his life to battling against the narcotics traffic.

Col. Glenn's feat of course is cosmic, while Lindbergh's was a defiance of the cruelties of nature on little earth so lone. Hobson's feat was mere personal courage, such as has been celebrated in heroic poetry from ancient times.

Glenn's flight would have been unimaginable by even the great explorers of the ages. He will never escape public attention, and a transfer to the Far East would find him the object of hero worship even there. There is, for him, no place to hide. Fortunately, he has already shown that he can take it.

race, but are not willing to be guinea pigs in a hostile climate.

Some changes might be in store for local federal contractors, with Vice President Johnson announcing that 52 major contractors, including Lockheed, General Motors and General Dynamics, had signed "plans for progress" since last May.

Chattanooga's situation is also substantially the responsibility of labor unions; although there are some reported exceptions not mentioned by the Southern Regional Council study (a Negro union president at one large plant, a Negro shop steward at another).

Some, we suppose, will persist in seeking these employment issues as Southern phenomena. But just the other day, in an editorial headed "New York's Exploited Labor," *The New York Times* made this shocking claim: "New evidence that many thousands of Negro and Puerto Rican workers in this city are cruelly exploited through collusion between their employers and racketeer unions is contained in a report submitted to the AFL-CIO by the Association of Catholic Trade Unionists . . . This is a charge that could, with equal propriety, be directed at the entire community."

Chattanooga, in a dynamic era with exciting and even explosive potential, needs more jobs for all, better opportunity for one-third of its citizens and a realization that this will take the thorough coordination and cooperation that only true moderation can produce.

Who Can Speak for Public?

In a policy pronouncement in Chicago Friday, Secretary of Labor Goldberg outlined a program calling for increased government participation in collective bargaining.

He said it would not be the government's purpose to dictate settlements but he pointed out:

"The government should improve its historic role of defining the national goal and of utilizing mediation to assist in keeping the peace (in labor relations) and making sure the peace is a sound and beneficial peace . . . The government must give better aid to collective bargaining through improved good office and mediation procedures but also through better and more precise economic data—which is provided before the fact not as a post-mortem inquest; so as to assist settlements, not simply analyze them."

Such injection of the federal government more directly into contract negotiations would put the administration into extremely delicate situations even though Mr. Goldberg says they will be there to advise both parties of the nation's interests rather than to dictate contract provisions.

While Secretary Goldberg has exercised a high degree of responsibility in his previous forays as the administration's representative in the field of collective bargaining, there is an inherent danger of misuse of governmental powers at the bargaining table at some later date.

One thing is certain, though, the public interest must be more sharply defined and represented at the bargaining tables. Mr. Goldberg made a sound appraisal of what goals we must seek to protect those interests.

He said we must seek ways:

"To prevent inflation and maintain price stability;

"To increase productivity so that labor, management and the public can all rightfully share in the fruits of progress;

"To remain competitive in world markets;

"To exert our economy to achieve a rate of growth that will prove the means of meeting our domestic and international needs."

Few people would argue with these goals. But

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Job Opportunity Here

Disputing the Southern Regional Council's study of Negro employment opportunities with respect to vocational education opportunities, the city school administration holds that training opportunities are "definitely favorable" to the Negro.

Later in his statement, however, Supt. Carmichael states the conceded fact that opportunities for the better jobs in many fields are limited, and adds, properly, we think: "In all fairness to the local school system, it should be pointed out that the board of education cannot regulate community employment practices . . ."

Other factors cited are state and federal regulations. "Useful employment," the key phrase in the state's case, for example made it necessary for Howard High to drop an Industrial Co-operative Training program because "it proved impossible to place Negro students on bona fide trade and industry jobs in Chattanooga."

There is a chicken-or-egg aspect with regard to the Council Study's finding that the Tennessee Valley Authority and the Power Board cited comparatively inferior technical vocational training among Negro applicants for other than menial positions.

With definite exceptions, however, custom and tradition were frankly given to Council interviewers as reasons why either no Negroes were hired or Negroes were hired only for menial tasks.

This is really not new to Chattanoogans, although we do not know how much thinking in the light of present regional, national and world conditions has been done about its implications. Some employers have expressed a personal willingness not to discriminate purely because of

at the bargaining tables. Mr. Goldberg made a sound appraisal of what goals we must seek to protect those interests.

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"To increase productivity so that labor, management and the public can all rightfully share in the fruits of progress;

"To remain competitive in world markets;

"To exert our economy to achieve a rate of growth that will prove the means of meeting our domestic and international needs."

Few people would argue with these goals. But before the government becomes too active at the contract negotiations, care must be taken to insure that the motive is not the same self-interest that government criticizes in labor and management representatives and that it is, instead, a responsible act to achieve long-range as well as immediate national welfare. It is easier to call for responsibility than to exercise it.

A New Judge

The formal induction of a judge of the United States District Court is a solemn occasion, as indeed it should be. Into the safekeeping of a mind trained in the law, and a human will moulded by one individual's concept of justice, are entrusted the lives, the liberty and the property of fellow citizens brought before him.

Judge Charles G. Neese undertook the grave responsibilities of the office here yesterday, his hand upon a biblical passage enjoining him to "judge righteously," and in his heart the prayer to "give thy servant . . . an understanding mind to judge thy people."

He now enjoys the status of a commissioned member of the U.S. District Court of the Eastern District of Tennessee, following three months service as a recess appointee of President Kennedy. With Presiding Judge Robert Taylor of Knoxville and resident Judge Frank Wilson of Chattanooga, he is pledged to extra effort as long as necessary to bring the court's crowded docket into current condition.

Judge Neese took the oath of office in the presence of members of his family, lifelong friends and a host of well wishers. He spoke with fitting modesty and admirable determination to protect and to promote only the cause of justice. A career of which he can be the architect stretches ahead.

March 28, 1962

Dr. Benjamin E. Carmichael
Superintendent
Chattanooga Public Schools
1161 West Fortieth Street
Box 2013
Chattanooga 9, Tennessee

Dear Dr. Carmichael:

I want to take this opportunity to express my pleasure in having shared discussions with you and your staff preparatory to the plan for desegregation of the Chattanooga schools. I write this letter, however, on another matter.

An editorial in the Chattanooga Times for February 25, reports that the city school administration has taken issue with certain references in our recently published study, Chattanooga; The Negro and Employment Opportunities in the South. We are sorry to learn of this. We do make an earnest attempt to confirm the findings that are reported to us by groups and individuals working on our behalf in the field.

I may say that I share the responsibility for drafting the questions asked as well as agreement on the over-all design for the Chattanooga survey. When the draft report was completed we sent the report back to some key persons in Chattanooga who were in a position to check as to whether our observations as reported in the document seemed to square with the facts. It was only after this double-checking that we then proceeded to publish the report.

I would, therefore, most sincerely appreciate receiving from you details as to what facts are incorrectly stated and/or what interpretations rest on an erroneous base.

I would then be pleased to pass this information or to the local affiliate who cooperated with us in the fact-finding for this survey. We here in the Southern Regional Council are aware of the very energetic efforts which you are expending on behalf of equal educational opportunity in Chattanooga and we would sincerely regret it if we should have been the source of any embarrassment to you or to your administration.

Very truly yours,

James A. Moss
Director of Research

JAM:jl

Washington D.C.

Testimony Before the
House Committee on
Education, Tuesday,
April 3, 1962, 10:00 A.M.

Dr. M. J. Jones

THE STATE OF VOCATIONAL TRAINING OPPORTUNITIES
IN THE CHATTANOOGA COMMUNITY

Mr. Chairman, members of the committee, I am before you to relate some of the facts derived from a recent study of Job Opportunities for Negroes in the Chattanooga Area. I shall confine what I have to say in this context only to that part of the study which had to do with vocational education as it is subsidized by state-federal money. As a beginning, I might state that I appear before you today under the sponsorship of the Chattanooga Council for Cooperative Action--a collective co-ordinating council of some forty-three organizations of the city that are interested in the equal welfare of all citizens of the Chattanooga community.

The study of job opportunities was begun about July of 1961, and a summary of the overall data of the study was published under the sponsorship of the Southern Regional Council in February of 1962.

In the whole of the Chattanooga community there are very limited educational opportunities available for Negroes, be they vocational training within the context of the high school curriculum, or at the higher level of technical vocational training available in special technical vocational schools, colleges, and universities. There are four high schools in the city of Chattanooga which offer some form of vocational training. Of these four, the Negro Howard High School is a comprehensive school, also offering some vocational training. There are 2,549 white students, grades 10-12, and 1,360 Negro students, grades 10-12. One of the three high schools which

serve white students is the Kirkman Vocational High School, which also has a two-year Federal supported all-white technical institute. Though located at Kirkman, it is separate from Kirkman.

Vocational training at all-white Kirkman High School encompasses a wide range of courses. These exclude those that may be offered in the two-year school which is above the high school level. Kirkman offers automotive mechanics, auto motors, commercial arts, cosmetology, drafting, electricity, industrial chemistry, industrial electricity, industrial instrumentation, machine drafting, basic and advanced machine shop procedures, printing, radio and television repair, refrigeration, air conditioning, sheet metal, welding, practical nursing, photography, pre-flight aeronautics, and assorted business subjects, including office machine operations, commercial arithmetic, and salesmanship. Of these courses, only automotive mechanics, auto motors, commercial arts, cosmetology, practical nursing, and some few basic business courses are taught at Howard. In addition all-Negro Howard High offers tailoring, shoe repair, carpentry, commercial baking, and bricklaying, courses that are not offered in the white schools. The other two white schools are just about comparable with Howard, except that they are not fully classed as comprehensive schools as is Howard. They tend to place more emphasis on the academic program for the high school student. The county (Hamilton) has only one high school for Negroes; and, as compared with the other high schools, it would be less comparable than Howard.

The vocational offerings at Chattanooga's Howard High School and Hamilton County's all-Negro Booker T. Washington High School would reflect the fact that both the county and the city tend to restrict vocational offerings to Negroes only to those courses that train Negroes for jobs that are now open to them. They are geared only to those jobs that are open to Negroes in the

area where the school is located, and not to the U. S. at large. Thus when the Negro would seek out new jobs, he finds himself unprepared for such jobs as may be now open to him. Coupled with the disadvantages which come from having not been adequately trained, the Negro student often works with inadequate and often outdated equipment. He also works with a lack of accessibility to an open job market which makes it hard for his vocational education to be augmented by on-the-job training or apprenticeship programs. These factors lead us to conclude that many of the seemingly comparable courses that are now offered at Howard are in fact not equal because of narrow scope, outdated equipment, lack of proper relations to apprenticeship programs, too few on-the-job training opportunities, and adequate amount of time that can be allotted within the context of a comprehensive curriculum.

In addition to the regular high school program, there are a limited number of the courses at the all-Negro Howard School open to adults in the evening. Here one may take limited classes in electronics, welding, sewing, rugmaking, and cake decorating. These are in addition to some of those courses which I have already mentioned that are taught at Howard, but are not taught at the three all-white high schools. The only other type of vocational training would be that offered at the unaccredited Zion College for Negroes.

After a summary of the Chattanooga study was released to the press, the Superintendent of City Schools wrote an article in the February 25 edition of the Chattanooga Times in which he contended that the facts which were taken from the list of course offerings published by the city school board did not support our findings. In this same article the Superintendent also pointed out that there are both state and federal regulations (see the Tennessee State Plan for Vocational Education, 1959, page 7-8; and the Administration of Vocational Education, U. S. Bulletin No. 1, 1948, page 30-31; The Operation

of a Local Program of Trade and Industrial Education, U.S. Bulletin No. 250, 1953, page 2), placed on the types and number of courses that can be offered. He also advanced the fact that both federal and state regulations relate the type of courses to be offered to the kinds of jobs that are open and available to the student. This is taken to mean that there can only be offered to Negroes those vocational courses that represent the type of jobs available. These facts then would mean that Negroes are limited in vocational training by regulations set by both the State and Federal Government. Many courses have been closed at Howard School simply because there were no job openings in Chattanooga. Such was the case not later than 1960. If these restrictions stand, it would seem that both State and Federal Government requirements could well be used by local school officials in the South to limit the scope of vocational education for Negroes. Even if there were no thoughts of discrimination, the fact still would stand that a school board that otherwise might be fair would be restricted because there are fewer jobs open to Negroes.

On February 25, the same day that the article of the Superintendent of Schools appeared in the Chattanooga Times, the following editorial also appeared:

> "Disputing the Southern Regional Council's study of Negro employment opportunities with respect to vocational education opportunities, the city school administration holds that training opportunities are 'definitely favorable' to the Negro.
>
> "Later in his statement, however, Supt. Carmichael states the conceded fact that opportunities for the better jobs in many fields are limited, and adds, properly, we think: 'In all fairness to the local school system, it should be pointed out that the board of education cannot regulate community employment practices . . .'
>
> "Other factors cited are state and federal regulations. 'Useful employment,' the key phrase in the state's case, for example made it necessary for Howard High to drop an Industrial Co-operative Training program because 'it proved impossible to place Negro students on bona fide trade and industry jobs in Chattanooga.'

"There is a chicken-or-egg aspect with regard to the Council Study's finding that the Tennessee Valley Authority and the Power Board cited comparatively inferior technical vocational training among Negro applicants for other than menial positions.

"With definite exceptions, however, custom and tradition were frankly given to Council interviewers as reasons why either no Negroes were hired or Negroes were hired only for menial tasks.

"This is really not new to Chattanoogans, although we do not know how much thinking in the light of present regional, national and world conditions has been done about its implications. Some employers have expressed a personal willingness not to discriminate purely because of race, but are not willing to be guinea pigs in a hostile climate. . . ."

There are many private vocational opportunities available for whites in the city of Chattanooga. Until this report was released there were many instances of TVA setting up subsidized training courses at the all-white University of Chattanooga. Sometime ago Negroes were not admitted to such classes, however, of late some of these classes have been opened to all employees of TVA, regardless of race, while the University of Chattanooga itself has remained all-white. There are other vocational schools that are not open to Negroes, but, as far as we know, they receive no federal aid. The University of Chattanooga has other monies that are derived from federal grants.

Less formal types of vocational training are almost nonexistent in the Chattanooga community. Unions such as the electrical union, mechanical unions, etc., make it impossible for Negroes to belong, much less enter into apprenticeship programs which would make on-the-job training and advancement possible. In this case, many of the plants that have federal contracts meet their equal employment requirements with Negroes still only working in menial positions. Many plants with government contracts are hostile to any idea of equal employment. When this study was made, such plants as DuPont, Combustion Engineering, the Gordon P. Street Enterprises, etc., would not

even give out information for the study. In fact it would seem that many plants that have government contracts are less concerned about the education and the upgrading of Negroes than others who do not. We are aware of only one investigation that has been made by the government in this area. We have made contact and complaints to the President's Committee, and we understand that other investigations are to come. The one thing that concerns us, as it might relate to apprenticeship training, is the fact that unions and management have seemingly been in agreement as to which jobs shall be labeled Negro. They also seem to agree that all roads to training be closed to him. They make it hard for schools to relate their vocational training programs to industry.

Unless relief is given by opening the doors to all types of vocational training in the Chattanooga community, the Negro will not be able to compete with whites in the job market. If Kirkman Vocational School is not opened and the special two-year Technical Institute is not opened, public officials of the Chattanooga community will be unable to say that they have given the Negro his fair and equal share of the training that is now available to other citizens.

As you may recall from the press, we have been engaged in a long-time legal battle to desegregate the public schools of our city. Now retired Judge Darr in a summary judgment of about a year ago indicated that the court would require that some consideration be given to opening Kirkman Vocational School to Negroes. However, Judge Wilson, who succeeded Judge Darr, excluded Kirkman from his recent ruling which requires that the first three grades of some selected schools be integrated this September. His ruling would indicate that Kirkman will not come in the scope of the present suit until 1969. To exclude Negroes from Kirkman is almost to exclude them from a large facet

of the job market in the Chattanooga community, and hence the whole of the United States.

It would seem to us imperative that the Federal Government give some leadership in the desegregation of vocational schools in most of the South, and in the meantime bring some relief to the Chattanooga community in the following ways:

1. Some member or members of this or some other committee should call upon school officials in the several communities where Negroes are excluded from all or some vocational schools in an attempt to get them to open vocational schools without court orders, loss of funds, or an outright executive order.

2. In addition to the opening of vocational schools, there should be serious consideration given to the setting up of some pilot training projects that would be more directly related to the existing as well as the possible new job market in any given area. Such planning would assure industry of an adequate supply of skilled labor all over the country. It would also call attention to the constant change in the types of skills needed to assure employment.

3. Offer more help in making sure that all now existing apprenticeship programs are open to Negroes; and that such programs be properly named so that they may not be so readily controlled by union or management. Training that should be called apprenticeship programs are not labeled as such now so as to avoid having Negroes in definite training programs which lead to upgraded jobs.

4. Join all efforts to open all unions which seek to keep Negroes out of both training and jobs in many of the higher paying skills. Many Negroes who work as laborers are now used to train other people for jobs which race alone keeps them from holding.

The Negro needs your help in finding higher types of employment. He also must have every available avenue of training open to him as an equal in order that he may acquire the skills to compete with all other citizens on the job market--not just in Chattanooga, or the South--all over the world. These are times when the government can do no less than fully utilize every skill in the urgent fight to win the peace and preserve a possible climate for the existence of freedom and liberty for all.

April 19, 1962

Mr. Benjamin E. Carmichael
Superintendent
Chattanooga Public Schools
1161 West Fortieth Street
Box 2013
Chattanooga 9, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Carmichael:

Thank you for your letter of April 5 and your comments concerning your response to Chattanooga: The Negro and Employment Opportunities in the South.

Mr. Carmichael, I do intend to reply more fully to your letter. However, you did refer to a copy of your release which contained an explanation of your response and this was inadvertently omitted from your letter. Would you be kind enough to send me this release before I attempt such a reply.

Thank you and you may be sure of our continued interest in your work.

Very truly yours,

James A. Moss
Director of Research

JAM:jl

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L D K
JM
no need

did you write back for enclosure?
BM

CHATTANOOGA PUBLIC SCHOOLS
1161 West Fortieth Street
Box 2013
Chattanooga 9, Tennessee

April 5, 1962

Mr. James A. Moss
Director of Research
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Moss:

This is to reply to your letter of March 28 concerning my response to your publication, Chattanooga: The Negro and Employment Opportunities in the South. I appreciate your writing me concerning this matter and had expected some her to question me about it. I would like to say that I had no ulterior motive in releasing the report on your study but felt that it did bear the explanation which I attempted to make in the release. I am enclosing a copy for you which I think will be self-explanatory.

As you know, the analysis and treatment of these kinds of data are extremely difficult, particularly from the standpoint of consistency. We both know that the decision of the court and the problem we must face is not based upon the "separate but equal doctrine" and that we must not proceed to argue them on this basis else we lose the essential point of view and significance of the whole question and issue. Yet in many of the arguments and, I believe, it would be safe to say in this publication, they are based upon the separate but equal principle and argument. If this be the case, then you are vulnerable for a retaliation based upon the same premise.

he's had me

We do wish to thank you again for your assistance to us with our problem and preparation, and I hope that you continue your interest and following up on our work.

Sincerely yours,

Benjamin E. Carmichael

Benjamin E. Carmichael
Superintendent

BEC:rl

CHATTANOOGA PUBLIC SCHOOLS
1161 West Fortieth Street
Box 2013
Chattanooga 9, Tennessee

February 9, 1962

Dr. James Moss, Research Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, NW
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Moss:

You are aware, I am sure, of the many activities since our participation in the special teachers' in-service sessions on desegregation which have precluded my writing sooner.

Please accept my sincere thanks for your highly valued assistance. We are deeply indebted to you for your efforts in behalf of a dignified desegregation of Chattanooga city schools. Your contributions were doubly meaningful since they were enriched by your broad experience in this area.

The Board of Education joins me in thanking you for your assistance in a matter vital to the continued growth and development of quality education in the Chattanooga Public Schools.

Sincerely yours,

Benjamin E. Carmichael

Benjamin E. Carmichael
Superintendent

BEC/prh

CHATTANOOGA PUBLIC SCHOOLS
1161 West Fortieth Street
Box 2013
Chattanooga 9, Tennessee

April 26, 1962

Mr. James A. Moss
Director of Research
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Moss:

I am sorry we failed to include the enclosure with my letter of April 5. The report is being sent herewith.

Sincerely yours,

Benjamin E. Carmichael
rl

Benjamin E. Carmichael
Superintendent

BEC:rl

Enclosure

FOREWORD

The reality of unemployment for Negroes in the United States was apparent during the recent recession when twice as many Negroes as whites were without jobs. An equally important fact of our national life is the under-employment of Negroes. These twin problems have moral, social, and economic consequences. In the words of a recent Report of the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights:

> Denial of employment because of the color of a person's skin, his faith, or his ancestry is a wrong of manifold dimensions. On the personal plane, it is an affront to human dignity. On the legal plane, in many cases, it is a violation of the Constitution, of legislation, or of national policy. On the economic and social plane, discrimination may result in a waste of human resources and an unnecessary burden to the community.

Employment discrimination against Negroes is serious throughout the nation. In the South it can be particularly harsh. This publication is a report on how this discrimination affects Negroes, and the city of which they are a part. Houston, the largest city in the South, with a fifth of its population Negro, is the first of several cities to be included in this series on *The Negro and Employment Opportunities in the South*. The tone of the report is well reflected in its opening statement. The waste of Negro manpower is described as "enormous" in Houston, deriving from the educational, economic, occupational, and social deprivations of Negroes. The report raises the question: How long can this city and others like it continue to pay the price for unequal opportunities?

Interviews upon which the material in this report is based were carried out during the summer of 1961. Co-sponsor of the study is the Houston Council on Human Relations; it joins with us in acknowledging the contribution not only of Dr. Art Gallaher, Jr., and the crew of devoted interviewers in Houston who assisted him, but also that of Dr. C. H. Parrish of the University of Louisville, whose counsel and guidance were invaluable throughout the course of the study.

James A. Moss
Director of Research
SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

Consider the case of Lewis X, age 33. A native of Detroit, Michigan, with an engineering degree from a Michigan university, he is married to a Houston girl whom he met while in the Air Force during World War II. Just after his graduation from college his wife's father became ill, and it was necessary for the young couple to return to Houston. Lewis' attempts to find employment as an engineer in local firms failed. There were vacancies for engineers; he tried private employment agencies which listed openings and company personnel offices whenever these were known. Personnel offices seemed, in his words, to regard him as "a freak," and employment agencies offered little encouragement. He finally took a job as a garage clean-up man; he held similar positions for three years. The problem was finally resolved with the death of his wife's father, ending his obligations in Houston.

Another example is more typical. A college student lacking 18 hours of graduating with a degree in chemistry dropped out of school in order to earn tuition money. Hearing that a major oil company did not discriminate in its hiring practices, he applied for a temporary job as a laboratory assistant. In his first contact he was advised that there was such a vacancy. The personnel manager was not in, however, and he returned the following day for an interview. He was then informed that the job had been filled, and he was advised to "go into teaching."

Later, the student learned of a job, listed with an employment agency, for a young man with a background in chemistry. Telephoning the agency, he was told to "come right over." When he arrived half an hour later, he was ushered into a segregated waiting room, and then informed that the position had been filled. He called another agency which had four listings for laboratory assistants, made an appointment, and arrived at that agency "within ten minutes." The receptionist related an unusual occurrence: They had just filled all four jobs. As the student started to leave, however, she told him confidentially that the agency did not place Negroes. He called on several other agencies, receiving the same treatment. Some interviewers gave him the advice received earlier: "Go into teaching." This, everyone seemed to agree, was the best job opportunity in the city of Houston for a Negro with an education in chemistry.

The case of Miss Pauline Y illustrates several facets of racial discrimination. Pauline, now 29, was born and reared in Houston, and educated in its public schools. She was graduated from West Virginia State College in 1955 with a degree in business administration. For two years after her graduation she operated her own credit and collection agency. Deciding that she would rather do something more creative, in 1958 she entered the New York School of Interior Design, graduating two years later with a "B" average. She returned to Houston, qualified to do commercial and residential interiors, decoration "renderings" from floor plans, and various kinds of display layout work. She prefers a job as window designer in a large department store, but as a second choice would like to design office and commercial interiors. As far as she knows, she is the only Negro in the state of Texas who is a professionally trained interior decorator. She is a member of the National Society of Interior Designers and on the mailing list of the society's Texas division.

In the summer of 1960 she began to look for a position in Houston. She wrote letters to principal firms, asking for an interview and providing a profile of her education, interests, and personal background, and a list of professional references. Contacts were made with large department and furniture stores and interior design firms. She received only one reply and that from one of the city's leading furniture stores. The store had no immediate opening, she was told, but her letter would be put on file.

She then decided on a more direct approach and called on several firms to arrange interviews with their personnel directors. She obtained an interview with only one firm, the furniture store previously mentioned, but she was told that "we'll call you if we need you"; she did not hear from them. She again sought an interview with one of Houston's largest department stores. The receptionist, after trying to discourage her, finally arranged an appointment with the personnel manager. When she arrived for the appointment, he was in a meeting; this happened three times. Other firms with advertisements in local papers for interior decorators handled her case in the same way. A representative of the American Friends Service Committee appealed to a number of department stores to consider her application, since they apparently had openings. It was pointed out that she could work as a window dresser, which would involve mainly after hours work, and would therefore have no contact with white customers, but the plea was to no avail. None of the firms approached

admitted that Negroes are not considered for the type of work for which Miss Y was applying. Discouraged in Houston, she is contemplating a move to the West Coast.

No thoughtful Southerner today denies that discrimination against Negroes exists in employment throughout the South and that this is morally wrong. But how widespread is the practice? how militant? Is there change on the way? if so, in which areas?

A survey in Houston, Texas—the South's largest city and one of its most cosmopolitan—discloses a story that, while not without certain brighter spots, is undoubtedly discouraging.

The picture that emerges from this brief survey is clearly delineated. Discriminatory conditions which materially affect occupational opportunity begin early for Houston Negroes. They are barred from the city's only full-time vocational high school, and vocational courses offered in their own schools are limited to skills which the school system defines as most appropriate for them as adults. Industry, for its part, feels little obligation either to employ Negroes at jobs for which they have training or to provide in-service training.

If by considerable personal sacrifice or, perhaps, fortuitous circumstances a Houston Negro is motivated to acquire vocational skills, achieve a college education and professional status, he is likely to be rejected because of "local custom." Consequently, to be employed on equal status with whites in any capacity becomes a "major break-through."

To say that this is morally wrong and not in accord with a democratic society is to state the obvious. Furthermore, it is fallacious to justify the status quo on grounds that change will be too disruptive, either for an individual firm or the Houston business community at large. Such arguments rest on the false premise that social change of this magnitude costs too great a price—that in the interest of harmony the status quo should be maintained. This premise and the arguments which derive from it ignore the price which the community now pays by keeping one fifth of its popu-

lation at an educational, occupational, economic, and social disadvantage. The waste in Houston is enormous.

Adequately educated Negroes *should* attain better paying jobs and thereby contribute greater talent, more taxes, and greater dignity and maturity to one of the South's leading industrial cities. The question remains: How long can this city and others like it continue to pay the price for unequal opportunities?

TRAINING THE MAN FOR THE EXISTING JOB, NOT THE DREAM

The survey reveals an extremely pragmatic attitude on the part of school officials in regard to vocational training in the Houston Independent School System. The only vocational high school in the city—San Jacinto High, an all-white institute—offers full, three-year courses in air conditioning and refrigeration mechanics, automotive mechanics, drafting, machine shop, photography, printing, radio, television, and welding. None of these courses is taught in the five Negro high schools.

Officials justify the practice on the grounds that "it would be wasteful . . . to educate a student for admission to a craft or trade that is not open to him." Further, they point with some pride to the fact that Negroes are offered two years of training in floriculture, commercial cooking and baking, cleaning and pressing, and trade dressmaking, courses which are not taught in white schools.

However, at least one school board member, Mrs. Charles White, is not convinced that the policy of orienting vocational courses toward job availability in the immediate area is either just or wise.

"It is our obligation," she recently told the school board, "to provide education for Houston children, and it is not our problem to say what they will do with it."

Distributive education, an apprentice program under which students attend school part time while gaining experience and training in actual job situations, has been eminently successful for white students. In the one Negro school where offered, however, it has proved ineffective. School

officials interviewed blame this on the Negro business community which they say is uncooperative. Negro leaders say there are not enough Negro-owned businesses to support the program alone. Certainly few attempts are made by school officials to place Negroes in apprentice positions with white firms, for this would be against "local custom."

Vocational guidance counseling in both white and Negro schools is considered inadequate by many guidance specialists in the community. The counselor-student ratio in the Houston public schools is normally one counselor per 800 students. Little interest has been shown in improving the figure in order to receive federal funds, for federal aid is viewed with suspicion by the school authorities.

TAKING THE FIRST STEP IS THE MOST DIFFICULT

A Negro youth discovers in Houston that white employers place little premium on his high school diploma. Without it, he may find a job as a porter, a grocer carry-out boy, or a drugstore delivery clerk; with it, he may go to work as a truck driver or stock clerk. In either event, there is little opportunity for advancement. In view of this, Negro students often feel little incentive to finish school. "Why go to school?" one asked a vocational counselor. "You have to go through the back door anyway!"

Even with a college degree many Negroes find they must accept jobs far below their training. One vocational counselor told an interviewer that he personally knows women with several years of college who are working as housemaids.

The Texas Employment Commission appears to be seriously concerned about the Negro employment situation in Houston. It has abolished segregated waiting rooms for those seeking employment, and its staff includes Negro interviewers and clerks, as well as janitors. In the main, however, Negro interviewers and clerks work with Negro applicants only.

Recently, the Commission has begun a new program, for which it is receiving federal aid, to upgrade Negro employment. The method here is to select outstanding applicants and attempt to place them in jobs from which they are presently barred. So far, the program has not overcome any important barriers. A spokesman for the agency says that Negroes seeking

first-time jobs have usually exhausted other methods before applying, and, therefore, take whatever is available. He believes that summer jobs are the most difficult for Negroes to find, even when they have college degrees; schoolteachers, for example, must often take work as domestics or cafe waitresses during the summer.

DETOURS AND DEAD ENDS TO JOB PLACEMENT, ON-THE-JOB TRAINING, AND ADVANCEMENT

JOB PLACEMENT. An official at a major oil and gas firm expresses an attitude fairly typical of a number of Houston industrialists. He reports that his company hires Negroes "only for the type of work which they normally do in this locality," that is, menial work. There are no Negroes employed, for instance, in any clerical, supervisory, middle management, or managerial position. Significant, too, is the official's statement that "we could not do any different if we wanted to." He feels that there are not enough white employees willing to work with Negroes, conceding—which he seems inclined to do—that qualified Negro employees can be found. One recurring theme in his observations, however, and in those of other white employers interviewed, is that intelligent Negroes do not wish to train themselves for professions which, due to local prejudices, they are not allowed to practice in predominantly white industries. He believes that a young Negro, for example, asks himself, "Do I know a Negro geologist?" and the answer being "No," elects to enter some other field, such as medicine, the ministry, or teaching.

The same official illustrates what he believes to be his company's fundamentally liberal views by reference to non-segregated fountains and rest rooms. However, when queried as to eating facilities, he admits that here the company follows "local custom." Yet he points out that in the company's pipeline stations, where the number of Negroes employed is relatively small, all employees share eating facilities, rest rooms, and water fountains.

Specific jobs actually open to Negroes in the companies surveyed are, with a few notable exceptions, menial. To cite only a few representative examples:

> A large retail store hires Negroes only in such jobs as drivers, delivery boys, maids, and dishwashers. Recently, however, the store upgraded a Negro to saleswoman in the ladies ready-to-wear department.

A steel company which does government contract work employs both skilled and unskilled Negro workers, but has no Negro supervisors in either category. There are Negro office porters, but no Negro is employed in a white collar job.

An oil equipment firm employs Negroes only in service jobs, such as cleaners and porters.

A major insurance company employs no Negroes in any capacity.

Another retail store, a branch of a national chain, employs Negro "stock pullers" in its service division and Negro maids and janitors in its retail outlet.

Despite a company policy of non-discriminatory hiring practices an oil development firm reports that it employs no Negroes in any professional or clerical capacity.

Negroes and whites, in a large mail-order house, do not work together in any way. There are no Negro helpers on delivery or transport trucks, and the company will not consider hiring a Negro to repair household appliances, for fear that white housewives would not allow Negro repairmen into their homes. In short, the store assists in perpetuating local discriminatory patterns in all its employment practices.

The one contact made where considerable effort is expended to eliminate discrimination in practice as well as in theory is the Veteran's Administration hospital. Here several programs are offered, open to Negroes and whites alike. The hospital now employs or has employed in the past Negro dieticians, administrators, laboratory technicians, doctors, and nurses. The only limitation on the hiring of Negro employees, a hospital official reports, is the lack of qualified personnel. (Here it seems pertinent to recall the Houston School Board's policy of limiting vocational training to crafts and trades "open" to Negroes, and to inquire where discrimination actually begins. In many cases an employer obviously uses the lack of qualified personnel as an excuse to keep from upgrading or hiring Negroes, but from all indications the hospital official was sincere.)

A talk with a union official reveals a company policy in one petroleum firm which in principle is not discriminatory, but in practice turns out to be. Although the union contract specifies that any union man can bid for

any job for which he qualifies, regardless of race, the company policy prohibits the promotion of any employee who does not have a high school education. Since the company in fact rarely hires Negro high school graduates, this rule effectively eliminates most Negro employees from promotion consideration. To date, the union has succeeded in upgrading only one Negro. Segregation is in force on all levels at this firm, including rest rooms and eating facilities. And, with the exception of the one Negro who has been upgraded, no Negro works on an equal status with a white man.

Menial labor in Houston—and, indeed, throughout the South—is generally regarded as "Negro work." Included in this category are household domestics, yardmen, sweepers, porters, and garbage collectors. Negroes predominate as folders in laundries—hot and strenuous work paying $25.00 for a 50-hour week—and as shirt press operators, considered by laundry owners as highly skilled work.

The jobs from which Negroes are barred either explicitly or tacitly may be said generally to include any that would place them in direct competition with whites or that would lead to supervision over whites.

ON-THE-JOB TRAINING. Once a Negro finds a job, however menial, what are his chances in Houston of receiving additional training to qualify him for higher level jobs or better pay? To answer this question major employers in the Houston area were questioned.

Some officials were reluctant to reply. One expressed the fear that he might one day "pick up one of those New York newspapers and find the store's name splashed all over it." However, he indicated that his store does have a training program, primarily for buyers and other store executives, from which Negroes are excluded. As for labor union activity, he says, "We just don't permit that kind of thing."

Several other firms were equally non-communicative. The local representative of a nationwide mail-order house, for example, explained that his company has a rigid policy against giving out information on employee relations; he did state, however, that the company has no in-service training programs, in either its retail or service division, for whites or Negroes.

Under a union contract signed in 1956, job classifications at a Houston steel company are no longer racially segregated. The company offers

an in-service training program, and most Negro employees have taken advantage of the opportunity it presents. Moving upward in an all-white group is probably the greatest obstacle a Negro faces in achieving promotion.

One leading oil and gas firm has intra-company training programs, but only for accounting department employees and for supervisors on the middle management level. There are, however, no Negroes employed on the supervisory level and none working in the company's accounting department.

An industrial arts specialist with some practical experience in the field of human relations believes that if Negroes press for admission into intra-company training programs many firms will accept them. He cites his experience with the local branch of a large oil company. Until 1958, the company excluded Negro service station operators from its training program, but in that year, working with Negro operators and company officials, he succeeded in integrating the company's dealer training course. It has since remained integrated, with no apparent difficulties.

ADVANCEMENT. Aside from the intra-company training programs, what are a Negro's chances of advancing to a position of more responsibility and better pay in the Houston area?

A steel firm refers to its 1956 union contract, which guarantees union employees the right to bid for any job for which they can qualify, but the company concedes that there are no Negro supervisors. It does employ Negro "lead men," a semi-supervisory position. Negroes succeed whites in these jobs, and whites succeed Negroes. Seniority rights are protected by the union contract without regard to race.

Most local industrialists apparently believe, if they think of the matter at all, that the advancement of Negroes into previously all-white positions must be approached with great caution. They fear that moving too rapidly will arouse resentment among white employees and violence "on the nature of Little Rock" will result. This in turn, they think, could frighten away prospective industries from Houston.

An official in an oil industry service company states that Negroes do hold skilled shop jobs, but none has yet advanced to a supervisory post.

The feeling that this would stir resentment among white workers appears to govern company policy in this regard.

In one large oil and gas firm, Negroes and whites are not in competition for jobs in any field. A Negro may become a supervisor of other Negroes, but in no case would he supervise whites.

A local outlet of a large national retail chain has no policy for upgrading Negro employees. Thus, there are no Negro supervisors or foremen. At one time there was an attempt to make a Negro a supervisor over other Negroes; white employees complained, and the attempt was abandoned.

One observer of the Houston labor scene believes that many—perhaps a majority of—Houston employers have adopted a "wait-and-see" attitude in regard to elevating Negroes to responsible positions on equal status with whites. It is his feeling that break-throughs are imminent in many industries and that once they are achieved "the rest will depend on the marketable skills which the Negroes possess." He feels that too many Negroes use race as an excuse for lack of promotion on the job; with the changing conditions it is his opinion that Negroes who are well qualified now have "a good chance of selling themselves."

An ex-employee of the Houston Post Office told an interviewer that the "rule of three" (by which a post is filled from the three persons making the highest scores on a given Civil Service examination) is often used to the disadvantage of Negroes. It is, in fact, remarkable how often in Houston, as throughout the country, the "rule of three" is alleged by Negroes to be manipulated for a discriminatory purpose. One case in particular was cited in Houston. There was a supervisory opening in a division in which two Negroes had top seniority. Ordinarily, seniority is the determining factor in filling openings, but in this instance it was decided that an examination should be given. As a result, a white man was promoted; scores of the examination were never released.

Data from a number of sources reveal that in seeking transfers to more desirable jobs, Negroes are frequently the victims of subtle discrimination. In the post office, there are many jobs which, when openings occur, presumably go to the best qualified senior employee who bids for the position. However, it is alleged that some administrators, anticipating openings in preferred jobs, informally transfer a white employee into the position in order to prepare him by experience and qualification for permanent appointment.

THE TWO FACES OF THE UNION

In the role of organized labor in Houston's Negro employment scene contradictory patterns seem intertwined. One local denies Negroes membership altogether; a second accepts them on terms of total equality; and a third grants only provisional status. It is also quite apparent that union leadership is much more liberal on race issues than is the rank and file. Organized labor is weaker in Houston and other southern cities than in midwestern and northeastern cities of comparable size. In general, unions with an earlier CIO affiliation seem more inclined toward a liberal policy than those identified with the old AFL. The county labor council is integrated, and Negro and white members sit together in Labor Hall.

Some of the unions interviewed which admit Negro members on an integrated basis are seamen, telephone workers, roofers, cement masons, city firemen, clerks, drivers, and steelworkers. Those that admit Negroes only in separate units are machinists, longshoremen, railway carmen, and railway clerks. Some of those which ban Negro membership under all circumstances are plumbers, house painters, millwrights, sheet-metal workers, lathers, carpenters, bricklayers, boilermakers, and printers.

One union official told an interviewer that practically all residential construction in the city is done by non-union contractors. This, he feels, benefits Negro labor, for Negroes are denied admission into most of the building trades unions. Yet he concedes that most house construction is performed by whites, and work crews are seldom integrated.

In the unions which are integrated few white members seem greatly resentful toward Negro members. A white officer of a seaman's union, in fact, expressed pride in his union's policy of non-discrimination. Pointing to Negroes and whites in the hiring hall, playing cards, eating, and talking amicably, he told the interviewer, "Color doesn't rub off. We hire and fire Negroes without regard to color."

In the segregated musicians' union some white members resent the union's refusal to admit competent Negro musicians. Pay scales in both units are approximately the same, and relations between the two are good. White musicians play in clubs over which the Negro union has jurisdiction, just as Negro musicians—who are more in demand for jazz, spirituals, swing, and rock and roll—play in clubs over which the white union has jurisdiction. The fact that Negro musicians are strictly limited to the field of popular music and thus are barred from the Houston Symphony Orchestra is a condition about which members of both groups complain.

EMERGING OPPORTUNITIES IN PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT

Is employment by local and federal governments equally available to Negroes and whites?

On the local level, Negroes feel that the situation is improving—not much, but improving nevertheless. Only a few years ago, there were no Negroes with white collar jobs in the Houston city government. While there is only a negligible number now holding such jobs, an effort is being made to increase that amount. In addition, other job opportunities are gradually developing. This fall, for example, for the first time, two Negro school policemen have been hired; heretofore, all policemen at school crossings were white.

Recently, the city for the first time in its history hired Negro process servers. Out of 34 posts, four were filled by Negroes. Also recently, a Negro woman was hired in the mayor's office as a secretary-clerk. The city's first Negro school board member was elected a few years ago.

In October, 1961 a Negro was appointed as an Assistant Attorney on the U. S. District Attorney's staff, an appointment representing the most notable break-through thus far for the Negro legal community in Houston.

THE DILEMMA OF WHERE TO TRAIN FOR NEW JOB OPPORTUNITIES

Investigation of opportunities in Houston for Negroes to learn new jobs reveals a pattern of inconsistency. Of ten business schools interviewed, five are open only to white students and two to Negroes only. One school, which specializes in business machine operations, indicates that "all qualified applicants would be considered," but no Negroes have sought admission. A school engaged in training medical secretaries reports a similar situation: One of its classes voted to accept a Negro, should one apply; however, the only prospective Negro student to consider the school ultimately decided not to enroll. The only business school in the city which admits students of all races has an approximate enrollment of two Negroes to one white.

One floral design school has a policy of non-discrimination, and stu-

dents of both races are freely accepted. The same is true of the one school of mortuary science queried. This school offers training in embalming, funeral direction, medical technology, and X-ray technology. Approximately one fourth of its enrollment is Negro.

In other vocational areas, opportunities for training are more restricted. Interviews with four modeling schools reveal that no Negroes are admitted as students. Of seven technical schools offering courses in electronics, air conditioning, refrigeration, and drafting, five admit white students only; one will "consider" students of all races; and another will set up a special class for Negroes, if a sufficient number of applications are received. One of two commercial art schools interviewed admits white students only, and in the other a home study course is the only work offered for Negroes.

Barber and beauty schools in Houston are segregated. Of the three barber schools visited, two admit only whites, and one admits Negroes only. Eleven beauty schools were investigated; of this number eight restrict admission to whites, and three accept Negroes only.

All five hospitals offering nurses training state unequivocally that they admit no Negroes; one does train nurses' aides on an integrated basis, however. Discrimination in hospital training is apparent in areas other than that of nursing. Interviewers talked with representatives from six hospitals which offer courses in medical technology, histology, clinical pathology, and X-ray technology. Four of these institutions bar Negroes; one offers training in advanced medical technology, for which all qualified applicants are considered; the sixth indicates that it admits all qualified students to an X-ray training course and, in addition, has one opening a year for a Negro student in medical technology.

Directors of three vocational nursing agencies state that they list Negroes as well as whites. The experience of one agency indicates, however, that Negro nurses are discouraged because for them employment opportunities in this field are limited, due to a greater demand for white registrants.

BREAKING THROUGH THE BARRIERS TO NEW JOB OPPORTUNITIES

Interviewers found some "unusual" jobs held by Negroes, unusual in the sense that they represent recent break-throughs. In the sales field there are several examples. A bakery, two automobile dealers, and a brewing company have hired Negro salesmen to work with their Negro customers. An office machine and business supply house has a Negro sales representative who works in the Negro community.

A large department store not only recently desegregated its lunch counter but has, quietly, upgraded a Negro woman from a menial job to salesclerk. She serves Negro and white customers alike; there have been no complaints from white employees or customers.

Another department store transferred a Negro girl from "marker" to salesclerk without incident, and yet another has hired a Negro secretary.

A leading daily paper employs a young Negro woman (a graduate of Texas Southern University) in its editorial department. Her duties consist mainly of reading, clipping, and filing editorials.

An official of a national food processing firm reports that his company now has more Negroes in key positions than at any other time in the firm's history; these include foremen, supervisors, and coffee processors. Moreover, the taster in the coffee-blending department, a prestige position, is a Negro with long seniority. There are, however, few Negroes in office or clerical work.

Two large Houston supermarket chains, one a national affiliate, employ Negro checkers in stores in predominantly Negro neighborhoods. That this is "unusual" employment is a sign of the distance yet to be traveled.

EDUCATION MAY GET YOU NOWHERE

Of all the situations encountered, none seems more wasteful or illogical than the fact that Negroes trained in industrial skills and even in professional categories often work in jobs far below their capabilities. Negroes

with college degrees drive trucks and work as deliverymen. The likelihood that their training will be put to practical use is slight; in most cases the Negroes are working for firms in fields not even related to their training.

There is a cliché in the segregationist's creed to the effect that a Negro must "earn" equality. It is an argument that many, even moderate Southerners, accept as a basic premise. When this "earning" process is complete, so the reasoning goes, the problem of racial discrimination will be solved. There is thus no need "to push the issue now." The limitations now placed on Negro professional men and women in Houston (who, one supposes, have now "earned" their right to equal opportunity) establish a less optimistic but far sounder premise: Few industries voluntarily remove discriminatory barriers in the local employment of Negroes, even of those well qualified.

One observer in a position to know about Negro employment in Houston concludes that a college degree gives a Negro some competitive advantage over Negro high school graduates on the level, say, of stock clerk, but that it gives him little, if any, advantage over a white boy with a high school diploma competing for the same job.

Some white employers are suspicious of Negroes who have been to college, and refuse to hire them. This has caused Negroes with college degrees in chemistry, mathematics, and the liberal arts to admit, when questioned by a prospective employer as to educational background, to having only a high school diploma.

A large supermarket recently hired as a checker a Negro girl with a degree from Texas Southern University. This example of a Negro's working in a job for which she is overtrained merits comment, for her employment in this capacity is generally regarded as a *break-through* in the Negro employment picture.

The under-utilization of Negro ability begins in the classroom and reaches out into all other areas of work experience.

Two representatives from the Dallas Civil Service Regional Office visited Texas Southern University last year to explain civil service opportunities to the students. One area of federal employment which they emphasized was the post office department. A student posed the question

of discrimination in the postal service. Could a Negro really be promoted to a level commensurate with his ability? The speaker admitted that no such guarantee could be made other than in formal regulations. There are, he said, procedural devices which can be used to discriminate. After the speaker made this admission, many of the students rose from their seats and quietly filed out of the room.

Of 3,412 employees in the Houston Post Office, 1,387 are Negroes. Of 765 Negro employees whose educational backgrounds were examined, 169 had high school education only; 81 had one year of college, 92 had two, and 83 had three; 138 were college graduates; four had master's degrees; and 41 had business administration diplomas.

A postal union official told a researcher that 98% of all Negro employees are at grade four or below. Less than ten are at level six; level seven—held by one Negro—is the highest grade attained by a Negro in the Houston post office. The official estimated that 85% of all Negro employees are carriers. Furthermore, Negroes have found it difficult to advance into positions as clerks; at first, those who succeeded worked only on night shifts where they would have no contact with white customers. This policy has since been changed.

There are 48 Negroes in the supervisory registry, with seniorities ranging from 31 to six years. Their previous employment includes such fields as journalism, welding, teaching, accounting, photo-engraving, radio and television repair, bookkeeping, and personnel management.

A survey of jobs currently held by 65 of last year's graduates at Texas Southern University, about half the class, discloses that three are practicing pharmacists, 12 are teachers, four are medical technicians, two are supermarket cashiers, two are working in the federal civil service, 16 are doing postgraduate work, and 18 are still unemployed. There is one each in the fields of barbering, journalism, photography, secretarial work, domestic service, and state civil service; one replied that she is a housewife. The 65 queried are now living in nine states and the District of Columbia. At least 23 are employed at levels considerably below their educational attainments. One out of three of those reporting is holding a job which would be classified as menial or little better.

There are many small firms and businesses in Houston which commonly exploit Negro training and ability. An employment counselor points

to the case of a Houston firm which ostensibly employs a Negro as a janitor—but insists that he be able to use a typewriter! Smaller dress shops, too, employ as maids Negro women who double as salesladies, "if," as one employer candidly states it, "they aren't too obtrusive." Again, Negro handymen in service stations often are skilled mechanics and do a mechanic's work. In none of these instances does extra pay or status accompany the extra duty.

In the Houston school system, janitorial jobs for Negroes are limited to Negro schools. Negro maids, on the other hand, work in white schools, where they work under the supervision of white janitors. Negro women work as helpers in lunchrooms in white schools but are employed as lunchroom managers only in Negro schools. The school system employs no Negro plumbers, electricians, carpenters, or painters.

DISCRIMINATION KNOWS NO BOUNDS

Negroes in professional vocations in Houston have firsthand exposure to racial discrimination. The Houston Bar Association, for example, does not admit Negroes, and there are no Negroes in the city legal department. A Negro lawyer in the community finds little recognition of his potential by white colleagues; consequently, members of his own race do not feel that he would be as successful in handling their cases as would a white lawyer.

In none of the city's hospitals—including the City-County Charity Hospital—can a Negro physician intern or practice medicine. This is true even where Negro patients are admitted to special, segregated wards.

Nurses fare somewhat better. They work in a staff capacity in all but one of Houston's hospitals—in each situation shifts and patient loads are integrated—and in three hospitals they can advance to head nurse. The hospitals hire Negroes as aides and vocational nurses; many employ or will consider Negroes as laboratory and X-ray technicians, medical technologists, and in other technical capacities. Except for one hospital, these allied medical fields represent one of the prominent areas of occupational break-through for Houston Negroes.

A Negro girl in Houston who wishes to become a nurse attends

Prairie View State College. Although the college program is affiliated with the City-County Hospital in Houston, courses, with a few exceptions, are segregated, as are all social functions.

No local training facilities are provided for Negro dental technicians, but Negroes do attend the state dental college. Negro dental students are admitted to internships and residencies in Houston, although Negro dentists are excluded from membership in local dental associations and, automatically, state and national affiliates.

There are four Negro Certified Public Accountants in Houston. Three who applied for membership in the Texas Society of Certified Public Accountants were rejected under a by-law requiring the recommendation of three society members; the Negro applicants are unable to acquire the mandatory three signatures. One of the group, however, is a member of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants and the American Accountancy Association.

Of the 75 people on an administrative level in the Houston public school system, only three are Negroes. These are supervisors assigned exclusively to Negro schools.

A Negro college professor expresses the view of many Negro professional men: There is no professional group in Houston which is "really integrated." True, the membership rolls and business meetings of some are bi-racial, but professional and social interaction stops at this formal level. At dinner meetings of many such groups, for example, Negroes are requested to arrive after the meal has been served. Furthermore, communication between Negro and white educators, at the high school or college level, is slight.

THE LAST TO BE HIRED; THE FIRST TO BE FIRED

Discrimination against Negroes in regard to layoffs and job termination is a subject which Houston employers interviewed do not wish to discuss. However, interviews with Negro laborers indicate that they are the first to be laid off and the last to be rehired. However, what skilled Negro workers there are are not laid off, as a rule, because of business slumps, but tend to be laid off only upon termination of a specific job.

The attitudes of Houston industry are revealed in many instances. An oil development company states categorically that it practices a policy of equal job security for Negroes and whites in similar employment and that "tenure provisions are equally protective of Negroes and whites." This is no great problem for the company, however, as few Negroes and whites work at the same jobs.

Another firm, a major steel company, cites its union contract which guarantees job security without regard to race or color.

The representative of one large oil company avoided a specific answer to an interviewer's questions. Another such firm, however, readily admitted that since it employs no Negroes in competition with whites, the question of discrimination in job tenure and layoffs is not an issue. The official interviewed at this company is convinced that his firm's hiring and termination policies are "just" in regard to both races, and that industry must move cautiously in upgrading Negroes into previously established white jobs. (This man frequently felt it necessary to make known his agreement with his church's "liberal" stand on racial matters, but at the same time felt he had to defend the industry that he represents, even though the two positions were not always consistent.) He thinks that it will take several generations of greatly improved education for Negro youth before any long strides can be made; as the "home atmosphere" of Negro children is not conducive to intellectual attainment and advanced education, at least one generation of educated parents is needed to lay the proper groundwork. He recoils from the suggestion that his firm, which stresses its leadership responsibilities to the community, assume an active role in improving conditions for Negroes; he feels that it should conform to local custom, changing only after other segments of the community have undergone change.

The conclusions of this survey raise again the question: How long can a major city of the United States continue to undertrain a sizable segment of its young people, limit their opportunities for entry into the labor market, hamper and restrict their employment advance, underutilize their professional skills, deprive them of job security, without serious consequences to the city's own economic and social advance?

CHATTANOOGA EMPLOYMENT STUDY

1. What is the ratio of public school students to counsellors?

2. What specific efforts are being made by counsellors in Negro schools to secure employment for their graduates?

3. What efforts are being made in white schools?

4. What is the status of the city employment agency--is it public or private? What is the staffing of each section? (white; Negro)

5. Source of statement on no recruitment by employment agencies, and their attitudes?

6. In what kinds of jobs, and in approximately what numbers, is the labor force of Negro high school graduates employed?

7. What is the spread of businesses that employ Negroes, in what capacities, over how many years?

8. What is the in-plant treatment of Negro employees-- training, upgrading, and use of facilities--in the major plants? Give us additional documentation on this--particularly from management.

9. What do you know about the plants that have no history in hiring Negroes at all? For what reasons?

10. What is the role of trade unions in facilitating or retarding employment of Negroes?

11. What type of unions admit Negroes? In what industries do these unions operate?

12. What leadership roles do Negroes fill in the unions?

13. What are the opportunities for professional and skilled education? What private schools operate at this level? What public schools? (colleges, specialist schools)

14. What have been the break-throughs in employment at the various educational levels? (first jobs for high school graduates; college graduates)

15. What do we know about employment of Negroes at jobs below their educational levels?

16. What information do we have about employment of Negroes in the post office? in the school system?

17. What specific types of jobs do they hold in other public areas of employment? Need more data on city jobs, on the housing authority, county court house, federal employment?

18. Need case studies of employment practices on the beginning entry into jobs with high school education, college student employment, skilled employment in industry, again, employment in public areas: city, state, and federal.

19. What is the role of the professional Negro in Chattanooga? What is their professional background? What sort of jobs do they fill? What contacts exist between themselves and their white professional colleagues? Where do they come from? Where are they trained? What is the holding power of the community?

20. What are the difficulties experienced by Negroes at each educational level in seeking and securing their first jobs?

C O P Y C O P Y

A recent report, released by the Chattanooga Council for Cooperative Action and reviewed in the February 20 TIMES regarding job opportunities and training facilities for Negroes does not accurately describe comparative vocational education opportunities offered by the Chattanooga Public Schools. Conclusions drawn relative to educational opportunities hardly seem supported by the findings of the survey, and when examined in relation to conditions and facts would not seem to be supported at all.

The facts show that the ratio of vocational training opportunities is definitely favorable to Negroes. Enrollment figures at the four Chattanooga high schools indicate that there are 2,549 white students, grades 10-12, and 1,360 Negro students, grades 10-12. All white and Negro students have an opportunity to enroll in vocational home economics since it is offered in the four high schools in the city system. One distributive education class is offered for 2,549 white students and one class for 1,360 Negro students. In the Trade and Industrial Vocational area, there are 17 skilled trades taught in 14 courses for 2,549 white students and 18 skilled trades taught in 11 courses for 1,360 Negro students.

Further, the ratio of trade and industries facilities is also favorable to Negroes. With present facilities, 31 per cent of Negro students could be accommodated in T & I courses while only 24 per cent of white student could be accommodated in T & I courses.

The research and report of the committee, to be valid and understood, should be based on fairly broad study and understanding of the manner in which vocational and technical programs are organized and of the regulations to which these programs are subjected. The following facts and conditions influence the differences in course content in the high schools of the city system and the approach to meeting the needs of the students enrolled in them.

1. The State of Tennessee sets the requirements for graduating from high school, prescribing eight specific subjects and eight additional credits in courses which may be selected by the students, guidance teachers, and parents.

2. Individual Chattanooga secondary schools offer courses in addition to those prescribed by the State, in the areas of general education (language arts including foreign languages, social studies including history and geography, mathematics, science, physical education and health, fine arts, incldding music) and vocational education financed locally (business education and industrial arts). Decisions as to the specific cpurses to offer are made jointly by the principal, teachers and supervisors in terms of the following factors:

a. That a number of students sufficient to form a class elect the course.

b. That the course be educationally sound and beneficially to the student.

c. That the course not prevent the school from offering the basic program nor the student

from taking those courses for general education leading to high school graduation.

d. That a certified teacher be available.

e. That the necessary funds for the teacher's salary and instructional supplies be available.

Two examples illustrate: the application of the factors.

Plane Geometry, based on Modern Mathematics materials, is offered at Brainerd High, Chattanooga High and Howard High Schools, but not at Kirkman Technical High School. Business Arithmetic is offered at Brainerd High, Chattanooga High and Kirkman Technical High Schools, but not at Howard High School. If the principals and staff at Kirkman and Howard had felt that their students needed Plane Geometry, based on Modern Mathematics materials, and Business Arithmetic, respecively, there was no barrier to the organization of these courses at the two schools.

3. The Federal Government makes possible the offering of vocational courses in the Chattanooga schools. Federal and State vocational funds are available to employ specially trained teachers for vocational courses, subject to the following conditions and guiding principles:

a. That the controlling purpose of the course be to fit the student for useful employment. (Tennessee State Plan for Vocational Education, Nashville,: Tennessee State Board for Vocational Education, Revised 1959, pp. 7 - 8.) i.e. Flycasting course would not be approved.

b. That the student's chances of securing employment in the occupation for which he desires the training be good. (Administration of Vocational Education, Bulletin No. I Washington: Federal Security Agency, Revised 1948, pp. 30-31)

"Programs should reflect the training needs of local industries. It is useless to train young people in skills or technical knowledge if at the end of the training there are no opportunities for them to use the skills and knowledge acquired. Each course should be based upon the known need in the industries of the community. The need shall be determined at the places of employment." (The Operation of a Local Program of Trade and Industrial Education, Bulletin No. 250, Washington: Federal Security Agency, 1953, p. 2).

i.e. A Course in oil well drilling would not be approved for the Chattanooga Public Schools because few students here are expected to enter into this vocation, although it is conceivable that an occasional Chattanooga student would become an oil well driller.

i.e. A part-time Industrial Co-Operative Training offered at Howard High School was closed at the end of the 1960 school year because the Howard program could not meet the standards of the Tennessee State Board for Vocational Education; it proved impossible to place Negro students on bono fide trade and industry jobs in Chattanooga.

c. That there be sufficient interest on the part of students to insure reasonable enrollment.

i.e. Distributive Education has been available at Chattanooga High School for a number of years but has not been organized and taught because of lack of pupil interest.

i.e. Since community employment opportunities for Negroes in metal and electrical trades are limited, student interest, as shown by the present enrollment at Howard High School, is similarly limited. To enable this small group of students (an average enrollment of 11 per class) to pursue their interests, a cluster of metal and electrical trades are represented in the respective courses.

4. The Chattanooga Board of Education offers State and Federal supported vocational courses in home economics, distributive education, and trades and industry.

a. Vocational home economics is offered at all four Chattanooga high schools.

b. Distributive Education is offered at Howard High School and Kirkman Technical High School.

c. Trade and industry classes are offered at Howard High School and Kirkman Technical High School.

FURTHER FACTS

The review of the report indicates an incomplete understanding of the breadth of the vocational program at Howard

Howard High School. Howard is one of the very few comprehensive high schools in the State of Tennessee. Its complete educational program can meet a broader range of student needs than that of any other high school in the Chattanooga system.

In all fairness to the local school system, it should be pointed out that the Board of Education cannot regulate community employment practices, but must organize its courses in accordance with State and Federal regulations which, in turn, are revised and changed only when there is a significant change in community employment opportunities.

FOREWORD

The first study in this series was of Houston, Texas and was published in November, 1961. A note at the beginning of that pamphlet indicated the purpose of the series. We know of no better introductory statement to this second report than the following PARAGRAPHS FROM AN editorial from the Durham Morning Herald, September 19, 1961:

> Every obstacle which keeps Negroes from fitting themselves for skilled jobs must be paid for over and over again by every one of us. Indeed, the price mounts each year.
>
> For by discouraging the training of more skilled NEGRO workers, the state is promoting the very technological unemployment the nation as a whole is trying to combat. It is ironic in the extreme to figure out ways of promoting new skills among workers in depressed areas while blocking others from learning skills that would keep them from joining the ranks of the chronically unemployed.
>
> ...We condemn a significant percentage of our labor force to scramble for the ever dwindling proportion of laborers' jobs. Their requests for training toward higher skills are often ignored, or worse turned down with the fatuous claim that it is no good training them because there would be no openings for Negroes even if they were skilled.
>
> The results of this self-defeating response to the Negro's need for job training are abundantly clear. They are clear in the out-migration of North Carolina's most able and intelligent Negroes. They are clear in the wasted capabilities of other Negroes who for one reason or another, choose to remain despite the lack of opportunities. They are clear in many other ways.
>
> And in each one it is also clear that the Negro is not the only loser. For so long as he makes an artificially small contribution toward the development of the state, the entire state is poorer.

The material in this report is based upon interviews carried out during the summer of 1961. The Southern Regional Council and the co-sponsor of this study, the Chattanooga Council for Cooperative Action, not only acknowledges the contribution of Dr. Major J. Jones but also that of the 28 member organizations of CCCA and its president, Rev. Horace Traylor, and of the many citizens of Chattanooga without whose cooperation this study would not have been possible.

James A. Moss
Director of Research
Southern Regional Council

FOREWARD

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For by discouraging the training of more skilled workers, the state is promoting the very technological unemployment the nation as a whole is trying to combat. It is ironic in the extreme to figure out ways of promoting new skills among workers in depressed areas while blocking others from learning skills that would keep them from joining the ranks of the chronically unemployed.

...We condemn a significant percentage of our labor force to scramble for the ever dwindling proportion of laborers' jobs. Their requests for training toward higher skills are often ignored, or worse turned down with the fatuous claim that it is no good training them because there would be no openings for Negroes even if they were skilled.

The results of this self-defeating response to the Negro's need for job training are abundantly clear. They are clear in the out-migration of North Carolina's most able and intelligent Negroes. They are clear in the wasted capabilities of other Negroes, who for one reason or another, choose to remain despite the lack of opportunities. They are clear in many other ways.

And in each one it is also clear that the Negro is not the only loser. For so long as he makes an artificially small contribution toward the development of the state, the entire state is poorer."

--An editorial in the Durham Morning Herald, Sept. 19, 1961.

* * * * * * *

The material in this report is based upon interviews carried out during the summer of 1961. The Southern Regional Council and the co-sponsor of this study, the Chattanooga Council for Cooperative Action not only acknowledges the contribution of Dr. Major J. Jones, but also that of the 28 member organizations of CCCA and its president, Rev. Horace Traylor, and of the many citizens of Chattanooga without whose cooperation this study would not have been possible.

County is congratulated by Gov. receiving crown Monday night.

NEGRO BARRIERS REPORTED IN CITY

Job Opportunity Severely Restricted by Custom, Discrimination

By SPRINGER GIBSON

The Chattanooga Negro, in company with Negroes elsewhere, is severely restricted in job opportunities through inadequate training facilities, the type of employment open to him and in advancement to positions of supervisory responsibility, according to a report just published on employment practices here.

The Chattanooga report is the second in a series on "The Negro and Employment Opportunities in the South" being conducted by the Southern Regional Council. The first was on Houston.

The Chattanooga Council for Cooperative Action, composed of representatives from 28 organizations devoted to Negro activity, is cosponsor of the Chattanooga study. Dr. Major J. Jones was the CCCA's research coordinator for the project.

Areas of Report

The report includes:

1. A review of what happened to the 1961 graduating class of Howard High School.

2. The courses and facilities offered for vocational training.

3. The employment and advancement policies relating to Negroes in 25 businesses and plants here, including seven which have federal government contracts.

4. The policies in government employment here, city, county, state and federal.

5. Four cases in which Negroes have been placed in positions of responsibility beyond

See Page Thirteen, Col. Three

CARMICHAEL RAPS VOCATIONAL DATA

From Page One

of white students could be accommodated in T&I courses.

"The research and report of the committee, to be valid and understood, should be based on fairly broad study and understanding of the manner in which vocational and technical programs are organized and of the regulations to which these programs are subjected. The following facts and conditions influence the difference in course content in the high schools of the city system and the approach to meeting the needs of the students enrolled in them.

"1. The state of Tennessee sets the requirements for graduating from high school, prescribing eight specific subjects and requiring eight additional credits in courses which may be selected by the students, guidance teachers and parents.

"2. Individual Chattanooga secondary schools offer courses in addition to those prescribed by the state, in the areas of general education (language arts including foreign languages, social studies including history and geography, mathematics, science, physical education and health, fine arts including music) and vocational education financed locally (business education and industrial arts). Decisions as to the specific courses to offer are made jointly by the principal, teachers and supervsors in terms of the following factors:

"(a). That a number of students sufficient to form a class elect the course.

"(b). That the course be educationally sound and beneficial to the student.

"(c). That the course not prevent the school from offering the basic program nor the student from taking those courses for general education leading to high school graduation.

"(d.) That a certified teacher be available.

"(e). That the necessary funds for the teacher's salary and instructional supplies be available.

"Two examples illustrate the application of the factors:

"Plane geometry, based on modern mathematics materials, is offered at Brainerd High, Chattanooga High and Howard High schools, but not at Kirkman Technical High School. Business arithmetic is offered at Brainerd High, Chattanooga High and Kirkman Technical High schools, but not at Howard High School. If the principals and staff at Kirkman and Howard had felt that their students needed plane geometry, based on modern mathematics material and business arithmetic, respectively, there was no barrier to the organization of these courses at the two schools.

"3. The federal government makes possible the offering of vocational courses in the Chattanooga schools. Federal and state vocational funds are available to employ specially trained teachers for vocational courses, supbject to the following conditions and guiding principles:

"a. That the controlling purpose of the course be to fit the student for useful employment. ("Tennessee State Plan for Vocational Education."

(Nashville: Tennessee State Board for Vocational Education, Revised 1959, pp. 7-8). For example, flycasting course would not be approved.

"b. That the student's chances of securing employment in the occupation for which he desires the training be good. ("Administration of Vocational Education, Bulletin No. 1." (Washington: Federal Security Agency, Revised 1948, pp. 30-31).

"Programs should reflect the training needs of local industries. It is useless to train young people in skills or technical knowledge if at the end of the training there are no opportunities for them to use the skills and knowledge acquired. Each course should be based upon the known need in the industries of the community. The need shall be determined at the places of employment." ("The Operation of a Local Program of Trade and Industrial Education, Bulletin No. 250." (Washington: Federal Security Agency, 1953, p. 2).

For example, a course in oil well drilling would not be approved for the Chattanooga public schools because few students here are expected to enter into this vocation, although it is conceivable that an occasional Chattanooga student would become an oil well driller.

As another example, a part-time Industrial Co-Operative Training program offered at Howard High School was closed at the end of the 1960 school year because the Howard program could not meet the standards of the Tennessee State Board for Vocational Education; it proved impossible to place Negro students on bona fide trade and industry jobs in Chattanooga.

"c. That there be sufficient interest on the part of students to insure reasonable enrollment. For instance, distributive education has been available at Chattanooga High School for a number of years but has not been organized and taught because of lack of pupil interest.

Likewise, since community employment opportunities for Negroes in metal and electrical trades are limited, student interest, as shown by the present enrollment at Howard High School, is similarly limited. To enable this small group of students (an average enrollment of 11 per class) to pursue their interests, a cluster of metal and electrical trades are represented in the respective courses.

"4. The Chattanooga Board of Education offers state and federal-supported vocational courses in home economics, distributive education, and trades and industry.

"a. Vocational home economics is offered at all four Chattanooga high schools.

"b. Distributive education is offered at Howard High School and Kirkman Technical High School.

"c. Trade and industry classes are offered at Howard High School and Kirkman Technical High School.

The review of the report indicates an incomplete understanding of the breadth of the vocational program at Howard High School. Howard is one of the very few comprehensive high schools in the state of Tennessee. Its complete educational program can meet a broader range of student needs than that of any other high school in the Chattanooga system.

"In all fairness to the local school system, it should be pointed out that the baord of education cannot regulate community employment practices, but must organize its courses in accordance with state and federal regulations which, in turn, are revised and changed only when there is a significant change in community employment opportunities."

1 Bottom of page 2

The lack of accessibility to an open job market negatively affects not only students but teachers. Negro teachers are denied the knowledge that comes from direct participation in meaningful roles in industry as well as the opportunity to place their students in the most highly skilled and better paid jobs. Coupled with these disadvantages is the inadequate and often outdated equipment provided in the Negro schools. Because of the Negro leaders' mountain ...

Blue Cover

Cc J.

Dr. Mayor J. Jones
Research Coordinator
Chattanooga Council for Cooperative Action

C.C.A

Each week leadership of the 28 leadership assemblies
organ of C.C.A. and Rev. Horace Taylor
Pres. of 28

/ cc to Popham
~ Chatt
Les — cc to Chris, Dean &
cc to Meg

Except for re-ordering the examples on pages - 3 & 6 I think this reads tersely, factually and smoothly. I think it deserves full distribution, printed or mimeographed.

I would like to see T.V.A. material filled out some more, ~~[illegible]~~ perhaps from W/Gov't contracts, Rohm'll. I'll see if more is in the data. If not I can ask Mayo Jones about this next week.

Before publishing it up editorially & deciding on final format, I would like your reaction.

John Popham
Chattanooga Times

Nonviolent

Ed

NS
6/3/35

Relevant

Southern Field Division
NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE

MEMORANDUM #3 May 21, 1956

To: South-wide Conference Participants
Southern Industry Project
Nashville, Tennessee

From: M. T. Puryear
Industrial Field Secretary
Southern Field Division

Re: MEMORANDUM #2

: : : :

Attached you will find MEMORANDUM #2 - A LIST OF THE NEW AND EXPANDING SOUTHERN INDUSTRIAL OPERATIONS - of some of the nation's major manufacturing firms. We would like for you to look in your files or check any other sources in your city for other such firms that we might have overlooked.

You will also note that our sources of information did not provide complete data on all of our listings. If you can furnish any part of tha t which is missing, we would appreciate your sharing it with all of us.

If you will bring any listings and additional information, together with these copies of our list, to Nashville, we can make them a part of our official listings.

PLEASE BRING THIS LIST TO NASHVILLE WITH YOU.

: : :
:

Southern Field Division
NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE

MEMORANDUM #2 May 17, 1956

To: South-wide Conference Participants
Southern Industry Project
Nashville, Tennessee

From: M. T. Puryear
Industrial Field Secretary
Southern Field Division

Subject: NEW AND EXPANDING SOUTHERN INDUSTRIES

: : :

The attached list is a compilation of new and expanding firms that have begun operations since late in 1955 or are under construction now and will be ready for production within the next year or two.

In the main, we have included only those firms that have corporate offices outside of the South. The exceptions are for those firms with offices in some of our Southern Affiliate cities.

As far as possible, we have included the following information on each of the firms:

1. The name of the firm as known in the local community
2. The name of the parent corporation
3. The corporate address of the parent corporation
4. The location by city and state
5. The Products to be manufactured in the new operation
6. The cost of the expansion of the new facility
7. The completion date estimate
8. The size of the work force

Sources of Information:

1. The publications of the Southern Association of Science and Industry - Industrial South and Manufacturers Record
2. Annual Reports of State Industrial Commissions
3. Monthly releases of State Industrial Commissions
4. Reports from State Chambers of Commerce
5. Daily and weekly newspapers

: : :

SOUTHERN INDUSTRY PROJECT

NEW AND EXPANDING SOUTHERN INDUSTRIAL OPERATIONS

Note: Firms are listed alphabetically with all operations of any one firm listed together.

The work force sizes are coded as follows:

A - Under 25 workers
B - 26 to 100 workers
C - 101 to 250 workers
D - 251 to 1000 workers
E - Over 1001 workers

The address of the parent corporation is in the parenthesis behind the name of the firm.

Acetylene Chemical Products Company (Division of General Analine and Film Corporation - a Division of Allied Chemical and Dye Corporation, New York)

Plant Site	Calvert City, Kentucky
Products	Acetylene Derivatives
Expenditure	$ 6.5 Million
Completion Date Estimate	1956
Size of Work Force	C

Air Frame Inspection Company (Air Associates, Inc., New York)

Plant Site	Tullahoma, Tennessee
Products	Forgings and Castings
Expenditure	
Completion Date Estimate	
Size of Work Force	B

Air Reduction Sales Company (Division of Air Reduction Company, New York)

Plant Site	Calvert City, Kentucky
Products	Nitrogen and Argon
Expenditure	
Completion Date Estimate	1956
Size of Work Force	

Albany Felt Company (Albany, New York)

Plant Site	St. Stephens, South Carolina
Products	Industrial Felts
Expenditure	$ 1.0 Million
Completion Date Estimate	
Size of Work Force	

Allencraft, Incorporated (York, Pennsylvania)

Plant Site	Murfreesboro, Tennessee
Products	Sport Shirts
Expenditure	
Completion Date Estimate	1956
Size of Work Force	B

Alliance Ware, Incorporated (Alliance, Ohio)

Plant Site	Kilgore, Texas
Products	Forms for Sanitary Ware
Expenditure	$ 1.0 Million
Completion Date Estimate	1955
Size of Work Force	

Allied Chemical and Dye Corporation (Solvay Process Division New York)

Plant Site	Brunswick, Georgia
Products	Chlorine and Caustic Soda
Expenditure	Multi-Million
Completion Date Estimate	Late 1956
Size of Work Force	C

Allied Chemical and Dye Corporation (New York)

Plant Site	Chesterfield, Virginia
Products	Plastic Fibers
Expenditure	
Completion Date Estimate	In operation since late 1955
Size of Work Force	D

Allied Chemical and Dye Corporation (General Chemical Division, New York)

Plant Site	Hopewell, Virginia
Products	Liquid Aluminum Sulphate
Expenditure	
Completion Date Estimate	Late 1956
Size of Work Force	

Aluminum Company of America (Pennsylvania)

Plant Site	Alcoa, Tennessee
Products	Rolling Mill
Expenditure	$14.0 Million
Completion Date Estimate	Plans not yet completed
Size of Work Force	

Aluminum Company of America (Pennsylvania)

Plant Site	Maryville, Tennessee
Products	Aluminum Products
Expenditure	$ 6.0 Million
Completion Date Estimate	1956-57
Size of Work Force	

Aluminum Taper Milling Company (El Segundo, California)

Plant Site	Tullahoma, Tennessee
Products	Aircraft Parts and Missile Parts
Expenditure	
Completion Date Estimate	1956
Size of Work Force	B

American Can Company (New York

Plant Site	Arlington, Texas
Products	Cans
Expenditure	
Completion Date Estimate	1956
Size of Work Force	C

American Cyanamid Company (New York)

Plant Site	Brewster, Florida
Products	Triple Superphosphates
Expenditure	Multi-Million
Completion Date Estimate	Construction began in 1956 Operations to begin in 1957
Size of Work Force	

American Cyanamid Company (New York)

Plant Site	Savannah, Georgia
Products	Pigments
Expenditure	
Completion Date Estimate	Operations began in 1955
Size of Work Force	C

American Cyanamid Company (New York)

Plant Site	Plymouth, North Carolina
Products	Liquid Alum
Expenditure	
Completion Date Estimate	
Size of Work Force	

American Cyanamid Company (New York)

Plant Site	Pryor, Oklahoma
Products	Nitroguanidine
Expenditure	$20.0 Million
Completion Date Estimate	1956
Size of Work Force	

American Cyanamid Company (New York)

Plant Site	Willow Island, West Virginia
Products	Platinum Catalyst
Expenditure	$ 1.5 Million
Completion Date Estimate	
Size of Work Force	

American Hardware Company (Connecticut)

Plant Site	Clarksdale, Mississippi
Products	Hardware
Expenditure	$ 1.5 Million
Completion Date Estimate	1956
Size of Work Force	D

American Oil Company (New York)

Plant Site	Yorktown, Virginia
Products	Gasoline, Fuel Oils
Expenditure	$25.0 Million
Completion Date Estimate	Late 1956
Size of Work Force	

American Potash and Chemical Corporation (Los Angeles, Calif.)

Plant Site	San Antonio, Texas
Products	Lithium Chemicals
Expenditure	$ 8.0 Million
Completion Date Estimate	1956
Size of Work Force	C

American Rockwool Corporation (Chicago, Illinois)

Plant Site	Corsicana, Texas
Products	Insulation Materials
Expenditure	$ 1.0 Million
Completion Date Estimate	Mid-1956
Size of Work Force	

Arizona Chemical Company (New York City)

Plant Site	Springhill, Louisiana
Products	Tall Oil Products
Expenditure	
Completion Date Estimate	
Size of Work Force	

Babcock and Wilcox Company (Atomic Energy Division, New York)

Plant Site	Lynchburg, Virginia
Products	Fuel Elements and Reactor Core Components
Expenditure	
Completion Date Estimate	Late 1955
Size of Work Force	

Barnett Instrument Company (Chicago)

Plant Site	Clarksville, Tennessee
Products	Electronic Testing Equipment
Expenditure	
Completion Date Estimate	
Size of Work Force	A

Besco, Incorporated (L. O. Koven & Bros., Jersey City, Jersey)

Plant Site	Jacksonville, Florida
Products	Gas & Electric Water Heaters
Expenditure	
Completion Date Estimate	1956
Size of Work Force	

Bird Roofing Company (Norwood, Massachusetts)

Plant Site	Charleston, South Carolina
Products	Roofing and Shingles
Expenditure	
Completion Date Estimate	In operation since 1955
Size of Work Force	

Borg-Warner Company, Incorporated (Rockford, Illinois)

Plant Site	Washington, Louisiana
Products	Chemicals
Expenditure	$10.0 Million
Completion Date Estimate	1957-58
Size of Work Force	

Boss Manufacturing Company (Kewanee, Illinois)

Plant Site	Oneida, Tennessee
Products	Gloves
Expenditure	
Completion Date Estimate	Under consideration now
Size of Work Force	D

Bowaters Paper Company (England - New York)

Plant Site	Calhoun, Tennessee
Products	Newsprint
Expenditure	$160.0 Million
Completion Date Estimate	
Size of Work Force	

Boyles Galvanizing Company (Tulsa, Oklahoma)

Plant Site	Nashville, Tennessee
Products	Fabricated Steel Articles
Expenditure	
Completion Date Estimate	1956
Size of Work Force	B

Cardox Corporation (Chicago, Illinois)

Plant Site	Memphis, Tennessee
Products	Carbon Dioxide Gas
Expenditure	$ 1.0 Million
Completion Date Estimate	In operation since late 1955
Size of Work Force	B

Carling Brewing Company (Cleveland, Ohio

Plant Site	Atlanta, Georgia
Products	Beer and Ale
Expenditure	
Completion Date Estimate	Construction to begin 1956
Size of Work Force	D

William Carter Company (Needham, Massachusetts)

Plant Site	Thomaston, Georgia
Products	Underwear
Expenditure	
Completion Date Estimate	Began operations in 1955
Size of Work Force	D

Celanese Corporation of America (Newark, New Jersey)

Plant Site	Charlotte, North Carolina
Products	Textile Headquarters and Experimental Lab
Expenditure	
Completion Date Estimate	
Size of Work Force	C

Celanese Corporation of America (Newark, New Jersey)

Plant Site	Point Pleasant, West Virginia
Products	Plasticizers
Expenditure	Multi-Million
Completion Date Estimate	Late 1956
Size of Work Force	B

Chambers Manufacturing Company (Shelbyville, Indiana)

Plant Site	Oxford, Mississippi
Products	Gas Ranges
Expenditure	$ 2.0 Million
Completion Date Estimate	1956
Size of Work Force	D

Clopay Corporation (Cincinnati, Ohio)

Plant Site	Augusta, Kentucky
Products	Plastic Film
Expenditure	
Completion Date Estimate	
Size of Work Force	

Coastal Chemical Corporation ( )

Plant Site	Yazoo City, Mississippi
Products	Fertilizer
Expenditure	$10.5 Million
Completion Date Estimate	1958
Size of Work Force	

Collins and Aikman Corporation (New York)

Plant Site	Albermarle, North Carolina
Products	Textile Dyeing and Finishing
Expenditure	
Completion Date Estimate	
Size of Work Force	C

Collins Radio Corporation (Iowa)

Plant Site	Richardson, Texas
Products	Electronics
Expenditure	$ 2.0 Million
Completion Date Estimate	In operation since late 1955
Size of Work Force	

Columbia Narrow Fabrics Company (Channock, R. I.)

Plant Site	Rolling Fork, Mississippi
Products	Elastic Fabrics
Expenditure	
Completion Date Estimate	New Plant
Size of Work Force	C

Combustion Engineering, Incorporated (New York)

Plant Site	Orlando, Florida
Products	Steam Generating Equipment
Expenditure	
Completion Date Estimate	
Size of Work Force	

Consolidated Chemical Industries, Inc. (San Francisco, Calif.)

Plant Site	LeMoyne, Alabama
Products	Sulphuric Acid
Expenditure	$ 2.0 Million
Completion Date Estimate	1956
Size of Work Force	

Container Corporation of America (New York)

Plant Site	Brewton, Alabama
Products	Paper Board Carton
Expenditure	$30 Million
Completion Date Estimate	1957
Size of Work Force	

Cramet, Incorporated (Crane Company - Chicago, Illinois)

Plant Site	Chattanooga, Tennessee
Products	Titanium Sponge and Ingots
Expenditure	$25.0 Million
Completion Date Estimate	In operation since late 1955
Size of Work Force	D

Dayton Rubber Company (Dayton, Ohio)

Plant Site	Waynesville, North Carolina
Products	Rubber Tires
Expenditure	
Completion Date Estimate	Plant under construction
Size of Work Force	

Dean Milk Company (Franklin Park, Illinois)

Plant Site	Memphis, Tennessee
Products	Dairy Products
Expenditure	$500,000 Plant under consideration
Completion Date Estimate	
Size of Work Force	

Decatur Shirt Company (Imperial Shirt Co., New York)

Plant Site	Decatur, Mississippi
Products	Sport Shirts
Expenditure	
Completion Date Estimate	Operation began in 1955
Size of Work Force	D

Deere Chemical Company (Illinois)

Plant Site	Pryor, Oklahoma
Products	Ammonia
Expenditure	$18.0 Million
Completion Date Estimate	In operation since 1955
Size of Work Force	

Delman Manufacturing Company (Des Moines, Iows)

Plant Site	Cookeville, Tennessee
Products	Auto Accessories
Expenditure	
Completion Date Estimate	
Size of Work Force	D

Dewey and Almy Chemical Company (W. R. Grace & Co., New York)

Plant Site	Simpsonville, South Carolina
Products	Plastics
Expenditure	$ 1.0 Million
Completion Date Estimate	In operation since late 1955
Size of Work Force	D

Diamond Alkali Chemical Company (

Plant Site	Deer Park, Texas
Products	Chemicals
Expenditure	Multi-Million
Completion Date Estimate	
Size of Work Force	

Dow Chemical Company (Midland, Michigan)

Plant Site	Baton Rouge, Louisiana
Products	Chemicals
Expenditure	$20 Million operation
Completion Date Estimate	
Size of Work Force	

Dow Chemical Company (Michigan)

Plant Site	Brazoria, Texas
Products	Chemicals
Expenditure	$45.0 Million
Completion Date Estimate	1958
Size of Work Force	D

Dow Chemical Company (Michigan)

Plant Site	Williamsburg, Virginia
Products	Plastics
Expenditure	Multi-Million
Completion Date Estimate	1956
Size of Work Force	

E. I. Du Pont de Nemours Company (Wilmington, Delaware)

Plant Site	Ellaville, Georgia
Products	Paints
Expenditure	$ 6.0 Million
Completion Date Estimate	1956
Size of Work Force	

E. I. Du Pont de Nemours Company (Wilmington, Delaware)

Plant Site	Tucker, Georgia
Products	Paints and Enamels
Expenditure	$ 6.0 Million
Completion Date Estimate	1956
Size of Work Force	B

E. I. Du Pont de Nemours and Company (Operated by Humphreys Gold Corporation, Denver Colorado)

Plant Site	Lawtey, Florida
Products	Mining and Separation of Minerals
Expenditure	$ 3.0 Million
Completion Date Estimate	Operations began in 1955
Size of Work Force	

E. I. Du Pont de Nemours Company (Wilmington, Delaware)

Plant Site	Maysville, Kentucky
Products	Chemicals
Expenditure	Has acquired 600 acre tract for a future general chemical plant
Completion Date Estimate	
Size of Work Force	

E. I. Du Pont de Nemours Company (Wilmington, Delaware)

Plant Site	New Johnsonville, Tennessee
Products	Chemicals
Expenditure	Multi-Million
Completion Date Estimate	
Size of Work Force	

E. I. Du Pont de Nemours Company (Wilmington, Delaware)

Plant Site	Beaumont, Texas
Products	Chemical Rubber
Expenditure	Multi-Million
Completion Date Estimate	Early 1957
Size of Work Force	B

E. I. Du Pont de Nemours Company (Wilmington, Delaware)

Plant Site	Richmond, Virginia
Products	Nylon Fabric
Expenditure	Multi-Million
Completion Date Estimate	
Size of Work Force	

E. I. Du Pont de Nemours Company (Wilmington, Delaware)

Plant Site	Waynesboro, Virginia
Products	Orlon
Expenditure	
Completion Date Estimate	
Size of Work Force	

E. I. Du Pont de Nemours Company (Wilmington, Delaware)

Plant Site	Belle, West Virginia
Products	Synthesis Gas
Expenditure	$ 4.0 Million
Completion Date Estimate	
Size of Work Force	

E and W Manufacturing Company (St. Louis, Missouri)

Plant Site	Canton, Mississippi
Products	Men's Shirts and Ladies Blouses
Expenditure	
Completion Date Estimate	1956
Size of Work Force	D

Eastman Chemical Company (New York)

Plant Site	Long View, Texas
Products	Chemicals
Expenditure	Multi-Million
Completion Date Estimate	1956
Size of Work Force	

Electric Parts Company (Chicago)

Plant Site	Georgetown, Kentucky
Products	Electric Blankets
Expenditure	
Completion Date Estimate	1956
Size of Work Force	D

Emerson Electric Company (St. Louis, Missouri)

Plant Site	Paragould, Arkansas
Products	Small Motors
Expenditure	
Completion Date Estimate	
Size of Work Force	C

Esso Standard Oil of New Jersey (

Plant Site	Baton Rouge, Louisiana
Products	Reformed Petroleum
Expenditure	$ 1.3 Million
Completion Date Estimate	In operation since 1955
Size of Work Force	

Firestone Tire and Rubber Company (Akron, Ohio)

Plant Site	Magnolia, Arkansas
Products	Rubber Products
Expenditure	
Completion Date Estimate	1956
Size of Work Force	C

Firestone Tire and Rubber Company (Akron, Ohio)

Plant Site	Orange, Texas
Products	Chemicals and Rubber Goods
Expenditure	
Completion Date Estimate	
Size of Work Force	D

Ford Motor Company (Michigan)

Plant Site	Sheffield, Alabama
Products	Automatic Transmissions and Engine Parts
Expenditure	Multi-Million
Completion Date Estimate	1957
Size of Work Force	D

Ford Motor Company (Detroit, Michigan)

Plant Site	Nashville, Tennessee
Products	Glass
Expenditure	$20.0 Million
Completion Date Estimate	Late 1956 or early 1957
Size of Work Force	E

Frontier Refining Company (Denver, Colorado)

Plant Site	Fort Pierce, Florida
Products	Crude Oil Refining
Expenditure	$16.0 Million
Completion Date Estimate	1956 (August)
Size of Work Force	

Fruehauf Trailers, Incorporated (Detroit, Michigan)

Plant Site	North Miami Beach, Florida
Products	Trailers
Expenditure	
Completion Date Estimate	
Size of Work Force	

Fruehauf Trailers, Incorporated (Detroit, Michigan)

Plant Site	Atlanta, Georgia
Products	Trailers
Expenditure	
Completion Date Estimate	
Size of Work Force	D

Robert Gair Company (New York)

Plant Site	Atlanta, Georgia
Products	Corrugated Boxes
Expenditure	
Completion Date Estimate	Operations began in 1955
Size of Work Force	C

General Analine and Films Corporation (Division Allied Chemical and Dye Corporation - New York)

Plant Site	Calvert City, Kentucky
Products	Detergents
Expenditure	$ 1.1 Million
Completion Date Estimate	Operations began in 1956
Size of Work Force	

General Electric Company (New York)

Plant Site	Rome, Georgia
Products	Electronics
Expenditure	
Completion Date Estimate	1956
Size of Work Force	

General Electric Company (New York)

Plant Site	Louisville, Kentucky
Products	Air Conditioners
Expenditure	$ 5.0 Million
Completion Date Estimate	
Size of Work Force	D

General Electric Company (New York)

Plant Site	Hendersonville, North Carolina
Products	Outdoor Lights
Expenditure	$ 7.0 Million
Completion Date Estimate	1956
Size of Work Force	D

General Electric Company (New York)

Plant Site	Hickory, North Carolina
Products	Distribution Transformers
Expenditure	$20.0 Million
Completion Date Estimate	1956
Size of Work Force	E

General Electric Company (New York)

Plant Site	Irmo, South Carolina
Products	Electrolytic Capacitors
Expenditure	$ 6.4 Million
Completion Date Estimate	1956
Size of Work Force	D

General Electric Company (New York)

Plant Site	Tyler, Texas
Products	Home Cooling Units
Expenditure	$15.0 Million
Completion Date Estimate	1956
Size of Work Force	

General Electric Company (New York)

Plant Site	Lynchburg, Virginia
Products	Rectifiers
Expenditure	$ 5.0 Million
Completion Date Estimate	1957
Size of Work Force	

General Electric Company (New York)

Plant Site	Salem, Virginia
Products	Industrial Control Equipment
Expenditure	
Completion Date Estimate	
Size of Work Force	D

General Electric Company (New York)

Plant Site	Waynesboro, Virginia
Products	Relays, Programming Systems
Expenditure	Multi-Million
Completion Date Estimate	
Size of Work Force	D

General Motors Corporation (Detroit, Michigan)

Plant Site	Doraville, Georgia
Products	Auto Assembly Plant
Expenditure	Multi-Million
Completion Date Estimate	Under Construction
Size of Work Force	

General Portland Cement Company (Chicago, Illinois)

Plant Site	Miami, Florida
Products	Cement and Cement Products
Expenditure	$10.0 Million
Completion Date Estimate	
Size of Work Force	

General Shoe Corporation (Nashville, Tennessee)

Plant Site	Luka, Mississippi
Products	Ladies Shoes
Expenditure	$300,000
Completion Date Estimate	Began operation in 1955
Size of Work Force	C

General Tire and Rubber Company (Ohio)

Plant Site	Athens, Georgia
Products	Tires
Expenditure	
Completion Date Estimate	1956
Size of Work Force	C

General Tire and Rubber Company (With the El Paso Natural Gas Company - Ohio)

Plant Site	Odessa, Texas
Products	Synthetic Rubber
Expenditure	Multi-Million
Completion Date Estimate	Late 1957
Size of Work Force	

Girder Company (Louisville, Kentucky)

Plant Site	Orlando, Florida
Products	Electronics
Expenditure	
Completion Date Estimate	
Size of Work Force	D

Glidden Company (Cleveland, Ohio)

Plant Site	Panama City, Florida
Products	By-products of paper mill
Expenditure	
Completion Date Estimate	
Size of Work Force	

Glidden Company (Cleveland, Ohio)

Plant Site	Port St. Joe, Florida
Products	Tall Oil, Fatty Acid, Oil Rosin, Tall Oit Pitch
Expenditure	Multi-Million
Completion Date Estimate	Construction began in 1955
Size of Work Force	

Globe-Union, Incorporated (Milwaukee, Wisconsin)

Plant Site	Louisville, Kentucky
Products	Storage Batteries
Expenditure	$ 1.0 Million
Completion Date Estimate	
Size of Work Force	C

Goldhill Frozen Foods (New York)

Plant Site	Ponchatoula, Louisiana
Products	Frozen Foods
Expenditure	
Completion Date Estimate	1956
Size of Work Force	C

B. F. Goodrich Company (Akron, Ohio)

Plant Site	Calvert City, Kentucky
Products	Acrylonitrile
Expenditure	$ 8.5 Million
Completion Date Estimate	Operations began in 1955
Size of Work Force	C

W. R. Grace Company (New York)

Plant Site	Baton Rouge, Louisiana
Products	Polyethylene
Expenditure	$$8 Million
Completion Date Estimate	
Size of Work Force	

Grower Container of California (California)

Plant Site	Jacksonville, Florida
Products	Agricultural Boxes and Crates
Expenditure	$ 1.0 Million
Completion Date Estimate	
Size of Work Force	

Hartselle Undergarment Company, Inc. (New York)

Plant Site	Hartselle, Alabama
Products	Lingerie
Expenditure	
Completion Date Estimate	1956
Size of Work Force	B

Hechethorn Manufacturing and Supply Company (Littleton, Colorado)

Plant Site	Dyersburg, Tennessee
Products	Shock Absorbers
Expenditure	
Completion Date Estimate	1956
Size of Work Force	D

Hercules Powder Company (

Plant Site	Savannah, Georgia
Products	Tall Oil
Expenditure	
Completion Date Estimate	1956
Size of Work Force	

Hercules Powder Company (

Plant Site	Franklin, Virginia
Products	Crude Tall Oils & Fatty Resins
Expenditure	
Completion Date Estimate	1956
Size of Work Force	

Heyden Chemical Corporation (Monsanto Chem. - St. Louis, Mo.)

Plant Site	Texas City, Texas
Products	Methanol
Expenditure	$20.0 Million
Completion Date Estimate	In operation since late 1955
Size of Work Force	

Hinde and Dauch Company, Inc. (Sandusky, Ohio)

Plant Site	Gastonia, North Carolina
Products	Corrugated Containers
Expenditure	$ 2.5 Million
Completion Date Estimate	1956
Size of Work Force	C

Hoerner Boxes, Inc. (Keokuk, Iowa)

Plant Site	Little Rock, Arkansas
Products	Corrugated Boxes
Expenditure	$500,000
Completion Date Estimate	
Size of Work Force	

Howard Hughes Enterprises (California)

Plant Site	Florida (Exact location unknown)
Products	Aircraft
Expenditure	$18 Million
Completion Date Estimate	
Size of Work Force	

Hubbard and Company (Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania)

Plant Site	Plano, Texas
Products	Pole-line Hardware
Expenditure	$250,000
Completion Date Estimate	June, 1956
Size of Work Force	B

Hunter Fan and Ventilating Company (Springfield, Ohio - Div. of Robbins and Myers)

Plant Site	Memphis, Tennessee
Products	Fans & Ventilators
Expenditure	
Completion Date Estimate	Mid-1956
Size of Work Force	

S. C. Huyck and Sons (Rensselaer, N. Y.)

Plant Site	Aliceville, Alabama
Products	Paper Makers
Expenditure	$ 3.5 Million
Completion Date Estimate	Construction began Nov. 1955
Size of Work Force	

Inland Container Corporation (

Plant Site	Rome, Georgia
Products	Boxes
Expenditure	
Completion Date Estimate	Operations began in 1955
Size of Work Force	D

International Latex Corporation (

Plant Site	Newnan, Georgia
Products	Underwear
Expenditure	
Completion Date Estimate	Operations began in 1955
Size of Work Force	D

International Latex Corporation (

Plant Site	Manchester, Georgia
Products	Underwear
Expenditure	
Completion Date Estimate	Operations began in 1955
Size of Work Force	C

International Minerals and Chemicals Company (New York City)

Plant Site	Bartow, Florida
Products	Chemicals
Expenditure	$ 4.0 Million
Completion Date Estimate	Work in Process
Size of Work Force	

International Minerals & Chemical Corporation (New York)

Plant Site	Greenville, Tennessee
Products	Mica
Expenditure	$400,000
Completion Date Estimate	Construction began late 1955
Size of Work Force	

International Paper Company (New York)

Plant Site	Mobile, Alabama
Products	Newsprint
Expenditure	$20 Million
Completion Date Estimate	1956
Size of Work Force	D

Johns-Manville Corporation (New York

Plant Site	Savannah, Georgia
Products	Roofing and Shingles
Expenditure	$ 3.0 Million
Completion Date Estimate	1956
Size of Work Force	

Johns-Manville Corporation (New York)

Plant Site	Natchez, Mississippi
Products	Processed Hardwoods
Expenditure	$26.0 Million
Completion Date Estimate	1957
Size of Work Force	E

Jonathan Logan Company (New York)

Plant Site	Fayetteville, Tennessee
Products	Dresses
Expenditure	
Completion Date Estimate	1956
Size of Work Force	D

Jones and Laughlin Steel Company (Pennsylvania)

Plant Site	Port Arthur, Texas
Products	Steel Products
Expenditure	
Completion Date Estimate	Plant under construction
Size of Work Force	

Kaiser Aluminum and Chemical Corporation (

Plant Site	Gramercy, Louisiana
Products	Aluminum
Expenditure	$60.0 Million
Completion Date Estimate	1957
Size of Work Force	D

Kaiser Aluminum and Chemical Company (

Plant Site	Ravenswood, West Virginia
Products	Aluminum and Foil
Expenditure	Multi-Million
Completion Date Estimate	1956
Size of Work Force	E

Kaiser Aluminum and Chemical Corporation (

Plant Site	Ravenswood, West Virginia
Products	Aluminum Reduction Plant
Expenditure	$120.0 Million
Completion Date Estimate	1957
Size of Work Force	E

Kendall Company (Boston, Massachusetts)

Plant Site	Bethune, South Carolina
Products	Finishing Plant
Expenditure	$ 5.0 Million
Completion Date Estimate	1956
Size of Work Force	C

Kohler Company (Kohler, Wisconsin)

Plant Site	Spartanburg, South Carolina
Products	Pottery and Tile Products
Expenditure	$ 5.0 Million
Completion Date Estimate	
Size of Work Force	D

Kraft Company (Wisconsin)

Plant Site	Grenville, Tennessee
Products	Food Processors
Expenditure	
Completion Date Estimate	
Size of Work Force	

Landrum Mills (Bigelow-Sanford Company-New York)

Plant Site	Landrum, South Carolina
Products	Velvet Carpets
Expenditure	
Completion Date Estimate	1956
Size of Work Force	D

Libby, McNeill and Libby (Chicago, Illinois)

Plant Site	Ocala, Florida
Products	Food Processors
Expenditure	
Completion Date Estimate	
Size of Work Force	

Liberty Powder Defense Corporation (Olin Mathieson Chem. East Alton, Illinois)

Plant Site	Childersburg, Alabama
Products	Ordnance
Expenditure	
Completion Date Estimate	
Size of Work Force	

Linde Air Products (

Plant Site	Long Reach, West Virginia
Products	Silicones
Expenditure	$14.0 Million
Completion Date Estimate	1956
Size of Work Force	D

Lithium Corporation of America (Minneapolis, Minnesota)

Plant Site	Bessemer City, N. C.
Products	Lithium Compounds
Expenditure	$ 7.0 Million
Completion Date Estimate	In operation since 1955
Size of Work Force	C

Lockheed Aircraft Corporation (Burbank, California)

Plant Site	Gainsville, Georgia
Products	Aircraft
Expenditure	Multi-Million
Completion Date Estimate	Construction to begin in 1956
Size of Work Force	

Lockheed Aircraft Corporation (Burbank, California)

Plant Site	Marietta, Georgia
Products	Aircraft
Expenditure	Multi-Million
Completion Date Estimate	1957
Size of Work Force	

Lone Star Cement Company (New York)

Plant Site	Lake Charles, Louisiana
Products	Cement
Expenditure	$14.0 Million
Completion Date Estimate	1956
Size of Work Force	

P. Lorillard Company (New York

Plant Site	Greensboro, North Carolina
Products	Cigarettes
Expenditure	
Completion Date Estimate	Construction now in process
Size of Work Force	E

Macren Shirt Company (Imperial Shirt Co. - New York)

Plant Site	Lafayette, Tennessee
Products	Shirts and Blouses
Expenditure	
Completion Date Estimate	In operation since 1955
Size of Work Force	D

Magnavox Company (

Plant Site	Jefferson City, Tennessee
Products	Television Cabinets
Expenditure	
Completion Date Estimate	June 1956
Size of Work Force	D

P. R. Mallory Company, Inc. (

Plant Site	Huntsville, Alabama
Products	Molybdenum Materials
Expenditure	
Completion Date Estimate	1956
Size of Work Force	C

Marathon Corporation (Menosha, Wisconsin)

Plant Site	Naheola, Alabama
Products	Pulp and Paper Mill
Expenditure	$30 Million
Completion Date Estimate	
Size of Work Force	D

Marathon Corporation (Menesha, Wisconsin)

Plant Site	Newnan, Georgia
Products	Paper Containers
Expenditure	
Completion Date Estimate	Operations to begin in 1956
Size of Work Force	

Marine Minerals, Incorporated (Chicago, Ill.)

Plant Site	Clearwater, South Carolina
Products	Chemicals
Expenditure	
Completion Date Estimate	In operation since 1955
Size of Work Force	B

Masonite Corporation (New York City)

Plant Site	Laurel, Mississippi
Products	Wall Board
Expenditure	$14.0 Million
Completion Date Estimate	1957
Size of Work Force	E

McGregor Company (New York)

Plant Site	Winona, Mississippi
Products	Sports Goods and Wear
Expenditure	
Completion Date Estimate	1956
Size of Work Force	D

Menasco Manufacturing Company (Burbank, California)

Plant Site	Fort Worth, Texas
Products	Aircraft Landing Gears and Missile Components
Expenditure	$ 5.0 Million
Completion Date Estimate	Construction began 1955
Size of Work Force	D

Metal and Thermit Corporation (New York)

Plant Site	Montpelier, Virginia
Products	Mining and Processing Titaniumbearing Ore
Expenditure	$750,000
Completion Date Estimate	Construction to begin 1956
Size of Work Force	

Metropolitan Bottling Company, Inc. (Pepsi Cola Co. - New York)

Plant Site	Houston, Texas
Products	Soft Drinks
Expenditure	$ 1.0 Million
Completion Date Estimate	In operation since late 1955
Size of Work Force	

Michigan Chemical Company (Michigan)

Plant Site	El Dorado, Arkansas
Products	Bromine
Expenditure	$ 1.0 Million
Completion Date Estimate	
Size of Work Force	

Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Company (St. Paul, Minnesota)

Plant Site	Guin, Alabama
Products	Reflector Materials
Expenditure	$ 2.0 Million
Completion Date Estimate	Early 1956
Size of Work Force	

Mississippi Aluminum Company (Olin Mathison Chemical Co. - East Alton, Illinois)

Plant Site	Gulfport, Mississippi
Products	Aluminum Products
Expenditure	
Completion Date Estimate	
Size of Work Force	C

Mississippi Appliance Company (Los Angeles, Calif.)

Plant Site	New Albany, Mississippi
Products	Gas Appliances
Expenditure	$ 1.7 Million
Completion Date Estimate	
Size of Work Force	D

Mohawk Rubber Company (Akron, Ohio)

Plant Site	West Helena, Arkansas
Products	Tires
Expenditure	$ 1.5 Million
Completion Date Estimate	1956
Size of Work Force	D

Monroe Auto Equipment Company (Monroe, Michigan)

Plant Site	Hartwell, Georgia
Products	Power Steering Equipment
Expenditure	$ 2.0 Million
Completion Date Estimate	March 1956
Size of Work Force	D

Monsanto Chemical Corporation (St. Louis, Mo.)

Plant Site	Luling, Louisiana
Products	Adipic Acid
Expenditure	
Completion Date Estimate	1957
Size of Work Force	

Benjamin Moore and Company (

Plant Site	Jacksonville, Florida
Products	Paints
Expenditure	
Completion Date Estimate	Operations to begin 1956
Size of Work Force	

Morris Futorian Company (Chicago)

Plant Site	Tupelo, Mississippi
Products	Furniture
Expenditure	
Completion Date Estimate	In operation since 1955
Size of Work Force	C

National Analine Division (Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation New York)

Plant Site	Moundsville, West Virginia
Products	Aniline, Nitro Benzene
Expenditure	Multi-Million
Completion Date Estimate	1956
Size of Work Force	

National Carbon Company (Union Carbide & Carbon Co.)

Plant Site	Columbia, Tennessee
Products	Carbon and Graphite Electrodes
Expenditure	Multi-Million
Completion Date Estimate	
Size of Work Force	C

National Container Corporation (New York)

Plant Site	Hialeah, Florida
Products	Paper Containers
Expenditure	
Completion Date	

National Gypsum Company (Buffalo, New York)

Plant Site	Anniston, Alabama
Products	Fibre and Acoustical Materials
Expenditure	Multi-Million
Completion Date Estimate	
Size of Work Force	C

National Gypsum Company (Buffalo, New York)

Plant Site	Savannah, Georgia
Products	Gypsum Products
Expenditure	$15.0 Million
Completion Date Estimate	March 1956
Size of Work Force	

National Gypsum Company (Buffalo, New York)

Plant Site	Westwego, Louisiana
Products	Wall Board and Plaster
Expenditure	$ 6.0 Million
Completion Date Estimate	
Size of Work Force	C

National Homes Corporation (Lafayette, Indiana)

Plant Site	Tyler, Texas
Products	Prefabricated Homes
Expenditure	$ 1.0 Million
Completion Date Estimate	In operation since late 1955
Size of Work Force	D

Nestle Company (

Plant Site	Port of Norfolk, Virginia
Products	Foods
Expenditure	$5.0-7.0 Million
Completion Date Estimate	
Size of Work Force	

Noma Spray Division of Noma Lites, Inc. (New York)

Plant Site	Miami, Florida
Products	Lawn Spraying Equipment
Expenditure	
Completion Date Estimate	Operations began in 1955
Size of Work Force	D

Morris-Thermador Company (Los Angeles, Calif.)

Plant Site	Waco, Texas
Products	Steel Rocket Cases for JATO's
Expenditure	
Completion Date Estimate	1956
Size of Work Force	C

Morton Company (Worcester, Mass.)

Plant Site	Huntsville, Alabama
Products	Fused Magnesia Fused Zirconia Boron Carbide
Expenditure	$ 1.3 Million
Completion Date Estimate	1956
Size of Work Force	C

Olin-Mathieson Chemical Corporation (East Alton, Illinois)

Plant Site	Cresap Bottom, West Virginia
Products	Aluminum Plant
Expenditure	$120.0 Million
Completion Date Estimate	Plans still under consideration
Size of Work Force	

Olin-Mathieson Chemical Company (East Alton, Illinois)

Plant Site	McIntosh, Alabama
Products	Chlorine and Caustic Soda
Expenditure	$ 7.5 Million
Completion Date Estimate	Work to begin as soon as possible
Size of Work Force	

Olin-Mathieson Chemical Company (East Alton, Illinois)

Plant Site	Brunswick, Georgia
Products	New Operation
Expenditure	$ 1.0 Million
Completion Date Estimate	Under consideration now
Size of Work Force	

Osceola Finishing Company (Compton Co., Warwick, R. I.)

Plant Site	Osceola, Arkansas
Products	
Expenditure	$ 4 Million
Completion Date Estimate	Operations began 1955
Size of Work Force	D

Perfection Industries, Inc. (Cleveland, Ohio)

Plant Site	Waynesboro, Georgia
Products	Cooking and Heating Appliances
Expenditure	
Completion Date Estimate	In operation since late 1955
Size of Work Force	C

Pet Chemical Company (Cities Service and Others)

Plant Site	Lake Charles, Louisiana
Products	Ammonia Compounds
Expenditure	$12.5 Million
Completion Date Estimate	1957
Size of Work Force	

Pickens Electric Manufacturing Company (Springfield, Ill.)

Plant Site	Pickens, South Carolina
Products	Electric Components
Expenditure	$ 1.0 Million
Completion Date Estimate	In operation since late 1955
Size of Work Force	D

Plantation Pipe Lines (Standard Oil Co.-New Jersey)

Plant Site	Atlanta, Georgia
Products	Gas and Oil
Expenditure	$23.0 Million
Completion Date Estimate	Construction underway
Size of Work Force	

Pure-Pak Company (International Paper Co.-New York)

Plant Site	Waco, Texas
Products	Paper Milk Containers
Expenditure	$500,000
Completion Date Estimate	In operation since late 1955
Size of Work Force	C

Puritan Chemical Company (Atlanta, Georgia)

Plant Site	Atlanta, Georgia
Products	Chemicals
Expenditure	$500,000 Expansion
Completion Date Estimate	1957
Size of Work Force	

Ralston Purina Company (Missouri)

Plant Site	Springdale, Arkansas
Products	Chicken and Turkey Feed
Expenditure	
Completion Date Estimate	Construction began 1955
Size of Work Force	C

Rayonier, Incorporated (British)

Plant Site	Jesup, Georgia
Products	Cellulose
Expenditure	$25.0 Million
Completion Date Estimate	1957
Size of Work Force	

Riegel Textile Corporation (New York)

Plant Site	Johnston, South Carolina
Products	Diapers and Pillow Cases
Expenditure	
Completion Date Estimate	1956
Size of Work Force	D

Rhode Island Textile Company (Pawtuckett, R. I.)

Plant Site	Landrum, South Carolina
Products	Braids, Laces, Venetian Blind Cords
Expenditure	$100,000
Completion Date Estimate	1956
Size of Work Force	C

Robinson Rayon Company (Pawtuckett, R. I.)

Plant Site	Montezuma, Georgia
Products	Cotton Knits
Expenditure	$400,000
Completion Date Estimate	In operation since late 1955
Size of Work Force	C

Rockwell Manufacturing Company (Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania)

Plant Site	Russelville, Kentucky
Products	Gas, Water Parking Meters Valves & Machine Tools
Expenditure	$ 1.0 Million
Completion Date Estimate	
Size of Work Force	C

R. S. Roggen Company (New York)

Plant Site	Baxter, Tennessee
Products	Dress Shirts
Expenditure	
Completion Date Estimate	March 1956
Size of Work Force	C

Rohm-Hass, Incorporated (

Plant Site	Knoxville, Tennessee
Products	
Expenditure	$250,000 Expansion
Completion Date Estimate	
Size of Work Force	

Milton Roy Company (Chestnut Hills, Philadelphia, Pa.)

Plant Site	St. Petersburg, Florida
Products	Pumps and Screw Machine Parts
Expenditure	
Completion Date Estimate	1956 or 1957
Size of Work Force	E

Reynolds Metal Company (New York City)

Plant Site	Listerhill, Alabama
Products	Aluminum Products
Expenditure	$140.0 Million
Completion Date Estimate	Plans under consideration
Size of Work Force	

Reynolds Metal Company (New York City)

Plant Site	Kentucky (Exact site unknown)
Products	Aluminum Products
Expenditure	$168 Million
Completion Date Estimate	
Size of Work Force	

Reynolds Metals Company (New York)

Plant Site	Louisville, Kentucky
Products	Aluminum Anodizing
Expenditure	$ 3.0 Million
Completion Date Estimate	
Size of Work Force	D

Reynolds Metals Company (New York City)

Plant Site	Richmond, Virginia
Products	Aluminum
Expenditure	$ 3.0 Million
Completion Date Estimate	
Size of Work Force	

R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company (Winston-Salem, N. C.)

Plant Site	Lexington, Kentucky
Products	Tobacco Stemming and Redrying
Expenditure	$15.0-20.0 Million
Completion Date Estimate	Construction to begin as soon as site can be found
Size of Work Force	E

Rubberoid Company (New Jersey)

Plant Site	Savannah, Georgia
Products	Roofing Materials
Expenditure	$ 3.2 Million
Completion Date Estimate	Early 1957
Size of Work Force	

Saco-Lowell Shops (Biddleford, Maine)

Plant Site	Easley, South Carolina
Products	Textile Machinery
Expenditure	Multi-Million
Completion Date Estimate	
Size of Work Force	

Sampson Electric Company (Best Mfg. Co.-Montclair, N. J.)

Plant Site	Clinton, North Carolina
Products	Speakers, Radio and Television Parts
Expenditure	
Completion Date Estimate	
Size of Work Force	D

Santee River Wool Combing Company (Woonsocket, R. I.)

Plant Site	Jamestown, South Carolina
Products	Wool Combing
Expenditure	
Completion Date Estimate	In operation since 1955
Size of Work Force	C

C. F. Sauer Company (Washington, D. C.)

Plant Site	Mauldin, South Carolina
Products	Mayonnaise
Expenditure	$ 1.5 Million
Completion Date Estimate	In operation since late 1955
Size of Work Force	

Scapa Dryers (Blackburn, England)

Plant Site	Waycross, Georgia
Products	Dryer Felts
Expenditure	$ 1.0 Million
Completion Date Estimate	Began operation in late 1955
Size of Work Force	C

Shell Chemical Corporation (New York)

Plant Site	Norco, Louisiana
Products	Hydrogen Peroxide
Expenditure	$ 7.5 Million
Completion Date Estimate	1957
Size of Work Force	

Sinclair Oil and Gas Company (New York)

Plant Site	Eldorado, Texas
Products	Natural Gas
Expenditure	$ 3.9 Million
Completion Date Estimate	
Size of Work Force	

Spencer Chemical Corporation (Missouri)

Plant Site	Orange, Texas
Products	Polyethylene
Expenditure	$14.0 Million
Completion Date Estimate	Under construction since 1955
Size of Work Force	

Sperry-Rand Corporation (Great Neck Long Island, N. Y.)

Plant Site	Jackson, Mississippi
Products	Hydraulic Controls
Expenditure	$ 1.3 Million
Completion Date Estimate	Under Construction
Size of Work Force	

Sperry-Rand Corporation (Great Neck Long Island, New York)

Plant Site	Charlottesville, Virginia
Products	Electronics
Expenditure	$ 2.0 Million
Completion Date Estimate	1956
Size of Work Force	

Standard Oil Company (New York City)

Plant Site	El Paso, Texas
Products	Reformed Petroleum
Expenditure	$ 5.0 Million
Completion Date Estimate	
Size of Work Force	

Standard Wire Cloth and Screen Company (York, Pennsylvania)

Plant Site	Brookhaven, Mississippi
Products	Wire Cloth
Expenditure	$ 1.0 Million
Completion Date Estimate	Construction began in 1955
Size of Work Force	D

Stauffer Chemical Company (New York)

Plant Site	LeMoyne, Alabama
Products	Carbon Bisulphide
Expenditure	Multi-Million
Completion Date Estimate	1956 (August)
Size of Work Force	Expansion

Stauffer Chemical Company (New York)

Plant Site	Louisville, Kentucky
Products	Chloroform & Methlyene Chloride
Expenditure	$ 5.0 Million
Completion Date Estimate	
Size of Work Force	B

Stylon Southern Corporation (Milford, Massachusetts)

Plant Site	Florence, Alabama
Products	
Expenditure	$ 1.95 Million
Completion Date Estimate	March 1956
Size of Work Force	D

O. E. Szekely and Associates (Philadelphia)

Plant Site	Commerce, Georgia
Products	Mechanical Electronic Equipment
Expenditure	
Completion Date Estimate	Operations to begin in early 1956
Size of Work Force	C

Tennessee Eastman Corporation (New York)

Plant Site	Kingsport, Tennessee
Products	Camera Equipment
Expenditure	$11.5 Million
Completion Date Estimate	
Size of Work Force	

Transfin Tube Company (

Plant Site	Long View, Texas
Products	Finned Tubes
Expenditure	
Completion Date Estimate	
Size of Work Force	

Union Bag and Paper Corporation (New York)

Plant Site	Savannah, Georgia
Products	Tall Oil
Expenditure	
Completion Date Estimate	
Size of Work Force	

U. S. Gypsum Company (Chicago)

Plant Site	Houston, Texas
Products	Gypsum Products
Expenditure	$20.0 Million
Completion Date Estimate	Construction began in 1955
Size of Work Force	C

U. S. Rubber Company (New York)

Plant Site	Baton Rouge, Louisiana
Products	Plastic Materials
Expenditure	$ 5.0 Million
Completion Date Estimate	Construction to begin 1956 Operations to begin 1957
Size of Work Force	

United States Steel Corporation (

Plant Site	Corbin, Kentucky
Products	Coal Cleaning
Expenditure	$ 7.8 Million
Completion Date Estimate	
Size of Work Force	C

United Wood Heel Company (St. Louis, Mo. - Subsidiary of Compo Shoe Machinery Corporation of Boston, Massachusetts)

Plant Site	Obion, Tennessee
Products	Wooden Shoe Heels
Expenditure	
Completion Date Estimate	To begin operations in early June
Size of Work Force	C

Visking's Food Casing Division (Visking Corp.)

Plant Site	Loudon, Tennessee
Products	
Expenditure	Multi-Million
Completion Date Estimate	Mid-1956
Size of Work Force	C

Jarvis B. Webb Company (Detroit, Michigan)

Plant Site	Atlanta, Georgia
Products	Conveyor Systems
Expenditure	
Completion Date Estimate	In operation since late 1955
Size of Work Force	C

Western Condensing Company (Appleton, Wisconsin)

Plant Site	Murfreesboro, Tennessee
Products	Condensed Whey Blocks
Expenditure	$250,000
Completion Date Estimate	In operation since late 1955
Size of Work Force	

Wyandotte Chemicals Corporation (Pennsylvania)

Plant Site	Baton Rouge, Louisiana
Products	Chemicals
Expenditure	
Completion Date Estimate	Firm has options on land to construct chemical plant in Baton Rouge area
Size of Work Force	

SUMMARY REPORT

Conference on Southern Industry Project
Fisk University
Nashville, Tennessee

June 3 - 5, 1955

: : :

Southern Field Division
Department of Industrial Relations
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Mr. H. Daniel Lang	Executive Director, Miami Urban League, Miami, Florida
The Reverend Karl Lutze	President, Tulsa Urban League, Tulsa, Oklahoma
Mr. James A. McDaniel	Executive Secretary, Memphis Urban League, Memphis, Tennessee
Mr. J. Westbrook McPherson	Executive Director, Urban League of Greater New Orleans, New Orleans, Louisiana
Mrs. Shedricka Miller	Secretary, Southern Field Division, National Urban League, Atlanta, Georgia
Mr. Frank Curle Montero	Director, Urban League Fund, New York City
Mr. Hollis Price	Board Member, Memphis Urban League, Memphis, Tennessee
Mr. Mahlon T. Puryear	Industrial Field Secretary, Southern Field Division, National Urban League, Atlanta, Georgia
Mr. Edward Smith	Industrial Secretary, Oklahoma City Urban League, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
Mr. Marion M. Taylor	Executive Director, Tulsa Urban League, Tulsa, Oklahoma
Mr. Perry A. Taylor	Executive Secretary, Urban League of Greater Little Rock, Little Rock, Arkansas
Mr. Julius A. Thomas	Director, Department of Industrial Relations, National Urban League, New York City
Mr. Robert A. Thompson	Associate Director, Atlanta Urban League, Atlanta, Georgia
Mr. Curtis Todd	Board Member, Winston-Salem Urban League, Winston-Salem, North Carolina
Mr. Frank Wilkerson	Industrial Secretary, Miami Urban League, Miami, Florida

Mr. J. Philip Waring	Executive Secretary, Jacksonville Urban League, Jacksonville, Florida
Mr. J. Carlton Yeldell	Industrial Field Secretary, National Urban League, New York City
Miss Roberta Church	Minority Groups Consultant, U. S. Employment Service, Washington, D. C.

FIRST SESSION

Sunday, June 3, 1956
6:35 p. m. - Park Hall

Presiding: Harry L. Alston
Conference Chairman

In his opening statement, Mr. Alston said, "We are assembled here to discuss the Southern Industry Project and what it will mean to the National and local Leagues. We should leave this conference with a clear understanding of the role of the National Office and the role of the local Leagues in their respective communities. Through our cooperative endeavors, we should be able to do an effective job and make a worthwhile contribution toward improving the economic conditions of the Negro population in the southern region. This is your meeting", he concluded. "Feel free to ask questions, present problems, and participate in the deliberations."

Dr. Warren Banner — You have before you the Fact Sheet prepared by our office. It seems hardly necessary to do more than point up a few significant conclusions. This will be done as briefly as possible. You will note that the research consisted of four steps:

1. Putting together information about the industries in the South; where they are located, size of work force, type of industry, etc. The New York and Southern Field Offices collaborated in this activity.

2. Preparing and distributing the schedules or questionnaires.

3. Contacting representatives of multi-plant corporations, and enlisting their aid in the project.

4. Plant visits by Messrs. Alston and Puryear to stimulate return of completed schedules.

We received schedules from some 300-odd industrial concerns. We were able to use materials from 265 plants employing a total of 260,963 workers. Approximately 10% (26,550) were Negro workers. In addition to the States commonly referred to as Southern States, we received information from plants in Missouri, Kentucky, and West Virginia. We intentionally omitted certain industries because we have information about some of them from recent studies made by the National Planning Association. They included the Textile and Tobacco Industries. Studies are now under way in the Auto and Petroleum Industries. The only government-operated plants included in the survey were the Atomic Energy and Tennessee Valley Authority operations in the South. Dr. Banner said the study should not be considered complete since additional information is being assembled.

One is struck by several pertinent facts, Dr. Banner observed, and they should be borne in mind. Among them he mentioned the following:

-- Negroes are not being employed in numbers comparable to their representation in the southern labor force.

-- The overwhelming majority of Negro workers are classified as unskilled and semi-skilled (about 80%).

-- There appears to be very little difference in the pattern of Negro employment between southern-owned and northern-based plants. This indicates that northern-based corporations moving into the South seem to conform to prevailing local (southern) practices. There were a few outstanding exceptions.

-- Negroes are practically excluded from technical, professional, managerial, and clerical employment in these plants. The few exceptions were the government-operated plants, but it should be noted that no Negro clerical workers were reported in any of the Atomic Energy operations in the area.

-- Negro women constituted about 6% of the total number of women employed in these industries. This percentage is far below their proportion in the southern female labor force. With few notable exceptions, Negro women were almost entirely excluded from clerical and office jobs.

-- The 58 plants that were activated since 1945 employed fewer Negro workers than those established before that year. This is significant because these 58 plants represent the new industrial South and are owned and operated by northern-based corporations.

Referring to the question of Negro performance on the job, Dr. Banner said our questionnaire solicited comments by the respondents on this point. Almost one-half of the returned schedules contained some comment regarding the training proficiency, etc., of the Negroes in their work forces. About 81% of these comments were favorable. Some specific comments were mentioned:

-- A few respondents said turnover among Negro workers was especially low. All too often employers are inclined to be critical of Negro workers on this point.

-- Another group said performance and proficiency increased with proper stimulus, such as promotions or the opportunity for promotion to more responsible and better paying jobs.

-- A fairly large number of respondents said that efficiency was related to education and training. They observed that many Negro workers would qualify for better jobs in their industries if they had more education.

-- About 20% of the respondents said the major problems posed by Negro workers were of a personal nature: inability to manage their finances, garnishments, domestic problems, absenteeism.

Summarizing the presentation, Dr. Banner said there must be a great deal of interest in this subject, otherwise these employers would not have taken the time to supply this information. It is very doubtful, he said, that any other agency could have persuaded employers to give us these facts. Skillfully used, this study can be most helpful in the organization and activation of our entire industrial relations program.

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Mr. Mahlon Puryear

Mr. Puryear described the procedure for selecting the participating plants. The Southern Associates of Science and Industry maintains contacts with State Departments of Commerce, State Industrial Development Commissions, and with southern industries -- old and new. The Association publishes a monthly bulletin, Manufacturer's Record. We had access to their files and records from which we selected 1,000 plants listed as having 250 or more workers. Questionnaires were mailed to 875 plants. Follow-up plant visits were made in ten cities to stimulate return of completed schedules.

Through the National Office, 30 multi-plant corporations were selected after checking their operations in the South with the National Industrial Conference Board in New York. Twenty of these corporations agreed to assemble the information requested and share it with us.

Mr. Puryear reported that his office had begun another inquiry to determine, if possible, the number of high school and college graduates who may have training that would qualify them for industrial employment. This was a big order, he said, but we may be able to get a few good reports that would serve to substantiate our conviction that Negroes are not being seriously considered for employment in a good many plants.

During the question and discussion period which followed these presentations, the following inquiries and observations were made:

Question: How does a local League obtain information about firms holding government contracts?

Answers: Mr. Puryear

We are attempting to secure more of this information and will share it with you. Several Leagues have subscribed for the U. S. Department of Commerce Synopsis of Government Contracts and Awards. The cost is $7.00 per year. This report lists awards of $25,000.00 and over.

Mr. Thomas

We hope to discuss this in more detail in the Tuesday session, but for the record I will say it is not difficult to find out what a manufacturer is turning out, and for whom. Most manufacturers in the light and heavy metal, electrical and electronics industries, and machine tool industries have either prime or subcontracts for some defense material. The best strategy is to identify one or two important contract holders and concentrate on them. If you get good results, the other contract holders will know about it. It is essential that we consider thoroughly this phase of our activity. Practically all of the multi-plant corporations that cooperated with us gave us confidential information about Negro employment. How we use it in connection with the Committee on Contracts should be carefully planned.

Mr. Bohanon

Mr. Bohanon cautioned the group to be sure they have all the pertinent facts when you file complaints with the Committee on Government Contracts. In some instances you can expect results, but in others you may not fare so well. He said that Dr. Seidenberg pointed out that nothing will be accomplished unless there is proper follow-through at the local level.

Mr. Thomas

Commenting further on this point, Mr. Thomas said, we are planning a session with Mr. Mitchell, the Secretary of Labor, and Dr. Seidenberg, to determine how best we can make use of the influence and the services of the Committee on Government Contracts. It is a well known fact, he said, that many of the corporations that gave us information have government contracts. He referred again to the need for careful planning in this phase of the operation.

Question: Mr. Hauser

Is it not a fact that the firms which responded to our request for information were those that had a reasonable representation of Negroes in their work forces?

Answers:

Dr. Banner said that the firms with Negro workers seemed to have responded much better than those that did not have them. The companies that felt they were doing an acceptable job were not as reluctant as some of the others.

Mr. Thomas said he thought that was substantially accurate, but pointed out that some of the corporations that gave us information about their southern plants know that they are not employing Negro workers in any significant numbers. One important result of this research activity is the fact that most corporations have a pretty good idea of what they are doing in the use of Negro labor. Not only that, many of them have information in their corporate offices regarding the employment of Negroes in their various branch operations.

Question:

Mr. Hauser said he found employers and personnel officers reluctant to say anything unfavorable about the Negro worker. He asked Dr. Banner if it was his feeling that a good many of the respondents were giving us true statements about Negro workers or whether they were simply saying what they thought we wanted them to say.

Answer:

Dr. Banner said that it was not our intention to probe too deeply into the question of worker performance. It is difficult to distinguish between the work of a colored or white man unless the circumstances are such that accurate appraisals can be made. However, he emphasized the importance of this question because, as he put it, this is a point of concern for the employer. If he thinks someone is interested, he is more willing to discuss it than he is to give statistical facts.

Question:

Mr. Thompson asked why we could not mention the names of corporations that were not doing a satisfactory job in employing Negroes.

Answer:

Mr. Thomas reminded the group again that these corporations had given us information which they would not ordinarily give to any organization. We assured them that in any report of our study we would not release specific information about their plants or use their names in identifying them. However, for our use in developing our project, it is absolutely necessary that we have the kind of information that will be helpful to us. Therefore, Mr. Thomas said, as long as the information is used in the Urban League family, there can be no objection to identifying these corporations. However, please do not make any press releases or other public statements based on the results of this inquiry and identifying the specific plants included in it.

Mr. Yeldell said that we had already prepared reports for each local Urban League, giving them full information about the plants located in their communities or in their labor market area.

Question: Mr. Graham

When we complete the present study of the enrollment in the schools and colleges in the South, would we get some idea of the availability of Negro workers with training and skill who can be employed by industry?

Answer: Mr. Puryear

If we get the information that we have requested, we will know a great deal more than that. We will be able to tell, for example, how many young people are pursuing courses in the sciences, in the mechanical industries, etc. He indicated, however, that the replies to the questionnaire do not show any significant number of students who have majored in the sciences. A good many of the schools reported that their graduates had prepared for teaching careers, and most of them were being employed as teachers.

Mr. Thomas said that a good many industries employ high school graduates and give them in-plant training for any jobs beyond the unskilled category. A high school diploma is almost mandatory. What we would want to find out is why more Negro high school graduates have not been employed and trained as young white people have been. For example, the average number of Negro high school graduates from the seventeen southern states is between 30,000 and 40,000 each year. In the ten-year period since 1945, this means that almost 400,000 Negro young people have been graduated from high school. Yet when we look at the results of our inquiry, we discover that only a handful of Negroes are employed in the kinds of jobs that are based on high school completion.

Our colleges in the South have been turning out between 8,000 and 10,000 Negro graduates a year since 1945. This means that close to 100,000 Negroes in the South with college degrees have been available for employment. Yet, when we look at our survey, we discover that only about 50 Negroes have been employed in the kinds of jobs that are based on college education. The point to bear in mind it seems is that industry and business in the South are systematically ignoring the presence of Negroes with education and the kind of training they should be hiring. This is one of the important factors upon which we can build a convincing case.

Question: Mr. Wilkerson

Were there any positive reactions to the question of further interviews and contacts regarding the employment of Negroes in the replies that you received?

Answer: Mr. Puryear

I got the impression that many of the employers who were favorable to further discussion of the subject were interested in discussing ways of improving the performance of their Negro workers.

Mr. Thomas

No doubt a good many firms were thinking of it in these terms, but the multi-plant corporations recognized that we will not be able to change local employment patterns unless we can convince local management that this should be done. Some of the multi-plant corporations, in discussing this point, said we think it would be a good idea to clear all local plant visits with the corporate office so that our local management will know that people from the Urban League have been in to discuss the subject.

Question:

Mr. Hauser said that some of the companies that he contacted were not clear as to what we meant by the question, "Will you welcome further discussion, etc.?" He indicated a feeling, also, that some employers felt that they were getting along all right in this matter and did not need any further discussion. He then asked if this was the same experience of the men as they gathered the data.

Answer:

Mr. Thomas said, we will have to depend on Mr. Puryear and Mr. Alston for the answer to this question. In discussing it with corporate offices we tried to make it clear we intend to do more than just survey the situation. We also assured all respondents to our questionnaire that they would receive a copy of the final report when it is completed. Our hope is that they will study it carefully and try to understand its implications.

Question:

Mr. Waring referred to a recent feature article in "Time Magazine" regarding the Negro in industry, and he then asked if we intended to get this kind of article regarding the Southern Industry Project.

Answer:

Mr. Thomas said that we had not decided exactly how we will use this information. Several newspapers and magazines have indicated they would like to have our findings as the basis for feature articles and regular news stories. He said that Mr. Parris and the Public Relations Committee would make some decision regarding the manner in which the study and the Project are to be publicized. He referred to a statement made by the Industrial Relations Director of one company, who said, "I think you ought to file this report away and forget about it." However, the prevailing sentiment was that the corporations will need this kind of information in order to interpret to their personnel the dimensions of this problem and we should therefore issue a report.

Comment:

Mr. Lang commented on a series of articles that were done by the Finance Editor of the "Miami Herald". The articles described the role of the Miami Urban League in developing employment opportunities for Negroes. It was Mr. Lang's feeling

that this kind of news treatment not only described our problem, but identifies the work of the League in its attempts to solve it. It was his opinion that we ought to make the best possible use of the facts as revealed in our study.

Comment:

At this point, Mr. Alston, the Chairman, indicated that we had put in two good solid hours of work, and that the interest, questions and comments indicated that we should have a most productive conference. He urged the conferees to be on hand promptly at 9:30 Monday morning. The meeting was adjourned at 8:40 p.m.

SECOND SESSION

Monday, June 4, 1956
9:42 a.m. - 12 Noon - Park Hall

Presiding: H. Daniel Lang

This session considered: "The Role of the National Office as it Works with Industrial Management and the Role of the Local Affiliates"

Opening the discussion, Julius A. Thomas said, "The Southern Industry Project poses a very real challenge to the Urban League at this time. It is important that we examine thoroughly our entire Industrial Relations Program and determine how best to incorporate this special project."

It is not assumed that local Leagues in the South are unaware of what is happening or have not made some efforts to assure the employment of Negro workers. On the contrary, most local Leagues have communicated with our office regarding our contacts with some of the corporations that are setting up plants in the area. The results of our inquiry have given us another bridgehead from which to operate. We can now speak with the authority of documented facts. This is extremely important.

Our basic philosophy and methodology require no overhauling. What we have always sought for Negro workers is precisely what we are seeking now. Current developments in the area give more urgency to the problem. Moreover, this project gives us a better opportunity to draw upon the resources of our Board and Committee members. They are conscious of what is transpiring in the southern economy, and they recognize all of the implications. In approaching the project, it is obvious that we, the staff, must generate much of the enthusiasm and resourcefulness required to stimulate and activate our own Board and Committee members and representatives of other segments of the industrial and business community. Before we conclude this conference, we will discuss various aspects of the operation, including reports, plant visits, conferences with management groups, and other techniques for accomplishing our objectives.

As we envision this operation, these are the things the National Office can and will do:

1. Work with corporate offices of the multi-plant corporations that are involved in expansion in the South. You have before you reports on one of a series of conferences we expect to set up in the weeks ahead. This exploratory conference revealed that many corporations leave to the judgment of local management the determination of racial hiring practices. In some cases, the corporate industrial relations directors have indicated that we should go directly to the principals of their corporations and request their assistance in dealing with this subject. Where necessary, we will do this. We are certain that a number of large corporations would like to see something tangible done about this situation, and we believe we can get their cooperation.

2. Visits with Local Leagues

   We plan to initiate as soon as possible a series of field visits with local Leagues in the southern and border cities. We shall plan these visits to assure the best use of national and local staff time.

3. Plant Visits

   Several corporations have already indicated that they would like to have someone from our office talk with the management of their local plants in various parts of the country. They indicate that our interpretation of management's responsibility in this area is helpful and necessary. We shall comply with this request. Where possible, we hope a local League staff member can join the national staff in these visits. Any conclusions or commitments made during these contacts can be followed up at the community level.

4. Activating the U. S. Employment Service, the President's Committee on Government Contracts, and other Government Agencies

   Preliminary discussions have been held with representatives of these government agencies. We propose to work out a plan of cooperative action that will facilitate the work of the National Office and the locals.

5. Labor Unions

   We recognize, as I am sure you do, that union policies and practices often determine racial employment practices in industry. We are presently identifying the international unions that represent the plants included in the survey. We expect to obtain much more information about union practices and to enlist the cooperation and assistance of the AFL-CIO Civil Rights Committee and officials of several international unions. Mr. Yeldell will devote the major portion of his schedule to this phase of the operation.

6. Reports - Exchange of Information

You will realize, I am sure, that much of the success of this Project will depend upon joint effort and frequent exchanges of pertinent information. We will be discussing this later, but, because of its importance, it is included in this list of National Office responsibilities. We hope, therefore, if we agree that this project is essential, we can count on your full cooperation in supplying needed information about developments in your community.

7. Conclusion

Emergency situations have been important in the economic adjustment of Negro workers. All of us are aware of the advances made during World War II and the "Cold War" period that followed. I consider current developments in the South in this category. For too many years, the South has contended that exclusion of Negro workers from many types of employment was necessary in order to protect the job security of white workers. New jobs and new opportunities in a wide range of industrial and business activities have knocked this agreement into a cocked hat. It is our responsibility, it seems to me, to take the offensive in this drive for a better deal for Negro wage-earners in the area.

Question: Mr. Perry Taylor

What can come out of meetings with local management if they contend that only the corporation president or board chairman can issue a directive on this subject?

Answer: Mr. Thomas

Most corporations have reported to us that the local plant manager has a great deal of authority in determining employment practices in his plant. If we succeed in interesting local plant management and activating corporate management at the same time, I am sure we can move forward.

Question: Mr. Alston

What can be done with the local plant manager who insists that the policy must be established by the corporate office before he can move?

Answer: Mr. Thomas

Several things. If you have information about that company that does not agree with the manager's statement, he should be so informed. If the plant is a subsidiary of the corporations that are working with the League, a report of the interview, etc., should be sent to the National Office. Shortly you will receive a list of multi-plant corporations in which we have already established working agreements. We will be adding to this list as fast as we can.

Comment: Mr. Alston

It appears to me that situations of that kind present excellent opportunities for the participation of board and committee members in this Project. If they understand thoroughly what we are doing, they can help with the interpretation of our position.

Question: Mr. Wilkerson

Why did the Southern Project schedules omit references to "on-the-job" training programs that many plants have organized?

Answer: Dr. Banner

We didn't include "on-the-job" training in the schedule because we knew we would have difficulty getting the schedules completed and returned. Had we added more questions, we believe it would have made the job even more difficult. These are kinds of things to be determined in face-to-face discussions with management.

Comment: Mr. Marion Taylor

The proposal that we coordinate our activities by working with both the corporate and the local management is a good one. The problem, as I see it, will be to select the multi-plant corporations that can be dealt with in this manner.

Comment: Mr. McPherson

Drawing on the New Orleans Urban League's experience with the Chrysler Corporation it is suggested that contact be made with an incoming plant before the operations start. If they intend to train workers, we should insist that Negroes be included in the first group to be trained. This will establish and underscore the company's desire not to discriminate.

Question: Mr. Hall

How can local Leagues get employment data on a local plant of a multi-plant corporation? Citing his experience with a well known company in Richmond, Mr. Hall observed that by the time the information was made available, it was too late to use it.

Answer: Mr. Thomas

Many corporations just do not release certain information about their plants. Several corporations declined to cooperate with us in the project. What we hope to do is to establish our relations with the home office of these corporations so that all local units will cooperate with local Leagues around the country.

Mr. Puryear

Most of the corporations have headquarters outside of the South, However, a number of important southern-based corporations are expanding: For example, Reynolds Tobacco Company in Winston-Salem is about to start a new plant in Lexington, Ky. Mr. Harvey of the Winston-Salem Urban League has discussed this development with Mr. Wade, Vice President of Reynolds Tobacco Company, who is a member of the Winston-Salem Board.

Mr. William Billingsley, Secretary-Treasurer of the Kentucky State AFL-CIO, and member of the Industrial Committee of the Louisville Urban League was introduced to the conferees at this point.

Question: Mr. Smith

Federated Stores have a local outlet in Oklahoma City, Would a letter from Mr. Fred Lazarus, President of Federated, be useful in expanding job opportunities in the local store?

Answer: Mr. Thomas

I should think so. Mr. Lazarus is a very active member of the President's Committee on Government Contracts, and from what he says in various meetings and conferences, he believes in the concept of equal opportunity. Be certain, however, that the problem is thoroughly discussed at the local level before contacting Mr. Lazarus.

Comment:

Mr. Johnson suggested that the League contact the Plant Locating Agency which services a good many corporations that are expanding around the country. He said he had been informed that local Chamber of Commerce representatives were advising plant management that the community had an ample supply of white labor, and the employment of Negroes would not be necessary, Mr. Johnson said we should do something to counteract this type of propaganda.

Comment:

Mr. Thomas said the National Office is acquainted with the Fantus Factory Locating Service and has requested a conference with Mr. Hoch, one of the partners, to discuss this question.

Comment:

Mr. Bohanon said the St. Louis Urban League had found it helpful to enlist the aid of local management people who know the League and worked with us. Many of their contacts with the management of new plants have been made in this manner, and, in most instances, the relationship thus established is productive.

Comment:

Mr. Thomas said this is one of the best approaches to new industries. The management group pulls together on many things, and a new industry is influenced by what the others are doing. The industrial section of the local Chamber of Commerce is a point of contact for most newcomers. In some cities, Dayton and Buffalo, particularly, the Chamber of Commerce suggests to new industries that they contact the local Urban League and discuss the Negro labor supply.

Question:

Mr. Wilkerson asked if it would be good strategy to have local Leagues make simultaneous contacts with the southern units of some of these multi-plant corporations so that their corporate offices would feel the impact of our efforts.

Answer:

Mr. Thomas said he thought the idea was excellent. We are trying, however, to get a number of corporate offices to agree that this is a problem they will work on, and will encourage their local management people to work with the local League. Coordinated activity becomes a "must" under these circumstances.

Comment:

Mr. McPherson said a number of plants in the South are doing a good job on Negro employment, but do not want it publicized in the South. Frequently, they will talk about it in New York or Chicago, but not in the local area.

Comment:

Mr. Thomas said there were many companies that did not want to make Negro employment a "special" project. However, most companies will approve the use of favorable information about their experiences if it is pointed out that such information may help to convince another company. They are often afraid of publicity -- any kind that is associated with the "problem". The newspapers in some cities are sympathetic and informed about the League's work and have done some excellent stories about certain companies -- Western Electric in Winston-Salem, for example.

Observations:

Dr. Banner noted that three facts should be borne in mind as we conclude this session:

1. A new plant coming into a community with employment or other practices that are contrary to the customs of the community is unusual. We must always remember that ours is the job of raising the democratic level of the total community so that this problem will be dealt with in a favorable context.

2. When a plant decides to come to a community, the management doesn't "just pick a site" and move in. The company sends representatives to the community to study many phases of community life, such as police protection, hospitals, health services, public utilities, etc. The League must be prepared to make contacts with these agencies and institutions so they will be acquainted with the problem on which we are working.

3. Oftimes, the incoming plant has the same community education job to do that we are endeavoring to do as an on-going operation. We should not confine our activities to the industries. We must keep an eye on the total community.

Comment:

Mr. McPherson said that in some areas the Chamber of Commerce is not the most influential agency in this field. In New Orleans, for example, the "Greater New Orleans, Inc." outfit is much easier to work with.

Comment:

Mr. Thomas said Mr. McPherson was correct. But every local League should know the resources of the community. The public utilities can tell you about every plant or business that is planning to move in because they supply the power, water, etc. The various planning and zoning agencies know what is going on in the general area. The local employment service office can tell you about many new plants. Our job, he said, is to demonstrate our resourcefulness by using all possible methods of getting the facts,

Mr. Alston said he hoped every local League would begin now to compile a list of the major industries in their areas, the size of the labor force, the affiliation with a national multi-plant corporation, if any, and all other basic information that would be helpful in getting this job done.

Question:

Mr. Marion Taylor asked if it would be possible to work out a "pilot project" with one corporation that had local branches in the South.

Answer:

Mr. Thomas said he thought this could be done. The only difficulty was the fact that we had not run into a corporation that had local plants in all of the League cities in the South. It may be necessary, he said, to select two or three corporations so that each local League will have at least two plants in each city that are part of a national corporation with which we are working.

A number of new plants are being constructed in small communities far removed from the urban centers. We have already been asked to look into some of these plants.

This means that we shall be servicing several non-League cities and areas. Our hope is that we can borrow or buy a little local League staff time for some of these services, if necessary.

Comment:

Mr. Yeldell observed that we had covered a lot of ground in a constructive discussion. It is evident, he said, that we are facing a tough situation. In spite of what we say about our adherence to the democratic principle, too many people are reluctant to change long-standing ways of doing things. This should not deter us, he continued. Ours is a history of doing the difficult jobs well, and we can do this one if we plan wisely and work diligently.

Comment:

Mr. Edwin Dalstrom, President of the Memphis Urban League, felt that one of our most difficult problems is overcoming the resistance of white workers to the employment and upgrading of Negroes. He suggested that we give this problem some attention during the conference.

The conference adjourned until 2:00 p.m.

THIRD SESSION

Monday, June 4, 1956
2:20 p.m. - 5:00 p.m. - Park Hall

Presiding: Prather Hauser

Continuing the general theme for the conference: "Gearing our Industrial Relations Program to the Southern Scene"

The third session was devoted to a discussion of the role of labor unions and how best to work with them in our project.

Mr. Hauser introduced the session by suggesting that we ask ourselves these questions:

1. What are we trying to do? What is the nature of our problems? How difficult or how easy are they? What are the different approaches to solutions?

2. How much progress have we made? How much do we wish to make?

3. What can each of us do personally in our respective cities? Where do we start? Where can we get help?

Introducing Mr. J. Carlton Yeldell, Mr. Hauser said we propose to explore the labor union aspects of this operation for the next two hours.

Mr. Yeldell

By most standards, you will have to consider me a neophyte in the League movement since I have been on the staff only since April 1, Mr. Yeldell reminded the group. However, the greater portion of my adult work experience has been in the labor movement, and I have found it both interesting and challenging.

The labor movement has undergone some drastic changes during the past quarter of a century. It now envisions its responsibility as extending beyond the industrial plant and the work situation. It recognizes that to be effective in servicing its members, it must play a more important role in community activities related to problems of general welfare. I mention this because it is in this context that we shall view the labor movement during the afternoon session.

We begin, therefore, by asking this question: How can we develop relationships with the labor movement nationally, regionally, and locally, that will aid us in our fight for better jobs for Negro workers in the South? We have already discussed the role and responsibilities of industry and management. How do we relate the labor movement to the total picture?

To begin with, the labor movement is on record in favor of equality of opportunity. By public pronouncement, convention action, and in numerous ways, leaders in the labor movement have been unequivocal in their advocacy of fair employment practices and civil rights. Even during these turbulent days in the South, the labor movement insists that it will not be pressured into a compromise of its basic principles.

Assuming this to be fact, what are the special problems with which we are concerned? I suspect we can agree that we want the labor movement to square its actions with its principles. In other words, we want every local union to live up to the tenets of its international policy in the matter of equal opportunity for all workers. Without seeming to make any apologies for the labor movement, I would say that this poses a real problem for a good many unions as I have observed during my association with the labor movement.

Let me report briefly on some steps we have taken to assure the support and cooperation of the labor movement:

1. On May 17, we had a long conference with Mr. James Carey, President of I.U.E. and Chairman of the AFL-CIO Civil Rights Committee. This was a follow-up of an earlier conference with Messrs. George Meany, A. J. Hayes, and David Dubinsky. We pointed out to Mr. Carey that we were expecting the wholehearted support of the labor movement and particularly the Civil Rights Committee as we initiated our Southern Industry Project and other efforts to eliminate racial discrimination in employment.

2. Mr. Carey said he appreciated the fact that we were coming to him and the committee for assistance and support in our program. He reminded us that the present fight to prevent integration in education and civil rights legislation was being waged by the same people who have sponsored "right-to-work" laws and anti-labor movements of various kinds. Our program, he continued, is important to the labor movement and its continued existence in the South.

3. Mr. Carey said further that it was apparent the White Citizens Councils, the KKK, and other similar groups were trying to make inroads in the labor movement. He reiterated, however, that leaders in the trade union movement did not intend to sit by and permit these groups to drive the southern worker out of the labor movement. We will redouble our efforts to educate these southern workers and show them the necessity for maintaining strong unions throughout the area and in all industries. He pledged the support of the Civil Rights Committee and suggested that we arrange an early conference with Mr. Boris Shishkin, the Director of the Civil Rights Committee. Mr. Carey suggested, also, that the National Urban League prepare a proposed plan of cooperation between the League and the Civil Rights Committee. (Note: This plan has been prepared and submitted to Mr. Shishkin. Further conferences will be held with Mr. Carey, Mr. Shishkin and members of the committee.)

This activity is only a part of the over-all program we are planning with organized labor. We shall be meeting with heads of various international unions to explore ways in which these unions can cooperate with us in the Southern Industry Project.

So much for the national aspects of the program. How can the local League work more closely with local labor leadership? I know that most Leagues have labor representation on their boards and industrial committees. Just how helpful these members have been is better known to you. It would seem, therefore, that every League has a special problem that should be extremely interesting to local labor leadership. I would suggest, therefore, that we begin immediately to arrange conferences with key local leaders to interpret to them the significance of our findings with respect to southern industry. I would strongly urge that we get as many unions and union groups to join with us in insisting that racial discrimination be wiped out. There is no point in considering labor "sacred" or without fault. When the local labor unions ignore the stated policies of their internationals, they should be called to hand just as employers are. Finally, then, let me assure you that we will make effort to enlist the support of the international and regional offices in our project -- it is up to you to activate local labor leadership.

Question: Mr. Smith

In Oklahoma City, organized labor has little status or influence because of the hostile attitude and actions of political and management groups. To what extent can the League work with labor under those circumstances?

Answer: Mr. Billingsley

You'll probably have to wait until that situation clears up some. In the meantime, you should concentrate on employers and the management group. Some problems are almost insoluble at times, but in the long run someone will come up with the right answer.

Question: Mr. Wilkerson

What position should the League take when the union business agent refuses to bargain for its Negro members? When the business agents take Negroes off of projects in the "white" section of the city? When Negro and white craftsmen are permitted to work on construction jobs in the Negro areas but not in the white area?

Answer: Mr. Yeldell

There is no simple answer to your question. By all means the local unions and the Building Trades Council should be challenged to end the kind of discrimination you have reported. At some point, the international union office should be drawn into a situation of this kind and one of our objectives is to establish rapport with a greater number of important international unions.

Mr. Thomas

In our conversations with people on the Civil Rights Committee, we get the impression that the Committee plans to set up an operation that will pay attention to just such problems Mr. Wilkerson has presented. It would be a good idea for all Leagues in the South to begin preparing a thorough analysis of situations which reflect failure of the labor movement to deal fairly with Negro members. The Civil Rights Committee chairman has already indicated that they would like to depend on the Urban League for help in identifying problems that should be tackled by the committee.

Question: Mr. Hall

We have a similar situation in Richmond. We have two carpenters locals - one, white; one, Negro. Representatives of the white local contract for jobs and ignore Negro members even though many of them are unemployed at the time. During the war, we went to the War Production Board and steps were taken to see that Negroes obtained work. As soon as the pressure eased, the union went back to its pre-war pattern. What can be done at the international level to correct this situation?

Answer: Mr. Yeldell

I would say your problem falls in the same category with the Miami situation. We should present it to the Civil Rights Committee.

Question: Mr. Thompson

We have a rather unique situation in Atlanta. The Negro employees of Lockheed Aircraft are reported as having a segregated local union because the union (Negro) gets a kickback from the white union. What can be done about it?

Answer: Mr. Thomas

Your statement is a little surprising. Mr. Hayes has been working very diligently on the problem of segregation and discrimination in the Machinists Union. It would seem to me that this situation should be called to his attention as soon as possible. If you will give more of the details, we will be glad to take it up with him.

Comment: Mr. McPherson

In 1919, the National Urban League began its drive to educate both labor and industry on the need for better utilization of Negro labor. From what some of us are saying now, it appears that some segments of the labor movement have not learned that Negroes are an integral part of organized labor and should receive much better consideration.

Comment: Rev. Lutze

I think we must remember that labor needs us and we need labor because we have a common foe in these pressure groups that are opposed to our work and the objectives of organized labor. I don't believe the League has had any serious problems with leaders in the top officialdom of the labor movement. Most of the problems are with the local "grass roots" labor groups.

Comment: Mr. Yeldell

In due course, we shall be asked to provide information about difficult local union problems. We hope, therefore, that each League will manage to devote some time to collecting pertinent facts about the behavior of local unions.

Comment: Mr. Thomas

This discussion has served well to point up the need for action in this area of League concern. A good many things are happening to the labor movement in the South, and some of them are utterly ridiculous. The labor movement is hard pressed to discipline some of its southern leadership to resist the infiltration of the White Citizens Council, the KKK, etc. Right-to-work laws in 17 states have slowed up the organizing process in some industries and communities. There is a large pool of unorganized workers, Negro and white, throughout the South, thus affording an ample supply of labor. Negro workers in many southern communities are not convinced that the labor movement desires to take them on the same basis as other workers. All of these circumstances affect in one way or another the job we have set out to do. But the Urban League is accustomed to tough jobs. If we can stimulate international unions to take another good look at the southern scene and put forth honest effort to include the Negro worker without discrimination, we will make another important contribution to the furtherance of our democratic goals.

The meeting adjourned at 5:00 p.m.

FOURTH SESSION

Monday, June 4, 1956
8:25 p.m. - Park Hall

Presiding: Harry L. Alston

This session was scheduled in order to acquaint the conferees with recent developments affecting the League program in the South. The full text of the reports by local executives is not presented herein, since much of the information has been shared with all Leagues. However, the stenographic record of this session is available upon request.

The Executives' reports are summarized as follows:

Mr. McPherson

The White Citizens Council attacked the local League several months ago by urging contributors to the United Fund to withhold their gifts if the League's budget request was included. The Council also contacted several key campaign workers and threatened some of them if they solicited funds.

Mr. McPherson explained that the Community Chest and the United Fund were not one and the same. The Fund assumes responsibility for raising the funds for the Chest, which has 60 member agencies, as well as other welfare services in the city. The White Citizens Council made a number of suggestions to the Fund, among them -- that the Urban League voluntarily withdraw from the Chest.

The United Fund then began a series of conferences with Urban League Board members in an effort to resolve the problem. Following charges that members of the National Urban League Board had been identified as members of subversive organizations, the Fund communicated with Leagues in 18 southern and border cities. These inquiries brought out the fact that several cities had experienced some difficulty with one or the other pro-segregation groups. The United Fund declared they knew of no reason why the League should be requested to withdraw, and passed the responsibility of a decision to the Community Chest. The Chest in turn declined to act and stated that the League's program had not changed substantially since it was admitted in 1932.

The White Citizens Council then pressed for the exclusion of the League on the grounds that:

1. The League is a part of the NAACP, and that United Fund's contributions are secretly shared with the NAACP.

2. That the National Urban League has been infiltrated by Communists, even though the local League appeared to have a clean bill of health; except of course, the local League's attitude on integration.

Shortly afterwards, the local League received an ultimatum demanding that the League withdraw voluntarily or disaffiliate from the national body. The League Board rejected both proposals and declined to make a statement to the effect that the agency would do either. The apparent deadlock finally produced an alternative proposal -- that the League budget be guaranteed by private sources for the fiscal year 1956-57; that the League continue to function as a Chest member; and that no request for a League budget be included in the 1956 appeal. The Board reluctantly accepted the proposal, considering it the best face-saving plan possible under the circumstances.

Mr. McPherson reported that the Negro community was organizing to help raise funds for the League, thus demonstrating strong community support for the agency.

Mr. Alston commented on Mr. McPherson's account of his experiences. It was pointed out that other locals should not consider themselves immune to the attacks that may be launched during these hectic days. He said one or two Chest executives had proposed a regional conference to discuss these developments with League and Board representatives in all of the southern cities. So far, he concluded, this proposal has not taken form.

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In the absence of Mr. Lang, Executive Secretary of the Miami Urban League, Mr. Wilkerson, the Industrial Relations Secretary, gave a brief account of developments in Miami. (Mr. Lang had to return to Miami for conferences on this problem.) He said a recent attack on the local League charged that we had interlocking boards - locally and nationally - and that we were working for integration of education, etc. The League was given an ultimatum to:

1. Disaffiliate with the National Urban League.

2. Change our name to "Negro Service Council".

3. Make a public statement to the press disavowing our approval of integration.

4. Comply with these demands as a condition of receiving our budget from the Community Chest.

Fortunately, Mr. Wilkerson said, our Board had decided to do none of the things demanded by the White Citizens Council group. On the contrary, the League would stick by its guns. It was also pointed out that 14 other Chest agencies were bound by policy statements made by their national bodies in favor of school integration. Under the circumstances, our Board agreed, the position of the Urban League would not be altered to conform with the attitudes of those who opposed the League's objectives.

The Campaign Chairman for the Miami Chest let it be known that he could not go along with the proposals that the League withdraw from the Fund. Other prominent leaders in Miami were equally positive in their denouncement of the opposition to the League, thus making our position a little more comfortable.

Mr. Wilkerson said the attacks in Miami were stimulated by a group known as the Home Builders Association. Some 40,000 pieces of literature were sent in from St. Louis and widely distributed among the city's white population. The composition of the population is much more cosmopolitan than that of some other southern cities, and this fact, he believed, had considerable influence in the local situation. Fortunately, too, he added, the Miami daily papers had declined to publish news about the activities of the dissident groups.

Comment: Mr. Price

It seems that these hate groups are nearing the beginning of the end, judging from the nature of the wild attacks on various organizations. They are not guided by principles but are motivated solely by their emotions. The American people will wake up eventually and realize what is happening as a result of the activities of these groups.

Comment: Mr. McPherson

We (New Orleans) have decided not to use printed matter from the National Office in our public relations activities. Instead, we are preparing our own material with strictly local emphases. He then requested the delegation's opinion as to whether he should join the American Civil Liberties Union in New Orleans.

Comment: Mr. Wilkerson said he was a member of the Miami Chapter.

Answer:

Mr. Frank Montero observed that Mr. McPherson's decision should be his own, since he knew the local situation better than anyone else present.

Comment: Mr. Creuzot

The sentiment of Catholics in New Orleans differs in the matter of the Archbishop's determination to bring about integration. There are some Catholics who feel that less publicity would serve to discourage much of the opposition to his activities.

Comment: Mr. Bohanon

Observing that most local Leagues had already received the complete story on the attacks made by Hamilton and his followers on the local League, he simply wanted to make a few pertinent observations. We are not smug about our situation because such groups have a habit of bouncing back after a defeat. He said they were keeping a weather-eye on every move.

The strategy worked out in St. Louis was to show up the Hamilton brand of Fascism for what it was. His Board decided, therefore, to discredit Hamilton on his past associations and activities and to organize a city-wide resistance movement. The daily press, radio, and other responsible organizations joined in a carefully planned counter-attack that stopped the White Citizens Council. The Chest Board agreed to join in the counter movement. Following the publication of the

infamous 21 indictments, a meeting was arranged during which representatives of many responsible organizations voiced strong approval of the League and its program. These included the AFL, CIO, Chamber of Commerce, Church Federation, etc. After this demonstration of community solidarity, and after realizing that the Chest was prepared to defend the League, Hamilton decided to "take a walk" and moved his office elsewhere. Much of his material is still printed in St. Louis.

Question:

Dr. Banner asked Mr. Bohanon if postal authorities had been requested to act on the possibility that postal regulations were being violated.

Answer:

Mr. Bohanon said a check had been made by the Sheriff, but it was ruled that the material did not violate postal requirements. He said the delivery had been stopped in one town because it was classified as "illegal" by a post office official.

Comments:

Mr. McDaniel reported that some Memphis Board members attempted to secure copies of the "indictments" but were unsuccessful.

Mr. Allen said some of the Hamilton material was received by Chest workers during the campaign post-marked - "St. Louis".

Mr. Hauser stated that "Time, Life and Fortune" magazines had been outlawed in Louisiana school libraries.

Mr. Johnson noted that these groups operate under a variety of names in different cities, but the general objectives were the same.

Mr. Waring said the Jacksonville Fire Department had received hate literature through the mails, as had one or two local unions and employees of the Atlantic Coast Line Railway.

Comment:

Mr. Montero gave the group a brief report on the reaction of the National Urban League Board to the developments in the South. He said the Board had thoroughly reviewed the entire situation but had not come to specific conclusions on the kind of strategy that would be most helpful. Recent conferences with Staff, and Board members (local and national) had certainly underscored the fact that this is a serious problem and most disturbing to the National Board.

We may face a situation in which the National Office will have to help finance some part of the southern program, and we are conscious of that possibility. At the moment, however, our own financial picture is somewhat uncertain. There could be a decline in some large contributions as a result of economic boycotts in the South. It is much too early to judge the effects of this action.

Concluding his comments, Mr. Montero said: "The National Office can make no definite financial commitments at this time; but we want you to have the assurance that we are going to exert every effort from the point of view of the National Office to see that our work in the South does not diminish but is increased."

The session adjourned at 10:10 p.m.

FIFTH SESSION

Tuesday, June 5, 1956
9:45 a.m. - Park Hall

Presiding: Samuel D. Harvey

This session considered: "Gearing our Program to the Southern Industrial Scene - Cooperation with Government Agencies"

Mr. Bohanon

Mention was made yesterday of the City Planning Commission. In the erection of public buildings, schools, parks - strictly city work - the City Planning Commission is very knowledgeable about these things. They are happy for someone to contact them. They actually are the most neglected bureau in the whole city set-up. They have maps and plans no one every looked at. They would be happy to assist you. You will be in a position to get in early your request and demand for Negro labor.

In regard to the Civil Service Commission, it does pay to keep in close contact with the director of the Civil Service Commission. We have discrimination within the civil service set-up. There are many opportunities for discrimination in the laws, and, in many cases, our interest helps to eliminate some of the most glaring abuses of civil service. They are sensitive to the fact that responsible agencies are watching them.

On the State Employment Service - we have had the cooperative agreement for about 8 or 10 years, and how well it is operating you can best tell me from your own experience in the local communities. If we have been utilizing it along the areas in which the agreement is spelled out, you have a very favorable, agreeable, and fruitful arrangement. If you haven't, it is rather late to pull it out and dust it off. Perhaps you can still do that if you haven't been using it. The very essence of the good relationship between the State Employment Service and the local League is a frank understanding of what we can do and what the Employment Service can do.

In our own community, we came to this agreement: The Employment Service was not in the business of opening up employment for Negro labor. They felt they would not know how to do it, and that it would be dangerous to enter that field.

They said they were unhappy about it; they couldn't do it, and wouldn't try to. We agreed to eliminate placement services for domestic and unskilled workers. We said we would undertake this: We would get the openings, make the first 10 or 15 initial referrals and then from that point on, the Employment Service would take over and do the regular placing. It worked out very well in St. Louis. We work closely with the director and manager of the local Employment Service, and his assistant. We are fortunate to have more than a casual and token understanding and a working agreement through our Industrial Committee.

I think the Employment Service in the South is workable in two or three ways: (1) We know, and you know, that infrequently the Employment Service knows more about industry's needsin labor than we ever can know. They can give the tip-off as to where you might make logical plant visits in order to stimulate some of your plant managers because they need labor. That source, if you utilize it correctly and tactfully, can be available to you. In the same way, in most of these places, they do know how many Negroes are in the unemployed quota. We used to get the information quite regularly from one of the Employment Service offices. They are inclined to do a job as long as they don't destroy their own effectiveness.

(2) They can tell you the available Negro pool -- that is, by classification. We have an agreement with our Employment Service where they share with us the names of applicants in the Negro group who are qualified to do a job and whom they can place. We take them on jointly and go into the area of the pilot project to place these people. Our arrangement is if we place an individual who is in their files, they get the credit for it -- we are not concerned with the credit part of it.

Regarding the President's Committee on Government Employment Policy -- one of the things we checked, about a year or so ago, when we began a project to make most of these programs more meaningful in St. Louis, was that your Federal officers, who had direct responsibility for operating these programs, were often wholly unaware that they even existed. We set up a meeting in St. Louis in which we invited Jacob Seidenberg to come down and speak, and we invited the procurement officers and also the deputies in charge of this government employment program to attend the luncheon and the discussion which followed. We thought we wrote a very clear-cut letter expressing what the meeting was for. However, we got letters back from colonels and majors who had responsibility, and they said they never heard of it. Our office had to send to Washington to get copies of these drafts in relation to the function they perform. They had never heard of the material. They are more concerned with production and the meeting of contracts and fulfilling orders than the matter of employment practices in the Federal Government, although this material we sent to them had been in the newspapers at least six months or a year before, and we had thought they knew about it. They asked what authority we had received from the Federal Government to even inquire into the matter.

We did work out an arrangement whereby on any matter or claim of discrimination that was referred to our office, they would make available to us their files so we could sit down and discuss the facts intelligently. We also felt the very fact that they met with us was salutary. Prior to that meeting, they were reluctant to meet with us.

In our letter to them, we told them that we were inviting Jacob Seidenberg here, and we had apprized Mr. Nixon of the invitation, again playing upon the fact that we knew many of the bureau people were insecure, and they would not want it to be known by the personal representative of Mr. Nixon that they would not come in to the meeting and talk with him.

Now we'll take the President's Committee on Government Contracts -- herein lies the greatest of new opportunities for Negro labor. The procurement officers were not aware, in many cases, of the directives. On the matter of complaints or violations, it has been our experience in St. Louis, if you can do it, to resolve your complaint on a local level because eventually you will have to do it anyway. The principal thing you get by taking your complaint to Washington is the hostility on the part of your local people with whom you have to work. When you go to Washington, they frown on it. It is a black mark against them which lies on the record. On the other hand, Jake Seidenberg's office prefers you to send the complaint on to them in Washington so his office can show an activity. There is something of a dilemma there.

For instance, we sent out our complaints on contract holders, and they were referred back to the local level for a special investigative study. Special investigators spent hours reading over the records. We had intensified contacts with these firms for a period of several weeks, trying to see the manager, personnel director, or vice president in charge of operations. These were plants which were advertising daily and for months, where they needed workers badly. We had gone through our files and we had screened people who could do the job, sending them out to register. We asked them to check the day, the time, the name of the interviewer, and exactly what was said during the interview.

They came back to the office and gave us the report. The secretary typed up the statement in the Industrial Department and signed it. We would clip out the newspaper ads for that day showing that the plant had been advertising. We did this with every one of them and compiled a fairly good report -- and that was the basis of our complaint. When the government men came in to make the check-up, they made studies of our files, called in the people to check on their statements. Sometimes they would visit the people out in their homes rather than come to the office to check. In spite of that, every single firm in St. Louis was given a clean bill of health.

Carter Carburetor was the most flagrant. They used our complaint and clearance by the Federal Government as an issue to show the Community Chest that the St. Louis Urban League was irresponsible. Hamilton (WCC) got hold of it and included it in one of the 16 indictments against us. Mallinckrodt Chemical Works made a rather feeble complaint, but felt they couldn't afford to have a responsible agency feel they were discriminating regarding their views on labor. Now we have an arrangement with them to hire Negroes in an integrated capacity in their 23 million dollar atomic energy plant. Meanwhile, they have integrated in the plant already existing.

We asked Jake Seidenberg, when he was in St. Louis, what should we do in these areas, where we have a complaint that is valid. It was suggested we slip in the complaint in an indirect way. It was felt that this was the honest way to do it since we were dealing with dishonest people. We did not do that. Jake came up with this idea, however: We agreed that it wouldn't make sense for us to make

our own job harder. We wouldn't sacrifice principle and we would use a little strategy. We will continue our effort to get these plants open, and if we find they are not keeping the contract with the government, we will continue to make individual reports as stated above; but rather than file a complaint with Washington, we would write Jake and suggest rather strongly that here are a dozen plants holding government contracts, and we would suggest that it would be wise if they could, on their own, initiate a study to see how they are conforming with the contractual agreement. In that number, of course, there would be at least two or three that we knew would be doing a darn good job, but the strategy would be that if you took all that were bad, you had been obviously tipped off by the Urban League.

I'll mention one of the worst plants, in our contact with the Steelworkers Union, known to be violating their contract. They had hired several workers in token employment, but they still had a policy of not allowing a single Urban League official or worker in their plant to inquire about their policy. They were hopeful that we would cite them again for violation of contract so they could show what they were doing and accuse us of not knowing what was going on. To get around this, we made an agreement with the union to let us know what was going on, from inside the union, so we would not be put in the position of not knowing what was happening.

Mr. Harvey

Before we begin the discussion, we would like to recognize again the resource person from Washington - Miss Roberta Church.

Miss Church

Is it not difficult at times for the Urban League to find out who holds government contracts? What are some of the means one can find that out?

Mr. Douthit

Yes, it is a very difficult task. There is no central clearing agency for government contracts as such. They just don't have it. Even if you submit a complaint to the President's Committee, it is necessary for that agency to send out telegrams to the various agencies to find out if they have government contracts. In regard to the "Synopsis", many of your classified contracts never hit the "Synopsis of Awards". Could be highly secret, etc. Most of the awards may have sub-contracting opportunities. It is a very difficult task, but in St. Louis we have a working agreement with the procurement offices because our city is a center for many of your Federal procurement agencies. We can know each of the procurement offices and determine whether or not the firm has a contract.

Mr. Thomas

I tried this in one town. Most of us realize that certain corporations involved in the production of aircraft and certain other types of precision machinery of various kinds are selling a good part of their production to some government agencies, and the workers in these plants can tell you what the plant is making. I found in one town that three men from the labor unions knew what every plant under their contracts was producing. So, when the fellow told me that they were fitting

out controls for guided missiles, etc., I didn't have to go beyond that to determine that this outfit is engaged in the production of supplies of some kind for the Defense Department, either under a prime contract or sub-contract. When they announce the erection of these new plants, they usually indicate what the plant is going to produce. Furthermore, the Employment Service offices usually know what the plant is going to produce from the kinds of worker-orders they get. So that you have to use a great deal of ingenuity sometimes in determining whether a plant is working on a government contract. Some of these companies are smart in trying to prevent you from distinguishing what they are producing that is not a government contract operation and what is government contract. They try to say that the President's Order does not apply to this department over here that still makes what they sell to the consumer-public, but applies only to this department here that is working on the government contract. You will have to devise your strategies of determining when they are working on government contracts.

Mr. Alston

Your local Chamber of Commerce or Industrial Commission might say they don't know, but because of the inside relationship, they can give you pretty much a close rundown on the plants in their local communities that have government contracts. When more than one person knows something, it is no longer a secret.

Mr. McPherson

Just before I left home, the City Planning Commission wrote a letter to the effect that the government had made an appropriation to make population studies in a number of cities. Twenty-five cities were included originally, but the appropriation is so small, they will make only 8. The City Planning Commission is asking the Urban League in New Orleans to try to get someone to get New Orleans included in the list of cities. I think you should talk with your Planning Commission about it.

Mr. Hall

I speak as a member of the City Planning Commission in Richmond to say that the appropriation has been jacked up and money is now available to more than 8 cities. We are participating in it through our Planning Commission.

Mr. Douthit

Regarding the posters from Jake Seidenberg's Committee, many times, on field visits to plants that are not conforming to the contract, you can find the poster on the wall -- or they try to hide it down behind the file cabinet.

Mr. Thomas

I asked Jake Seidenberg if he had a list of those who have received the posters, because they would not be receiving them unless they were working on government contracts. I would like to see that list -- maybe we can work it out with Jake.

Mr. Alston

When the Order was first passed, I went into the South highly elated over the fact that I had a tool I could use. Later I found it advisable not to refer to the

Order immediately after the introduction because they would say you came in with the "stick". Make him aware of this before the close of the conference, but do not go into it immediately or your conference is cut short. On these complaints, make sure you have valid complaints, checked from every point, for as I move from city to city, I have to rely on my contacts in order to get basic information. I have found it necessary to go out in the country to talk with some of the people to verify information. I now spend more time on investigation and checking. It is important that your complaints be well-founded.

Another technique was used in one of the atomic energy plants: One fellow had been trying to get on for some time. I suggested he write a letter to the President of the United States -- and I composed and typed it for him. It was no time before a copy of the letter was sent back to the particular officer in charge of the plant, and he showed me the letter (which I had typed). He was actually concerned about it, and I got to see some "top brass" because here was a letter that had gone to the President of the United States. They wanted me to bring the fellow out so they could tell him they had a job for him.

Mr. Puryear

It can't be done in a day or two. It takes time -- more than a week or ten days.

Mr. Alston

We worked with a welder almost six or nine months before he got on. He had patience and faith. He had a job, so he could afford to wait. He is now one of the most satisfied persons working under the UCDS.

Mr. Bohanon

As a matter of timing, the complainant should write a letter to the President, Jake Seidenberg, or Nixon, between now and September to be most effective, not by your office, but in longhand, pencil, and on paper that doesn't cost too much. Mention the voting age of the son or daughter in the letter casually. Three letters of that kind will get more action than a whole petition signed by 2,000 social workers; they don't live in their district, and they will not receive their votes, and their job is done when the petition is filed. One guy I know just wrote to Nixon, and two days later Jake Seidenberg called him. Good timing!

Mr. Waring

It's a good thing, also, to have a letter sent from the minister.

Mr. Marion Taylor

The "Synopsis of Awards" comes in daily from Chicago. My secretary skips over everything except Tulsa. She pulls them out and checks them and leaves the list on my desk. I have a form letter which is mailed, congratulating them for getting the contract and reminding them of the Urban League. I contact the employment manager by telephone first. If they don't have sufficient number of Negroes, or none, we send the letter. We don't have sufficient staff to follow through.

We do pick up a few jobs that way. We get calls and they come by the office to discuss it. If we had a man or woman on the staff we could double this if we could send her out and check this.

Mr. Thomas

When you write a letter to these fellows congratulating them on these contracts they have gotten, when you say to them that you were interested in this thing, how do you let them know specifically what you are interested in, or do you attempt to do it in the letter, or do you ask them if they want to discuss some things?

Mr. Marion Taylor

The letter is a short one in which we state we are quite interested in what they are doing; note they do not have Negroes employed, and we would like to talk the situation over with them.

Mr. Thomas

Doesn't it tip off a man who probably doesn't give a hoot about whether he employs Negroes or not? Wouldn't it be smarter to say that you are working on the utilization of Negroes in the community, and you would appreciate an opportunity to discuss your activity with him and wait until you see him to bring up the special interest you have got? Otherwise, it may get to the "circular file on the floor". Isn't it better to "back in on the drive" rather than "drive in headwise"?

Mr. Marion Taylor

We go about it the best we can with the small staff we have. There's a time factor involved, and we try not to waste a moment making the contacts.

Mr. Douthit

Another source for finding out whether or not firms have government contracts is the Small Business Administration. They intercede in attempting to find subcontracting opportunities for small firms. We have a very good relationship with the Small Business Administration, and we can go in and get a list in St. Louis.

Mr. Wilkerson

There's almost a hopeless situation at the Homestead Air Base where the government is putting in 3½ billion dollars. There were numerous job opportunities for tile setters and helpers, and we set up conferences with them and discussed their government contract. The Homestead Air Base Procurement Officer said he was doing the best he could, but the company that had the sub-contract would not hire Negroes. We decided to face the issue, and we told him that, according to the provisions of the government contract, if he didn't make a move immediately we would contact Nixon. Before we got back to the Urban League, he had called us to send him 10 tile setters and 10 tile setter helpers. We didn't have 10, but we did send 3 of both. They had more experience than some of the white workers.

Mr. Harvey

You may want to jot this down. The "Synopsis of Awards" can be secured from the U. S. Department of Commerce, Room 1300, 433 West Van Buren Street, Chicago 7, Illinois - seven dollars a year.

Mr. Thomas

Would Mr. Motley's and Mr. Goodwin's office have to get the material the way we get it?

Miss Church

Most of that bulletin material comes under my program. We had developed with the President's Committee a cooperative agreement through the offices throughout the country. We didn't always know about who had government contracts. There had been during World War II a daily listing, but it was more definite. It is no longer being published.

Mr. Thomas

Could you talk to Mr. Motley about getting this bulletin sent to all Urban Leagues?

Miss Church

I will explore the possibility.

Mr. Douthit

If you ever reach the stage of filing a formal complaint, a good format or brief is the one submitted by the United Packinghouse Workers - an excellent presentation.

Mr. McPherson

Anyone made any effort to stimulate Negroes to try to get into civil service? What has been your experience?

Mr. Bohanon

Civil service has always been a difficult thing for us to counsel Negroes satisfactorily on, because there is a certain amount of follow-through necessary. We have referred many of them. We have a complete listing that is posted and the people are urged to go down to register and take the examination. We never hear from them, even though they are asked to check back with us on their rating, etc. We have too much to do to trace them down.

Mr. Smith

We have made arrangements with the Civil Service Director of the region to let me know the level of grade rating from which they are selecting. Then we can see if they are selecting, and the rating of those referred by the League to take the examinations. We have an idea just where he is on the register. We get cooperation from the civil service itself.

Mr. Alston

I had occasion to talk with one of the members of the President's Committee on Government Policy, and the Committee is planning additional meetings in various communities to discuss this matter with some of the agency people in their particular area. After that, I was in Pittsburgh and met one of the members of the Committee, and we went into the matter. I learned that this Committee has no enforcement powers. It can merely recommend. Archibald Carey suggested that if you had complaints, send him a complete run-down on the individual cases. They had no enforcement policy, but they could investigate, recommend, and do some educational work. The few cases they have had that were authentic complaints have accepted their recommendation. The individual who is complaining has to request a hearing on it. The complainant has the responsibility of following through.

Mr. McPherson

Shouldn't we at this time be trying to find some way to step up our efforts along these lines in order to cash in on all these agencies so we take advantage of what the Administration is putting into this thing?

Mr. Bowman

We developed a very close relationship with the director of industrial relations at the Naval Air Station, which is the largest military installation in Jacksonville, and hires 5,000 people, of whom 1,000 are Negroes. Negroes are working in practically every category. To indicate how this relationship worked -- the director had 7 or 8 people who had certified for clerical and stenographic positions, and he gave us a tip -- tell the people we knew were certified that if they were called in for an interview to take the position of clerk-typist, even though certified as stenographer. One young lady called for an interview was sent to the Veterans Administration and was carried through a very extensive physical examination. For two weeks she waited for the result of her physical tests, then the Naval Air Station called and hired her. She was placed where they had never had a Negro before. We got firsthand information in developing this type of relationship through the director. We give extensive counsel and encouragement to applicants for civil service that come through our office because it is one of the best areas in making referrals. If you can get in contact with officials who are in charge, it would be a good entry.

Mr. Bohanon

How can we get the greatest amount of cooperation? One of the criticisms directed toward and made by the FEPC is that they are not being utilized. We have had to be selective in where we are going to put our emphasis in our industrial programs, and we have recognized that in many of your civil service jobs, many of them are jobs not salaried enough for some people, compared with the wages from big plants.

Mr. Lutze

I believe the Urban League has shied away from serving as an employment agency, devoting more of its time to finding new openings as they occur. I would think it would be important that we develop a much more systematic program than most of us have by following up people who are indicating an interest in this civil service. I am wondering if this couldn't be done by an untrained office worker or volunteers to make follow-ups on these.

Mr. McPherson

That isn't where the trouble starts. We go to the school principals, the college presidents, and business school heads -- any place we can reach a Negro group. Anybody can pass a civil service examination from janitor on up. Our point is to get them interested and stimulated enough to participate in civil service alone. There are over 10,000 people in New Orleans who work for the Federal Government who won pay raises, yet others in the Federal Government outside of New Orleans did not get pay raises.

Mr. Hauser

The problem is acute. If you have the time to give to these people when they first come in and can impress upon them the significance of methods of procedure, follow-up, etc., they don't see the importance of that at first, so you may have to call them again and again, or go to see them. I took two or three different people, and over a period of a year, I would call them back if they didn't call me, and now they are beginning to report to me on what is happening. One person took six different civil service examinations. He passed the examination as a stock clerk in the Coast Guard, and last Monday he was called in and started to work. It takes a lot of time to counsel with them, to keep after them, and we don't have that time to give. They don't understand the situation the way we do.

Mr. Puryear

You've got to have faith in the situation. You're working with a group of people who for years were convinced that civil service did not belong to them - belonged to somebody else - and suddenly the door is opened. They have to be conditioned to the changed situation.

Mr. Thomas

Some of these towns still set up two different rosters - one colored and one white, which is most discouraging to the Negroes who have no faith. I want to see these separate rosters eliminated, and you may want to find out from your own civil service office whether they maintain separate rosters. The "colored" roster is kept for only certain types of jobs for Negroes. They are still using the dual system of civil service rosters in these communities - state, local, and, in some instances, Federal.

Mr. Waring

I wonder if it is not our responsibility now in our guidance to those wishing to enter the civil service to tell them that there is machinery set up and when they go out into the job, there should be follow-up.

Dr. Banner

We have got to keep on with this job of our own and also put the fire under those fellows. They don't use SCAD and the Human Relations Committees because many of them don't produce. If they aren't using us, maybe we had better re-evaluate.

Mr. Alston

We would now like to use our valuable Employment Service consultant - Miss Church. I'd like to ask this first - what Leagues do not have written cooperative agreements with the Employment Service? (Five raised hands.)

Mrs. Cernoria Johnson

In our case, it works beautifully unwritten. The manager does not want a written agreement, and we have a better working relationship with them.

Miss Church

I will describe my function as Minority Groups Consultant; The written agreement was developed around 7 or 8 years ago as a tool to help the USES, state and local offices and the Urban League to see what we could do to promote job opportunities for minority group population, particularly with the non-white group. That varies sometimes from city to city, and it is left to the discretion of the Urban League representatives and the local Employment Service office as to how they choose to develop this agreement. That also covers some other areas of activity: we provide information for the "Employment Security Review", and other labor market information.

When the agreement first originated, it was of a type whereby you were interested in a pilot placement project. In many areas, the Employment Service felt that its prerogative did not include actually going out and breaking down the barriers -- but, of course, it was something they would like to see done, and the Urban League was equipped to do it. That's the gist of the agreement.

There are two sides to every question: Recently we have been reviewing this agreement with our Employment Service offices and have asked them to write to us about the effectiveness of it to-date. I would also like to know what you, individually, think about these agreements. I know that nothing is perfect, and I presume you have had more success in some areas than others. I would like to know. I would like to have written statements with allegations, complaints, how it can be made to be more of a working tool because of government channels. It is much more effective for me to have a letter to write down these different deficiencies or suggestions. If there are some areas which are particularly weak in our Employment Service, I would like to know about it so we can do something to rectify it.

This is a part of the grant-in-aid program, and the Federal Government puts up the money for it and the locals for their own staffs. I would like to mention one area that was brought to my attention last night during a discussion of the agreement. Frequently the state director is appointed by the governor who is elected two years or four years. That means in some states where there isn't a strong Employment Service, the state director is liable to change. In areas where there are tensions, we have no information that the state directors would not go along with our program. Julius Thomas came to Washington and discussed with the Employment Service what you would like to have us do. It was stated then that we would be very happy to cooperate with you. We have no indications up to this time.

Mr. Puryear

How often do you have meetings to discuss minority problems in Washington? Is this the kind of thing that you could add to your meetings?

Mr. Thomas

Mr. Motley said he was going to talk first to his regional people in their areas and give them a briefing on our talks. We didn't get to the point of deciding whether or not a meeting of the state directors should be necessarily called for this purpose, or whether or not this subject could be put on the agenda. Maybe it can be, but it was left for some further discussion with Mr. Motley.

Miss Church

I will be glad to talk with Mr. Motley about it when I go back.

Mr. Thomas

He said he would like to have a copy of the summary which he would personally send to the state and key local managers with a covering letter indicating to them that his office was very much interested in what they do with the League as this project moves along. That was the specific agreement.

Mr. Yeldell

In connection with that suggestion, it is my understanding that his move would come after we supplied him with the summary report, and his instructions would wait until after he had distributed it. I should think that, rather than push it, we allow the machinery worked out as recommended at the meeting in May to be put into operation.

Mr. Alston

What powers do you have in relation to the state and local employment services?

Miss Church

For the most part, we hope to provide some kind of leadership in various areas. In this particular area we try to keep them continuously informed of current information about new trends. I have special reference to the President's Committee on Government Contracts and the President's Committee on Employment Policy. In some sections, we felt they knew nothing about them. We try to acquaint them of rules and regulations so they would know about them. We also have policies and procedures developed at the national level. We have some other regulations about civil service clearance. We try to provide a goal for something they can aim at. That is one of our functions.

In my program, I often function as a trouble-shooter. When people have been discriminated against on a job that the Employment Service secured for them, one of our duties is to have a talk with the regional director that completed the processing. If the person was discriminated against by a job that was not obtained through the Employment Service, we have no authority. We do have some authority if it was secured through the Employment Service. We have also developed literature which is used by our state and local directors to apprize employers of what is going on.

Mr. Harvey

In our community in Winston-Salem, we have certain qualified persons reluctant to go in the segregated offices in the Employment Service. I am wondering how many other fellows have the same problem who have separate facilities in your cities. (Nine showed hands). What can be done?

Miss Church

I am not in accord with that, and neither is Mr. Motley and the Secretary of Labor. I am not a lawyer so I can't tell you too much about the operations of the Federal State Grant. I know that I have recommended that the situation is rectified. So far, we have had no results. We continually urge states to abandon segregated offices -- Missouri, Kentucky. We understand Arkansas is voluntarily planning to do that. It has been a very recent decision (Arkansas) so I don't know how far they have gotten with it. If there are gross complaints about it, write me, for it might help us with that problem. I can't see how you can function efficiently with dual employment services.

Mr. Thomas

We are going to discuss that with Secretary Mitchell. I want to discuss with him what three or four men who are involved in these industries that are going South are saying to us -- that when they go to the State Employment Service Office to inquire about the availability of Negro labor, they are told the only people they have are unskilled laborers and domestics. They said that puts them in the position of having to accept information as a basis for setting up their hiring policy. They said they can't use many unskilled Negro workers. I know from experience in "separate office towns" that a period of some two days to a week elapses between the time the central intake office shared a requisition with the colored branch office, and by the time that was done the jobs had been filled.

Miss Church

I think we have 28 out of 1700 that are still segregated.

(15-minute break before going into the
11:50 a.m. session)

SUMMARY SESSION

Tuesday, June 5, 1956
11:50 a.m. - Park Hall

Presiding: Mrs. Cernoria Johnson

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Mrs. Johnson

Everybody is trying to go home, so we shouldn't take too much time. We have had a very productive conference here, I am sure you all agree. What amazed me is that it was a wonderful technique for getting new people to understand what the industrial relations program is like. "Smitty" came with us April 18, 1955. I haven't talked with him yet, but we will soon have a chance to. I feel he has gotten some shape and form to what we know about industrial relations programs. There are other aspects of the conference that have proved beneficial, but I won't summarize here since Julius Thomas will do it. There is nothing about this conference that needs to be dressed up.

Mr. Thomas

I suppose if you have been thinking as I and all of us have been thinking in the National Office since this project was conceived, at every point we have asked ourselves "Where do we go from here?" And I think this conference has done much to answer some of those questions for us. I would like to impress upon you the fact that this project is being watched with a great deal of interest by a number of people and organizations and foundations that want to see something realistic done in this area, and it may be the stepping-off point for a vastly expanded industrial relations and vocational services operation. I say that because I hope you won't consider it so lightly that it becomes a casual by-product of your on-going program, nor do I think we would like to suggest that you set aside everything else and work exclusively on this. I would like to know before I try to wrap this up, by a show of hands, if we are going to get the best possible cooperation and collaboration from the local Leagues that are represented here, and this includes all except one in the southern and border cities (unanimous show of hands).

I take that to mean that when you go back from this conference, the decisions and proposals that will come out of it are going to be a going part of your program, so, without specifically establishing the priority for next steps, I am proposing these things under the title: "Where We Go From Here". Although this material will be printed and sent to you, I would suggest that if you have your pad convenient, make some notes on these items because you may want to ask some questions about them:

1. I think that every League here, when you return to your local community, should make this the first thing you do at your very next Board meeting: Give your Board a complete description of this Project, of the findings of the survey, and the implications of those findings, and the plans which we jointly are developing for the program which this study reveals as being absolutely necessary and timely. I am sure you will be able to do that kind of interpretation, but I think there should be, if possible, a Board meeting at which this project will be the principal item on the agenda. When that meeting should be held I am sure you can determine better than I.

2. If you have an Industrial Committee, it seems to me you should ask your Board chairman to place the direct responsibility for Board collaboration on that committee, and, if necessary, that committee should be increased to include the key people who can be useful in the prosecution of this Project. If you have no Industrial Committee or no machinery that can take over this kind of project, then I would recommend that you urge your Chairman to appoint such a committee and give that committee the specific charge in writing of getting this Project rolling.

3. I think, from the point of view of strategy, in view of the present implications in this area, it would be a splendid idea to sit down with the Industrial Secretary, or the Industrial Director, or the Executive, or both, of your local Community Chest and let him know what kind of program you are developing, so that if and when your activities get to the attention of these industrial or labor people who don't like the idea, and they make inquiries in the Chest office about what the devil this is, the Urban League is doing, you will have in the Chest office people who know exactly what your project is, and how you propose to carry it out.

4. It seems to me that every local Urban League should begin now to do these things:

   a. Make up a list of the new industries that have come into your city over a period of, say, a 10-year span - call it "the new Industrial South". You may have one already, but if you don't have, get that list in your files so you will know precisely what you are dealing with and what companies you are dealing with. I am assuming you already have a pretty good record of the key industries that have been in your community a long time, but let your files show that list.

   For our purposes in the National Office, and in order that we might know a little bit about the plants that are in your community, I would suggest that you make a carbon copy of such a list and share it with us because, as we move around from corporation to corporation, we might take a look at your list and find a plant that belongs in this industry that we might needle for your benefit.

   In developing that list, it seems to me you might score these plants in some way on the kinds of racial employment practices that you know they have so you might have a Grade "A", Grade "B", Grade "C" list, or Grade 1, 2, and 3, and that is primarily for your background as you begin to move into your project.

b. Under the same heading, let me mention plant visits. It seems to me that as soon as you can get around to it, you should try to do two or three a week -- after you have made your contacts and established the relationships which you need (and you may already have them). Be sure that you get in to see the plant management, using the facts of your survey as your entrance for discussion to let them know what we are doing. I find out that these fellows are always impressed when they know that somebody else that is as respectable as they are is going down the street with us on this problem. It has been my experience when talking with corporations on the research end of it to have this question asked of me: "Will you give me a list of the corporations that are cooperating with you?" Of course, I know what will happen next. They will call those contacts, and if they all said "yes", they come along. I think you are going to be constantly assembling information about what is going on in these important work situations.

c. You should sit down with your Employment Service manager and let him know that this is a region-wide activity that is going on. Let him know what kinds of information you are going to expect of him from time to time and what kinds of information you are going to share with him. Let him know that you have got to talk about the composition of the labor force, the availability of the Negro labor force as you talk to these employers, and that you are going to expect all possible cooperation from him. When I talk to Arthur Motley, I want him to back that up by indicating his desire to see that kind of cooperation come from them, in his letter to them.

d. I think that the key labor leadership in your community should have a picture of this project and the situation which we discovered as we go into it. I think you ought to get from that labor leadership a pledge that you can get the cooperation and support and advice of the labor leadership at any point where you may need it. It may be worthwhile to check your Central Labor Council, etc., to give you a small advisory committee of three key men. That was George Meany's approach to the problem when we discussed it with him -- he delegated the responsibility to Al Hayes and David Dubinsky to work with us.

e. I believe you should work closely with your Chamber of Commerce and your Manufacturers Association. It seems to me that we have some facts here that give us the solid argument that the South is not making proper use of the human resources of the area. I would drive that point home because that is going to be the base of a whole lot of the discussion that goes on. I think your Chamber of Commerce, Personnel Association, Manufacturers Association should know exactly how we feel about it.

f. Records -- at this point, all of us are going to be in the position of justifying in black and white what your program consists of when these studies are made by the Council of Social Agencies or other agencies, and they come into your office and want to know what you have been doing. What they want you to put down in front of them on paper is exactly what has been going on in your day-to-day activities - week-to-week activities.

Adopt a uniform pattern of record-keeping; for example, you made a plant visit, make a record of it, the names of the people you contacted, what you talked about, your answers, and what is indicated for future action. I think, to facilitate this kind of an operation, you should have a folder for every company that you are doing business with, so that you can put in that folder the records of all of your relationships with that company.

You will see newspaper announcements of what that company is doing. You will see talks made by their officials. I think you should have your staff put that material in the folder because it becomes a part of your knowledge of what that company is doing and what its philosophy seems to be on a good many other items.

g. We would like to have some reports, but I don't want to put you in the position of having to send us memoranda every time you say "Good morning" to somebody. I would say, to begin with, every two weeks we would like to have a report which would list, among other things, your plant visits, your conferences that would give any relative information that will be useful in keeping our total record and report intact as we go ahead with the project. Harry, Puryear, and I have talked about devising a uniform reporting sheet, and we will get those out as quickly as we can so you can get started. Your reports are necessary for our report to the foundations, and the more we can indicate that the local Leagues are collaborating, the more impressive our report will be.

h. Technique -- we are finding it very helpful when we get the members of our Commerce and Industry Council to pull together a small group of six, eight, or 10 people from labor or from industry, whichever interest we are working on, just for an informal information discussion of this job that we are trying to do, and we find that people are more likely to say what they think or give serious consideration to things when they are not under the pressure of exposing some of their thoughts to people whom they don't know. So we are operating on the small-group conference rather than these big community institutes on fair employment, and we get more out of a conference for 10 or 12 people than a formal conference with 300 people. I would say if you can hold a few of these conferences, you can excite the interest of a great many more people. From time to time, we will be making field visits. We will serve you with ample notice of timing so you might find it possible to arrange that kind of small-group conference.

i. Defense Contracts -- I would suggest to you that you identify at least the large industries that you know are working on defense contracts. That you should have as a part of your working knowledge and working information. I am going to sit down with Jacob Seidenberg, and, I hope, a part of his committee. I would like to have Ivan Willis sit in on it. I would like to find out how best to use the influence of the President's Committee in dealing with this problem. There are some positive approaches to this thing that I know we can make use of because the machinery was set up for it in the meeting on October 25 in Washington.

Mr. Lazarus has written to every corporation head at the October 25 meeting -- at least twice -- asking them if they would give him some information about what has happened in their industries since the meeting. The letters go to the vice president in charge of industrial relations, and oftimes he calls me to find out what is happening in his corporation so he can answer Mr. Lazarus' letter.

That is a big package, and for those of you fellows who have to do five different jobs in one day, it is going to be the question of scheduling your time and making the best possible use of it. When I was in your situation sixteen or eighteen years ago, I divided my week this way: 2 days -- intensive work in industrial relations and employment; 3d day -- take a look at the social work program in the area; 4th day - work with my Board and my committees; Friday -- try to wrap up the week's activities and sit down at the end of the day to summarize. Try to find some gimmick to allocate your working time.

I am saying now to my Commerce and Industry Council - I would like to set up a regular schedule with you once or twice a month together, perhaps to have lunch. I find that it works beautifully, particularly with my chairman, Ralph Mason, who is most cooperative. You will find a lot of tools you can make use of in furthering your objectives.

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In the National Office, we are going to be doing:

1. Follow-up on the corporate contacts that we made in the process of assembling this information. We want these fellows to know what we found when we looked at the way American industry is dealing with this problem. We are not going to try to arrange too many meetings, but we are going to sit down, one by one, and in that discussion we are going to try to get across to these contacts -- what can you do about it; do we have to go to the President's Committee to get action; how do you transmit to your locals; how do we know what to transmit; how do I advise my local Leagues; what kind of planning must we do for some plant visits in the community; how much time do you need to have to notify your local management that we are coming in? I am going to try to get that kind of basic information which will be sent to you as soon as I can get it.

2. We are going to expand our list of multi-plant corporations. Our original list was 200 that are known to be involved in this southern industrial development. We can't work with 200; we have no resources to do it. We are going to pick out the key corporations and let you know. We'll go in and make the corporate contact.

3. We are going to do a "polish" job on the Fact Sheet. We will turn it over to the best printer who can do the kind of report that will attract the attention and interest of any business in America. We think we are going to use our committee people to give us the transmittal letter on it -- men who are pretty well known to these fellows, to be distributed to 2,000 corporation heads. We are going to say we are in a position to supply them with sufficient copies to give out to their locals. Already two corporations have asked for sufficient copies for that kind of use. We will have this report in such quantities that it will be available to each local League. As soon as we complete it, we will mimeograph it and send it to the printer, but we don't want to hold you up that long.

4. We are going to work out with Jim Carey and the AFL-CIO Committee such procedures as we can reasonably expect to follow in all of our relationships with the Civil Rights Committee and with the important international unions that will show up as this study progresses. I know the unions will have to do some sidestepping as they move into some of these situations, and I am not expecting them to do any more magic about it than some of these corporations. The problem of training people down the line to implement policy is no different in a union than it is in an industrial or business concern.

5. We are going to sit down with Secretary Mitchell and Jake Seidenberg and get not only their reactions to this information, but talk to the point of what things ought to be done through such government machinery as there is -- even conferences with the procurement offices which we had about six months ago. Whatever we get out of that conference that means procedures at the local level, that information will be sent to you immediately.

6. The exchange of information here is going to be important. The reports you send us are going to be digested and summarized and abstracted and sent back to you at regular intervals.

7. Publicity and Public Relations -- We are still not clear yet on whether or not we can get any real benefits by giving this report, which is sort of a shock treatment, to people like Raskin, Sylvia Porter (N.Y.Post), Tommy Bell (Fortune). The question is whether or not we can do a more discreet job of shooting it to key people in these industries and labor unions who are dealing with policy on it. We are not quite sure. We have got to work that out; find out what is the best way to make use of this kind of information and the timing of it. We felt it should not go out right now in the midst of the other race relations hassles going on in the South. It has yet to be worked out.

   I would suggest you use the material if you have occasion to do something about your own local situation for the present, as Miami did. I am sure somebody will be asking you "What is the picture in other parts of the country?" You can't withhold the information in that case. However, don't have press conferences on the Fact Sheet. Use your own discretion in the situation.

8. We are now on the Annual Conference. Banner is the Major-Domo and will be the brains of the Annual Conference. I am going to try to get a progress report session on this project for all Leagues that are involved in it, so that you can say that this meeting is simply adjourned until early September. We can pick up then from where we are now and see how far we have gone and where do we go from there.

Question: Mr. Price

Regarding the smaller Leagues, could you feed additional copies to the smaller Leagues -- 5 or 6 copies of your summarized reports to share with Board members?

Answer: Mr. Thomas

We'd be glad to do so. We must prepare reports for the foundations which have contributed the money for this project -- Fund for the Republic, Philip Murray Memorial Foundation, and the Marshall Field Foundation. The Philip Murray Memorial Foundation provided the seed money for this project -- $7500 -- which paid for the research; and that is why we felt obligated to sit down with their officials just as soon as we completed our tabulations to see exactly what things were indicated. We have the three foundations now with an interest in this project, and our reporting will have to cover the things that we do. So you will have to give us material to be added to what we are doing to come up with the kind of report we need.

Question: Mr. Waring

How can we handle it in the South for good distribution in the southern press as opposed to Sylvia Porter in the New York Post?

Answer: Mr. Thomas

I would certainly withhold it from the press at this point. I think you would have to do this: You would have to know yourself just about what your community is like at a given moment so that if you feel it would be untimely or that it would provide somebody with another weapon, it would seem to me you would have to decide that this isn't the time. You may want to check yourself in the local community along with the information we will give you. You may want to prepare a report geared to your local situation, armed with this material. Don't make any effort to get this in your press at least until you have gotten a green light on it because we have got to decide pretty quick about it because of the inquiries we have been receiving. By the middle of next week you will receive information on it. If we prepare a release, we will send you copies of that release. If we decide to "plant it" in the "New York Times", etc., we will also prepare a release for the Negro press.

Question: Mr. Johnson

When will the National Office be able to send the statistical material to the locals?

Answer: Mr. Thomas

That has already been prepared, and it will be mailed to you immediately.

Mrs. Cernoria Johnson

Have many of you in the South had this same experience as we have had together and been able to talk about what affects us as Leagues in the South and had the opportunity to study ways together in which we could meet the problems in this difficult area? How many have had that experience since having been members of the League? Not many, except the older members. (Four indicated they had had such an experience). I have had one experience in the 12 years since I have been in the League. There is a very important implication that has come out of this conference. I wonder if you will agree that this has been a very valuable experience, not only because of the project, but because of what flowed out into other areas for us. How many agree that this is true? (Unanimous show of hands.)

You know, from your experience, conferences like this don't just happen. You also know that in the past years, because of staff limitations, it has been unable to release this number of people from the National and local Urban Leagues, mainly due to budget conditions, etc. I wonder if this group would like to go on record as a body to inform Mr. Granger of what this conference has really meant to us. What is the will of the group? (Amen - individually.) Then it is by common consent that we make it part of the record that Mr. Granger get our sentiment on this.

I think it is important here to mention again the fact that three foundations shared in this. What do you think it means to these foundations when we share with them as individual workers in the South the value gained from the money they expended? They should be informed of what it meant to us personally as executives and staff members trying to do a job in the southern field. In my opinion, it might open more doors and more foundation money. Let's write Mr. Granger and send Mr. Thomas copies. If our skills and our techniques have not been made more cohesive to do a better job -- somebody slipped during the conference. We have had a rich experience.

Question: Mr. Thompson

I have just learned how we got here through the foundations. I have two questions: (1) Being just a staff member and not being able to commit the agency with which I am connected, I am in a position to simply record what is going on. The decision as to whether or not these things outlined here will be implemented is beyond my control. I don't believe the National Office has taken into consideration the extra work that is going to be placed on the one-man, two-man Urban League. Would it not be a good idea at this point to ask the foundations, or make some arrangements within your finances, for a person to be at your disposal to get the information and to work on this particular project to insure success?

Answer: Mr. Thomas

Of course, the limited funds that we have cover only a two-year operation, and we have budgeted right down to the last quarter. As a matter of fact, we have budgeted beyond what we have in hand, and we will have to go after some more money. We have also done some budgeting of national staff time. We expect to be doing some fairly regular field visits which will have to be organized so that

they will jell. I can see from your suggestion the possibility of expanding our national staff at the Southern Field Office, particularly, and being able to give some Leagues a block of time, say, two months, or three months; but I have serious reservations about proposing or even getting acceptance that we place a person from the National staff at the disposal of the local Urban League for an indefinite period. It would call for some careful study and examination before it were done. We will give it every possible thought, and I hope we can pick up another $50,000 on the basis of what we have now.

Question: Mr. Waring

"Integration in the South" is the subject of a feature article in "Time" Magazine -- a very favorable article. Could we have reprints made? It would help us in Jacksonville.

Answer: Mr. Thomas

I think it is going to be reprinted. I will check on it with Parris.

Comment: Mr. Puryear

I think it is important at this time to actually let this group know that we invited League representatives from 14 Leagues; 13 showed up. Everybody came except one man, and that man sent a telegram saying he had a bad back and could not get here. We think this percentage is unusual, and we feel we should stop and thank you for that kind of interest.

Comment: Mr. John Hope (Fisk University)

You caught me at a bad time. I couldn't be here yesterday; had to work overtime so I could come in and spend the latter part of the morning and all the afternoon with you. I came in and sat down only to hear J.A. summarize, ready to close the conference, and I am very much disappointed. We are always happy to have conferences like this here. There is a lot being generated from this room here. Two months ago, there was a hush-hush labor conference here in this room, and they seemed to get interesting thinking and observations. They talked so well and so vigorously that the classes on the 3d floor began to go by to look in. I think they heard some colorful language, but I think it was a good effect on the students. That is certainly the case here. I would like to plug our Institute to be held here July 14 - etc.

Mr. Thomas

It is the sense of the group that this has been a most pleasant and profitable conference. It has been moved by common consent that Mr. Hope transmit this to Dr. Charles S. Johnson, expressing our thanks for the use of campus facilities.

The conference is adjourned. Thank you for coming. We'll meet again in September in Cincinnati, Ohio.

8/24/56

A STATUS STUDY

OF NEGRO EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING OPPORTUNITIES

IN FOUR SOUTHERN CITIES

(HOUSTON, ATLANTA, CHATTANOOGA, AND MIAMI)

A Research Project of the Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

July 16, 1961

PART I.

INSTRUCTIONS AND GUIDES FOR USE BY STUDY GROUPS IN THE EMPLOYMENT SURVEY OF FOUR SOUTHERN CITIES

PURPOSE: To discover the nature and extent of racial discrimination in job opportunities, in access to training facilities (including apprenticeships), in chances for promotions, and in wages or salary paid for the same or comparable service.*

General Instructions

Although this is not to be a study in depth, in the academic sense, there is no reason why the findings should not be well documented and arrived at with all the objectivity it is possible to command. The fact that the responsibility for making the study will be in the hands of dedicated volunteers is an advantage provided there is good teamwork in the study group, and provided also that the distinction between fact-finding and advocacy is scrupulously maintained. The desire to eliminate discriminatory practices needs to be subordinated here to the effort to find out exactly what the practices are.

Information will be secured chiefly from existing records and from interviews with key persons. Careful planning by the local study committee will minimize the possibility of overlapping and wasted motion. In arranging the interview schedule it is important to select for each appointment the interviewer most likely to get the desired information with the least resistance. It would also be helpful to avoid the necessity of a second interview with the same person.

The questions are supposed to direct attention to the critical areas in which discrimination may occur. They also will serve as a basis for a point by point comparison of the four communities involved in the study. The resourcefulness of the local interviewer may be depended upon to devise additional probe questions in order to ferret out the desired information, if it is available. The complete interview report should always include an evaluation of the reliability of the materials collected.

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* Within this broad objective, two areas of particular importance are: 1) the job opportunities available to high school graduates who do not plan to go to college; and 2) discriminatory practices in agencies of the Federal Government and in plants with government contracts.

The case studies suggested need not be elaborate in order to provide valuable insights into the kinds of problems encountered by Negro workers. They would be illustrative of the factual information, not documentation for it.

The members of the local committee will have helpful suggestions about sources of information and possible subjects for case histories. Whenever it is necessary, informants should be reminded that their names will not be used unless specific permission to do so is given. Many times this assurance of anonymity will make it possible to get leads not otherwise obtainable.

The importance of planning sessions cannot be over-emphasized. One procedure would be to provide members of the study group with copies of the guide questions prior to the first briefing, with a request that each person prepare a list of names of likely informants to be interviewed. Specific dates should be set for subsequent progress reports and for the resolution of problems that may have arisen.

Instructions for Use of Interview Guide

Section 1 seeks background information on the labor force characteristics in the South as a region and in the four cities under survey. This section of the research is the responsibility of the research staff of the Council. Information as compiled for the four cities will be forwarded to the study groups as completed.

Section 2 states the underlying assumptions that provide the basic orientation for the employment study. These assumptions are not intended to serve as undisputed truths, but rather to provide guidelines for the series of questions that follow in the interviewing outline. It may well be that some of the assumptions which we have made will, in the course of the study, need revision, and perhaps at the conclusion of the survey require complete reformulation.

Section 3 of the outline seeks information on employment practices with regard to Negro youth. In addition to the questions raised in the interviewing guide, this section of the questionnaire focuses on the following questions:

> What is the situation with respect to guidance and counseling among Negro high school students? Here it is important to find out the ratio of pupils to guidance teachers or counselors in White and Negro schools; also, it is important to know the training of guidance teachers for the job they are expected to do.
>
> Are there careers which are usually ignored in the advice given by counselors to Negro pupils? Is counseling in Negro schools based primarily on the kind of jobs now available to Negroes in the community? To what extent does this policy operate to keep Negro pupils from knowing about the possibilities in a variety of careers?

Some additional questions related to Section 3 on initial hiring difficulties experienced by Negroes at all educational levels might include:

What are the referral practices of both public and private employment agencies with respect to Negro job applicants? Are requests from employers separated by race--that is, are Negroes denied the opportunity to qualify for placement for some jobs which are available? Over the past years, what does the record show in regard to Negro placement?

What are the "Negro" jobs in the community--that is, for what kind of work are request made for Negroes only, never for Whites?

In reverse, what kinds of jobs are specifically reserved for qualified White persons?

Also under Section 3, particularly with respect to policies of both private and public employment agencies, some important considerations raised are:

Public employment may be at the federal, state or local level. At the federal level it is important to know whether civil service examinations are adequately advertised in the Negro community and whether any systematic effort is made to get Negroes to take examinations on the state and local level. It is important to know whether the state or the municipality has a merit system for certain kinds of positions, whether applicants for such jobs have to indicate race on the application blank, and whether there is an avowed policy of non-discrimination in the area.

In this connection it is important to examine very closely the practices in regard to federal employment where by law discrimination is forbidden. In the post office, for example, are there any Negroes in supervisory jobs? Have any Negroes taken examinations for such positions and been rejected on the basis of the "rule of 3" (the appointing officer has the right to select one of the first three qualifying applicants and if none are suitable he may select from the next three, etc.).

With respect to skilled and unskilled workers, treated also in Section 3, background for information sought in this section involves the following considerations:

Normally the main categories of people seeking employment are as follows: 1) young people who have dropped out of school; 2) high school graduates who do not go to college; 3) college graduates and those who have attended but are not college graduates; 4) others who are transferring from one job to another and have been employed before; 5) young people seeking summer employment.

For each of these categories the question will be raised:

what are the chances in the community for this person getting a job for which he is qualified? In one community approximately three-fourth of the Negro high school graduates do not go on to college. What kinds of jobs do they get, or can they get, in the local community? Perhaps information on this point may be secured from the principals of local high schools and from guidance teachers and counselors. Perhaps a few case studies of a few recent high school graduates might be made in order to get a picture of the difficulties encountered in finding a job. The principals of the high schools will undoubtedly know several young people who finished high school within the last two years but could not go to college from whom this kind of information may be secured. They, the principals, also are likely to be used as references by the recent graduates who are seeking jobs. This becomes a valuable source of information about the job outlook for such persons.

A study of employment practices in Pennsylvania, reported by John Hope, suggests that chances of discrimination increase "substantially with the level of training obtained by Negro applicants." A corollary of this will be that many Negroes seeking jobs will have to accept a job at a lower level than that for which they are qualified. This leads to under-employment. It is important to discover the extent to which Negroes employed for the first time are forced to accept jobs which do not utilize fully the training they have received. Here again a few case studies will illustrate the point.

In a few selected establishments where Negroes are employed, inquiry might be made concerning the opportunity they have within the plant to prepare themselves for better positions. This is a sometimes concealed area of discrimination.

In regard to upgrading and transfer, the two rules which seem to operate in the American industry in the South are: 1) a Negro must not supervise White workers regardless of his qualifications for such a job; and 2) White workers will not knowingly work with Negroes on terms of equal status. Therefore, the points of inquiry here should center around the opportunity available to move up within the plant and whether or not the jobs which Negroes hold are dead-end jobs.

Is there a limit beyond which they cannot aspire within the plants which have been selected? Even where Negro and White workers have what appears to be equal status, a difference in job classification may place the Negro worker at a disadvantage. The reverse of this is also true and the question should be asked: are Negroes in this plant doing the work appropriate to a higher job classification than they have (e.g., a Negro maid in a department store may arrange the display window. Another approach in order to find out about upgrading is to search for Negro workers who have been in one job classification for a number of years and find out from them why they have never advanced.

The same kind of questions with regard to discrimination and upgrading may also be applied to opportunities to transfer to better paying jobs. The whole matter of seniority rights may be examined here because a transfer may be discriminatory in that a worker may lose his seniority in the job category in which he has long experience.

Section 4 deals with employment practices in regard to terminations, demotions, and lay-offs. The background against which data collected in this section will be analyzed is discussed below:

It has been said repeatedly that the Negro is the last hired and first fired. Is there any evidence of the truth or falsity of this statement in your community? Of course, discrimination in lay-off is easily discernible if the plant organization is a segregated one: that is, if there are separate Negro and White units doing the same kind of job. In this way segregation therefore facilitates the discriminatory practices.

For nearly all of the foregoing items the situation differs with the kind of employment. For example, upgrading and transfer may be a quite different problem among teachers than among industrial workers. Consequently, it is important to give special consideration to occupations which do not conform to the normal industrial pattern. In a segregated school system, for example, a Negro school teacher may become a principal or possibly, if the system is large enough, a Negro supervisor--but may never aspire to an administrative position which applies to the whole school system. This practice is likely to continue after the schools are desegregated.

The material in Section 5 poses some additional questions of interest in the study:

What unusual or pilot positions do Negroes hold in your community? For example, in most communities jobs in which a Negro supervises White workers is considered unusual. Are there such positions held by Negroes in your community? It might be of interest to secure interviews with such persons and also with their employers in order to illustrate the differences in making a break-away from the traditional pattern.

Are there many jobs over which Negroes hold a monopoly? (For example, domestic service, bell boys, waiters, maids in department stores, janitorial work, garbage collectors and the like).

Section 6, comprising case studies in employment practices, may be sharpened considerably with these suggestions:

1) Select an illustration that best represents, not the exceptional instance of employment discrimination, but those instances which involve the problems faced by a broad group of people.

2. Secure the facts in the case study from the most authentic sources: the age, sex, training; type of job sought; role persons involved; condensed account (including a factual time sequence) of the employment sought by the individual involved in the case; the decision made with respect to the employment; and what follow-up action, if any, was taken. An illustration follows:

> John X, male, 19 years of age, high school graduate, sought job as meter reader with the municipal public utilities corporation. Application first made as a result of announcement sent to high school, February 1961. Counselor reviewed the qualifications of John X, noting that he was in the top 5% of his class, exhibited high leadership potential, limited family resources for college education. Suggested that he formally make application. March 7, John X is interviewed by the director of personnel in the utilities corporation office and is given a series of tests and other required forms to complete. Two weeks later, March 14, John X receives notification of his rejection, giving no reason why he is not hired. Since an appointment of a Negro to this job would constitute a break-through in employment at this level, the guidance counselor, the local president of the NAACP, and the human relations counsel in the city are interested in following up the reasons for his rejection.

3. If at all possible, secure at least one case study for each of the points cited under Section 6.

In Section 7 it is most desirable that local study groups make their own summaries and interpretations of facts collected in the study, but it is strongly urged that all of the raw materials, as well as the summaries be submitted to the research department of SRC for its analysis and writing of the report.

PART II.

AIDS IN GETTING THE INTERVIEW

1. Carefully select a key respondent(s) and alternative to be interviewed under each section of the outline--i.e., is this the most knowledgeable, most articulate, most reliable person to provide information in the area under survey?

2. Unless the respondent is personally known to the interviewer, a letter should be sent, on the letterhead of the sponsoring organization, indicating the objectives of the interview, the desired information from the person to be interviewed, the time limits of the study, and a request for cooperation. This letter should be followed up with a telephone call, within a few days after the letter is sent, to fix the time for the interview and make any other arrangements which might be necessary for securing information useful in the study.

3. Promptness in keeping the appointment for the interview is stressed. Ask only those key questions included in the interviewing guide. Record as quickly as you can the comments being made but maintaining, if possible, facial communication with the respondent. If the respondent expresses a preference for your not taking notes, acceed to his wishes but immediately after the interview record as accurately as possible the substance of the interview.

   Please do not seek to "educate" the respondent; you are his guest and there to secure information from him.

   At the conclusion of the interview, thank him for his time and his cooperation and, if your organization plans to do so, indicate that you would be glad to send him a copy of the finished report of the survey.

   A good closing question might be: is there anyone else whom you might suggest that we talk to? is there anything else you would like to discuss that might be of help to us?

4. Please type the report of the interview as soon after its conclusion as possible, with one carbon copy for yourself and the original to be sent to the Southern Regional Council.

PART III

EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES IN FOUR SOUTHERN CITIES

1. Characteristics of the Labor Force in the South.

1.1. Characteristics of the Non-White labor force

1.1.1. A comparison of Non-White labor force characteristics in four Southern cities (Houston, Atlanta, Chattanooga, Miami)

1.1.1.1. Age, Sex, Marital status, Educational levels, Occupational categories, Income, Type of industry, Nature of Employment (permanent, temporary; part-time, fulltime)

SOURCES: Monthly Report on the Labor Force
United States Department of Labor
Current Population Survey, unpublished Data, Troutman file Non-White data on occupation, education, employment, income
Employment and Earnings, Annual Supplement U.S. Department of Labor, May 1960

2. Some Tentative Assumptions with Respect to Employment of Non-Whites in the South.

2.1. Negro young people 18 years of age and under, particularly those who have not completed high school, find it especially difficult to secure employment at a competitive level with Whites of their own age.

2.2. Difficulty in securing employment in the younger age brackets of the labor force has its sources in:

a. prevailing attitudes of both Whites and Negroes towards vocational training for Negro young people;

b. the extent of facilities for vocational preparation and the quality of training offered;

c. the adequacy and quality of vocational counseling services;

d. types of work experiences open to Negro young people.

e. the recruitment and employment practices of both public and private employment agencies.

2.3. Non-White workers in the unskilled and skilled categories, experience employment difficulties in the areas of job tenure, on-the-job training programs, apprenticeship programs, union affiliation, upgrading, promotions, job transfer, and in the use of in-plant facilities such as restrooms, cafeterias, recreation, hospitalization, and other fringe benefits.

2.4. Negro college students experience fewer opportunities for Summer employment in their areas of training and internships than do White students, providing the latter with an edge on experience when the two groups compete for jobs on an equal level.

2.5. Negro college graduates without professional training experience increasing difficulties in securing permanent employment in their local areas, thereby necessitating migration to other states in search of employment, or are under-utilized with respect to their training.

2.6. With training in the professions, the Negro is still less assured of equal opportunities with Whites to practice his profession, to be promoted and advanced on merit, and to share the advantages with his White professional colleagues of membership in professional associations and societies.

SOURCES:

3. <u>Information to be Collected on Employment Practices in Four Southern Cities.</u>

3.1. Negro youth and employment practices

3.1.1. Vocational Guidance, Counseling, and training in public schools.

3.1.1.1. WHAT FACILITIES FOR VOCATIONAL TRAINING ARE PROVIDED IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS? (Specify availability by race)

<u>Subsidiary Questions</u>: How many vocational high schools are there? What vocations are taught in them? What are the vocations for which training is available in regular, unspecialized high schools? To what extent are vocational courses offered to Negro young people to upgrade job aspirations? May Negro students avail themselves of these facilities? What arrangements exist between the schools and labor unions or industry for the operation of these vocational courses? Do any of these arrangements exclude Negroes or limit their participation? For example: Is is possible for a Negro boy to use his last year of high school to begin apprenticeship for a trade? Or can a Negro girl get sales experience in downtown stores during the summer or the Christmas rush period? To what extent are vocational courses offered to Negro young people limited only to those fields in which there is an established practice of employing Negroes? [1]

3.1.2. WHAT DIFFERENCES, IF ANY, EXIST IN THE QUANTITY AND QUALITY OF VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE AND COUNSELING SERVICES PROVIDED FOR WHITE AND NEGRO PUPILS?

3.1.3. WHAT ARE THE DIFFICULTIES ENCOUNTERED BY A NEGRO WHO IS SEEKING HIS FIRST JOB?

<u>Subsidiary Questions</u>: <u>The young person who has quit school.</u>

Aside from unskilled labor or domestic service, what jobs are available for such persons? For what trades do they have a chance to qualify? To what extent do bellboys,

waitresses, elevator operators, etc. come from this category? What jobs can white youngsters in this category get from which Negroes are excluded?

Negro high school graduates who do not attend college.

Year in, year out, what proportion of Negro high school graduates fall in this category? What kinds of jobs do they get? Is there a significant difference between the opportunities available to these high school graduates and those open to youngsters who have dropped out of school? Is there really any incentive for the youngster to finish high school? In comparison with white high school graduates, what is the nature and extent of the disadvantage in employment opportunities from which Negro youngsters suffer? Ascertain, if possible, the extent to which Negro young people are forced to accept jobs considerably below the level of their qualifications. Is there any way to find out about what proportion of Negro high school graduates of a city seek jobs elsewhere?

3.1.4. The Recruitment and Employment Practices of both public and Private Employment Agencies with respect to Youth.

3.2. Skilled and Unskilled Workers and Employment Practices

3.2.1. WHAT BARRIERS, IF ANY, ARE FACED BY NEGROES IN INDUSTRY IN THEIR EFFORTS TO GET TRAINING WITHIN THE PLANT THAT WOULD QUALIFY THEM FOR HIGHER LEVEL JOBS OR BETTER PAY?

Subsidiary Questions: Are Negroes placed in categories which automatically preclude their participation in training programs? Explain. To what extent do Negroes take advantage of the opportunities for training available to them? In what ways are they discouraged from doing so? What part, if any, do labor unions play in on-the-job training?[2]

3.2.2. IN THE SELECTED PLANTS, IN WHAT CATEGORIES -- JOB CLASSIFICATIONS -- ARE NEGROES NOW WORKING, OR NONE WORKING AT ALL?

Subsidiary Questions: Are Negroes employed in some divisions of the plant but not in others? Specify. To what extent is there segregation within the plant? What about rest rooms and cafeterias? In what capacities are Negro women employed? If this is a government contract plant operation, are all of the requirements being met? Which ones are being violated? Are Negro jobs "blind alleys"? Explain.[3]

3.2.3. IN COMPARISON WITH WHITE WORKERS IN THE SAME PLANT AND WORKING AT SIMILAR JOBS, WHAT ARE THE CHANCES FOR NEGRO WORKERS TO BE UPGRADED OR TRANSFERRED TO BETTER JOBS -- EITHER TO OTHER PLANTS OF SAME COMPANY OR WITHIN SAME PLANT?

Subsidiary Questions: What are the chances of a Negro becoming a foreman or supervisor? Are these opportunities limited to all-Negro units? In what kinds of situations do Negroes supervise White workers? In what situations, if any, are the seniority rights of Negro workers violated? Explain.[4]

3.2.4. TO WHAT EXTENT AREDENIAL OR RESTRICTION OF UNION MEMBERSHIP AND FULL CONTRACT BENEFITS BARRIERS TO THE EMPLOYMENT AND UPGRADING OF NEGRO WORKERS? WHAT LIMITATIONS OPERATE AGAINST EQUAL OPPORTUNITY TO PROMOTION AND UPGRADING?

Subsidiary Questions: What unions, if any, bar Negro membership on any basis? What unions have separate Negro units? Which ones are fully integrated? In the matter of discrimination against Negroes, does there remain any distinction between the old trade unions (AFL) and the newer industrial (CIO) unions? Explain. What unions, if any, are dominated by Negroes? In these cases, is there any evidence of discrimination in reverse? What difficulties, if any, are encountered by the skilled Negro migrant in his effort to affiliate with the appropriate local? (e.g., high initiation fees) To what extent do Negro skilled workers, barred from unions, ply their trades without benefit of union affiliation? To what extent does union policy in assignment to jobs operate to the disadvantage of Negro union members? [4]

3.2.5. WHAT OPPORTUNITIES ARE AVAIALBLE TO THE NEGRO ADULT WHO SEEKS TO LEARN A NEW VOCATION? (opportunities for vocational training outside the public schools)

Subsidiary Questions: What schools of the vocational type are listed in the yellow pages of the telephone book? Which admit Negroes? What are the vocational training courses not available to Negroes even on a segregated basis? (e.g., check the following: comptometer, diesel engine, radio, electronics, automation, radar, flourescent engineering, television) [5]

3.2.6. TO WHAT EXTENT ARE NEGROES EMPLOYED AT JOBS CONSIDERABLY BELOW THEIR QUALIFICATIONS? (Take a look at federal civil service)

Subsidiary Questions: What evidence is there that Negroes are systematically relegated to "dead end" jobs? Are there instances that can be documented in which White supervisors are less qualified in training and length of service than Negroes they supervise?

ARE THERE DOCUMENTED INSTANCES IN WHICH NEGROES ARE ACTUALLY DOING WORK AT A HIGHER LEVEL THAN THE JOB CLASSIFICATION TO WHICH THEY ARE ASSIGNED?

Subsidiary Questions: For example, are there any Negro maids in department stores who also dress the store window? [7]

IN WHAT SKILLED OCCUPATIONS, IF ANY, ARE NEGROES NOW LOSING OUT WHICH AT ONE TIME THEY DOMINATED?

Subsidiary Questions: Are there any instances paralleling that of the locomotive firemen? (In Louisville, for example, a Negro firm dominated the moving and packing business for a long time and its skilled workmen were the best in town. Now that the old timers have died, there are few, if any, Negroes employed as skilled movers and packers.) [8]

3.2.7. WHAT PRACTICES, IF ANY, IN THE OPERATION OF THE STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE LIMIT OR CURTAIL: EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES OF NEGROES? PROMOTION AND UP-GRADING?

Subsidiary Questions: Is there a Negro division of the State Employment Service? If so, how are requests channelled to the Negro office? (If there is one unified office, what jobs are available to Negroes in the office itself?) Other questions on page 1 in "Materials." [9]

TO WHAT EXTENT ARE PUBLIC JOBS AT THE FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL LEVELS EQUALLY AVAILABLE TO NEGROES AND WHITES?

Subsidiary Questions: Is there any sort of merit system applying to city jobs? What about jobs with state agencies located in the city? Check police and fire departments, city and state welfare services. What are the recruitment and referral policies and procedures for these and other public jobs? Are clerks and stenographers recruited on a non-discriminatory basis? See "Materials," p. 2.

SOURCES:

1. School officials (Supervisors of industrial arts, principals of technical high schools, vocational guidance teachers); Trade unions and industry (those responsible for apprentice training or education).

2,3,4. Interview personnel managers in plants selected from the top ten operations in the city. (A list may be obtained from the local chamber of commerce.)

5,6,7. Telephone call; interview technique -- has any Negro applied and been turned down?

8. Find survivors of the "old days" and get their story.

9. Director and staff members of State Employment Service.

10. Public officials, civil service examiners, official manuals, etc.

3.3. College Trained Youth and Employment Practices

3.3.1. Negro young people who are "drop-outs" from college.

3.3.1.1. What are the kinds of job opportunities open to Negro youth who have completed some college training, but have not continued on to graduation? Are the avenues of employment open to them substantially different from those open to White young people or to Negroes who have only completed education up through high school?

3.3.2. College graduates without professional training.

Aside from teaching in public schools, what are the first jobs of Negro college graduates? What evidence is there that the difficulty in obtaining a job "increases substantially with the level of training attained by Negro applicants?" Here again the question posed above is in point: within the last few years, what proportion of the college graduates, educated in local high schools, are now employed elsewhere?

3.3.3. Students seeking summer jobs.

Sometimes summer jobs are internships for future careers. Are any cpportunities of this sort available to Negro college students? If not, what do they do during the summer? Do they have to seek jobs out of town? To what extent does the Negro business community absorb these students? [1]

SOURCES: School people, key people in the Negro community, graduate chapters of Negro sororities and fraternities, Urban League branches, AFSC. Caution: careful selection and documentation.

3.4. Negro Professionals and Employment Practices

3.4.1. WHAT LIMITATIONS ARE PLACED UPON THE NEGRO PROFESSIONAL PERSON IN THE PRACTICE OF HIS PROFESSION AND HIS ADVANCEMENT IN IT?

Subsidiary Questions: In a segregated school system what is the highest attainable position for Negro teachers? How many, if any, internships and residencies are available to the Negro physician? What difficulties are encountered by the Negro physician in entering special fields of medicine? Is he excluded from membership in professional societies? Explain. What discrimination, if any, handicaps the Negro lawyer? Is membership in the local bar association open to him? Can a qualified Negro become a CPA? Under what conditions? What level can the Negro social worker reach? In public agencies? In private agencies? What are the opportunities for advancement in the nursing field?

SOURCES: Negroes in the professions cited.

4. Employment Practices with Respect to Termination, Demotion, and Lay-offs.

4.1. WHAT EVIDENCE IS THERE OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST NEGROES IN THE MATTER OF LAY-OFFS AND JOB TERMINATION?

Subsidiary Questions: Where Negro and white are in separate units in the same plant, is there evidence that the all-Negro units are laid off first? Do plans for school desegregation call for the closing of some Negro schools and the release of Negro teachers? Is there equality in the matter of job security for Negroes with Whites in similar employment? Are tenure provisions equally protective of Negroes and Whites?

SOURCES: Only clear, well-documented cases of discrimination should be cited.

5. Breakthroughs in Employment for Negroes.

5.1. WHAT ARE THE UNUSUAL JOBS HELD BY NEGROES IN THE COMMUNITY?

Subsidiary Questions: Find out from several informants in the Negro community what these unusual jobs are. Why is the job considered unusual? Is it merely that it is the first time such a job has been held by a Negro? Is the job unusual because it violates one or both of the basic rules of Negro employment? (i.e., (1) A Negro must not supervise White workers; (2) White workers will not knowingly work with Negroes on terms of equal status.)

5.2. WHAT ARE THE JOBS IN WHICH ONLY NEGROES ARE EMPLOYED IN THE COMMUNITY?

5.3. WHAT ARE THE JOBS IN WHICH NO NEGROES ARE EMPLOYED IN THE COMMUNITY?

SOURCES:

6. Case Studies in Employment Practices.

6.1. What case studies other than those suggested below will throw light on the employment situation?

6.1.1. Suggestions for case studies:

6.1.1.1. High School or college graduates who have become successful elsewhere after trying to get a job at home.

6.1.1.2. Young people who have sought to get into a trade or occupation for which they were qualified but have been turned down.

6.1.1.3. Negroes who have been forced to accept jobs considerably below their training and abilities.

6.1.1.4. Negroes in "dead end" jobs.

6.1.1.5. Negroes in unusual jobs.

6.2. Summaries and interpretations of case studies

7. Summary and recommendations: Employment practices of four southern cities.

SOURCES:

SECTION IV

RESOURCE MATERIALS

BOOKS

I. The following deal in general with the PROFESSIONS and indicate what has been accomplished in various fields.

Bardolph, Richard The Negro Vanguard, Rinehart & Co., 1959

A study of leadership. An excellent bibliography of the professions as well as a biographical source of professional people.

Chambers, Lucille Arcola America's Tenth Man, Twayne Publishers, 1957

The extent of the Negro's participation in the everyday life of the United States. Traces the rise of organizations representing him in the legal, political, economic struggle.

Edwards, G. Franklin The Negro Professional Class, The Free Press of Glencoe, Ill., 1959

A study of the problems encountered by the Negro in becoming a professional worker and in advancing in his occupational career. Very good.

Johnson, Charles S. The Negro College Graduate, University of North Carolina Press, 1938

Pictures the opportunities open to college trained young people. The study was completed in 1936

Reitzes, Dietrich C. Negroes and Medicine, Harvard University Press, 1958

Describes the opportunity for Negroes in medicine, the status of medical care for and by Negroes. Traces the factors blocking or facilitating integration in the profession. Findings are based on a study of 14 communities, one of which is Atlanta.

II. The following deal with the progress made through the LEGISLATIVE process.

Berger, Monroe Equality by Statute, Columbia University Press, 1950

The thesis of the book is that legislation can reduce discrimination and indirectly diminish prejudice; it is documented by findings from social studies as well as from legal data. The author suggests that the law can affect our acts and through them our beliefs.

Greenberg, Jack Race Relations and American Law, Columbia University Press, 1959

Describes the legal doctrines that govern race relations in the United States: how they have worked or failed to work in education, employment, etc. Appendices list relevant laws.

Murray, Pauli States' Laws on Race and Color, Women's Division of Christian Service, 1950

_____ Supplement, 1955

Up-to-date listing, annotated, by states.

Nelson, Bernard H. The 14th Amendment and the Negro since 1920, Catholic University of America Press, 1946

Gives background, covering years from 1920 to 1943. Interpretive.

III. The following deal with the ECONOMICS of discrimination and include materials on FAIR EMPLOYMENT, LABOR, VOCATIONAL TRAINING AND GUIDANCE.

Becker, Gary S. The Economics of Discrimination, University of Chicago Press, 1957

Presents the subject in terms of wage rates and income, showing how they vary by region, by urban and rural location, by professions and occupation, etc. Good resource.

Bond, Horace Mann The Search for Talent, Inglis Lectures, Harvard University Press, 1955

An evaluation of the National Merit Scholarships in their relation to Negro vocational training and Negro occupations and professions.

Ginzberg, Eli The Nation's Children, White House Conference on Children and Youth, Parts I, II, III; Columbia University Press, 1960

Three essays in this report are of particular value: In Part I: "The Changing Negro Family" by Hylan Lewis; in Part II: "Wasted Talent" (intellectual achievement and ability) by Horace Mann Bond; and in Part III: "Negro Youth in the South" by Lewis W. Jones.

_____ The Negro Potential, Columbia University Press, 1956

Describes the gains made by Negroes since 1940 by getting more and better jobs in the urban economy of the South and

North. The chapter on education points up how far Negroes lag behind their fellow citizens; the final chapter suggests what the Negro and white communities must do to ensure steady progress.

Hope, John II Equality of Opportunity, Public Affairs Press, 1956

This is the story of the efforts of one union - the United Packinghouse Workers of America - to study and improve human relations in plants, union hall, and community. An excellent guide in exploring the labor union relationships in your community.

Kephart, William M. Racial Factors and Urban Law Enforcement, University of Pennsylvania Press, 1957

The book explores the interaction between white officers and Negro offenders, between Negro officers and Negro offenders, and between Negro and white police. Valuable tables of statistics and organization by race, verbatim accounts of interviews with high-ranking police officials are included.

MacIver, R. M., Ed. Discrimination and National Welfare, Harper, 1949

Includes chapters on "The Price Business Pays" by Elmo Roper, "Educational Costs" by Theodore Brameld, "Discrimination and the Law" by Milton R. Konvitz, and "Discrimination and the Trade Unions" by Herbert R. Northrup.

National Manpower Council A Policy for Skilled Manpower, Columbia University Press, 1954

The second part of this book indicates the trends in the demand for skilled manpower, the education and training employers seek for their skilled workers, how workers become skilled, the opportunities and incentives for acquiring skills, etc. Also includes chapters on vocational education and guidance.

Norgren, Webster, Borgeson, Patten Employing the Negro in American Industry (Industrial Relations Monograph, No. 17), Industrial Relations Counselors, Inc., N. Y., 1959

What has been the experience of companies with the employment of Negroes in occupations requiring skill and educational background. Given are depth interviews with management people in 44 establishments. The companies surveyed now employ Negroes in jobs for which they had not been traditionally considered. Excellent.

Oak, Visknu V. The Negro's Adventure in General Business, Antioch Press, 1949

Valuable for its historical background of progress. Delineates business opportunities open to Negroes, new fields of business ventures, organization for business advancement, case histories of successful business ventures. Tables in Appendix include lists of Negro corporations, private, Negro-owned Schools of Business, etc.

Southall, Sara E. Industry's Unfinished Business, Harper, 1950

An assessment of top management's responsibilities. The experience of International Harvester and others in fitting Negroes into effective employment relations. Gives methods which have been successfully employed to make possible the inclusion of Negro employees on industrial staffs. Good chapters: An Experiment in the Training of Supervisors; Procedure in Introducing a Fair Employment Policy; Guides to Successful Integration.

Vance, Rupert B. and Demereth, Nicholas J., Eds. The Urban South, University of North Carolina Press, 1954

See Chapter Ten, "Urbanism and Race Relations," by Henry Allen Bullock.

Weaver, Robert C. Negro Labor, a National Problem, Harcourt, Brace & Co., 1946

What happened to the Negro in the war years and what racial problems will face workers and management in the post-war period. Valuable because of the present position of the author.

Woodward, C. Vann The Strange Career of Jim Crow, Oxford University Press, 1955

Part III, "The Man on the Cliff," contains an account of development along all lines. Somewhat out of date, but may contain facts new to some.

IV. The following deal with the SURVEY PROCESS itself.

Colcord, Joanna C. Your Community, Russell Sage Foundation, 1947

How to investigate a community's resources.

Karon, Bertram P. The Negro Personality, Springer Publishing Co., 1958

A description of the American caste system and the psychology of the Negro. Has value as background study for those making survey or interpreting data.

Loomis, Clarence B. An Experience in Community Development and the Principles of Community Organization, The Rabun Press, Clayton, Ga., 1944

A community development experiment in Greenville County, South Carolina, in 1936. Report to the Foundation which gave a grant to the Greenville County Council for Community Development.

Ogden, Jean and Jess These Things We Tried, University of Virginia Extension, 1947

How to help a community help itself. A report on three counties in Virginia. An excellent guide.

Tumin, Melvin M. Desegregation - Resistance and Readiness, Princeton University Press, 1958

This is a field study of white adult male citizens of Guilford County, North Carolina, "to show. . .what attitudes. . . exist and what actions they would take when faced with situations." The responses are grouped according to respondent's educational level, exposure to mass media, occupation, income, etc.

Wormser, Margot Haas and Claire Selltiz How to Conduct a Community Self-Survey of Civil Rights, Association Press, 1951

Invaluable as a resource book. Contains sections on Information Which Might Be Gathered, Organizing and Planning a Self-Survey, The Tasks of a Self-Survey, The Follow-Up Program, Work Materials, etc.

V. The following deal with GENERAL BACKGROUND.

Nicholls, William H. Southern Tradition and Regional Progress, University of North Carolina Press, 1960

Published in 1960, this gives up-to-date background and trends. Contains a good chapter on "If the South Wants Economic Development."

Peters, William The Southern Temper, Doubleday, 1958

This book, though very general in nature, contains a few pertinent chapters. Takes a look at the progress of desegregation and particularly at the groups working to bring about a harmonious end. Contains facts, figures, and interpretation.

Ruchames, Louis Race, Jobs and Politics -- The Story of the FEPC, Columbia University Press, 1953

Self-explanatory!

REPORTS, ETC.

County and City Data Book, 1952, Bureau of the Census

Miami Metro, Reinhold P. Wolff, Bureau of Business and Economic Research, University of Miami, 1960; Area Development Series, # 9

Selected Studies of Negro Employment in the South, National Planning Association, Washington D.C., 1955 (Includes a chapter on "Negro Employment Practices in the Chattanooga Area")

Hearings Before the Sub-Committee on Migratory Labor of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, April 12, 13, 1961
Sections relating specifically to Florida and Texas

Report of the United States Commission on Civil Rights, 1959, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington

_____ Equal Protection of the Laws in Public Higher Education, 1960

Reports of the State Advisory Committees to the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights, 1959

This Changing South

Integration: North and South, Progress Memorandum, David Loth and Harold Fleming, Meridian Books, 1956

Working Papers sent to Delegates to the White House Conference on Youth and Children, 1960

Contains information on vocational guidance.

Negro Membership in American Labor Unions, National Urban League, 1930

PAMPHLETS, ARTICLES, ETC.

"Proposed Rules and Regulations of the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity," June, 1961

"Equal Job Opportunity," 3rd Annual Report, The President's Committee on Government Contract, 1955-1956

Commission on Employment Report: "Toward Equality in Employment"; NAIRO, Sixth Annual Conference, 1952

"Negro Employment; A Progress Report" John A. Davis, 1952

"Notes on the Economic Situation of Negroes in the United States," U. S. Department of Labor, Revised August, 1959

"The Negro in Our Economy," W. Hardin Hughes; S.R.C.

"Negroes in the United States: Their Employment and Economic Status," Bulletin No. 1119; U. S. Department of Labor, 1952

"Recent Effects of Racial Conflict on Southern Industrial Development," Herbert Hill, Phylon, Winter, 1959

"Income in the South Since 1929," Frank A. Hanna, Inter-University Committee for Economic Research on the South, 1960

"The Negro Market," Advertisers Guide to Marketing for 1958

"Discriminatory Aspect of the Labor Market of the 60's," pp. 75-78, Interracial Review, March, 1961

"Discrimination in Industry: Extravagant Injustice," Elmo Roper, Industrial and Labor Relations Review, July, 1952.

"American Negroes -- A Wasted Resource," J. J. Morrow, Harvard Business Review, Jan.-Feb., 1957

"The Employment of Negroes in the United States by Major Occupation and Industry," John Hope II; The Journal of Negro Education, Summer Issue, 1953

"Negroes in the Work Group," Jacob Seidenberg; Research Bulletin No. 6, Feb., 1950; New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations, Cornell University

"Negro Employment in Southern Industry," Donald Dewey, The Journal of Political Economy, August, 1952

"Negro Firefighters in Selected Southern and Border Cities," National Urban League, 1951

"The Negro Municipal Worker in Richmond and in Eighteen Selected Southern Cities," Richmond Urban League

"The Negro in Administration," pp. 35-37, Overview, June, 1961

"Factors Which Block or Facilitate Integration in the Field of Medicine," pp. 198-200, Interracial Review, September, 1960

"The Utilization of Negro Teachers in the Colleges of New York State," James A. Moss, Phylon, Spring, 1960

"Current Minority Policies and Their Implementation in International Unions," John Hope II; The American Journal of Economics and Sociology, pp. 371-388, 1952

"Apprentices, Skilled Craftsmen and the Negro: An Analysis," New York State Commission Against Discrimination, April, 1960

"The Negro Wage-Earner and Apprenticeship Training Programs," NAACP, 1960

"Development of Training Incentives for the Youth of Minority Groups," The President's Committee on Government Contracts, April, 1957

"From School to Job: Guidance for Minority Youth," Ann Tanneyhill; Public Affairs Pamphlet No. 200, 1953

"Education for Opportunity, Opportunity for Education," State of Michigan, FEPC, February, 1961

"Questions and Answers About Employment on Merit," American Friends Service Committee, Inc., 1951

"Will Negroes Get Jobs Now?" Herbert R. Northrup, Public Affairs Pamphlet No. 110, 1945

"Handbook of Florida Employment Statistics, 1939-1954." Florida Industrial Commission

EMPLOYMENT SURVEY, FOUR SOUTHERN CITIES

SRC CONFERENCE ROOM, JULY 13, 1961

Chairmen of local surveys:

Houston: Art Gallaher, Jr.
Dept. of Sociology & Anthorpology
University of Houston
Houston 4, Texas

Chattanooga: The Rev. M. J. Jones
Stanley Methodist Church
607 Dodson Avenue
Chattanooga 4, Tenn.

also: Martin, Dennis
Vivian, Traylor

Miami: Mrs. Ruth Purlmutter
9540 Carlyle Avenue
Surfside, Florida

Atlanta: Dr. M. Carl Holman
Department of English
Clark College
Atlanta 14, Ga.

or: Atlanta Enquirer

Others present: M. T. Puryear, Regional Office, Nat'l Urban League

Dr. C. H. Parrish, SRC consultant

Dr. James A. Moss, SRC director of research

Leslie W. Dunbar, executive director SRC

Also: Mrs. Margaret Booser, research staff
Montez Albright " "
Marge Manderson, sec. Paul Rilling, SRC

visitor: James M. Dabbs

To be sent to Survey chairmen in the four cities:

revised outline

additional suggestions and cautions
(relative comparison, not cause and effect)

background information on four cities
Plant information for the four cities (Puryear)
bibliography (Margaret Boozer)

suggestions on plant selection (critera & cautions)

checks: $250 for each survey

JM
and CHP

UNIVERSITY OF HOUSTON
CULLEN BOULEVARD
HOUSTON 4, TEXAS

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY
AND ANTHROPOLOGY

September 18, 1961

Dear C. H.

I know you are back in Louisville, but according to a recent letter from Mrs. Albright you will be in Atlanta on September 23, so I will write you there. Sorry that we have been delayed somewhat with the Houston materials. Everything was going fairly smoothly until the hurricane and we lost about five days because of that. Also, I have been involved with enrollment duties at the University of Houston, and inasmuch as I am also visiting at Rice University this year I have had some extra duties to attend to over there.

Here is the way we now stand: Data on employment practices of city civil service is now due. I understand that the researcher has it pretty well in hand, but does not believe she has complete enough notes. We have had to develop this info. in a rather round-about way. Data is due on another professional group, the welfare workers, and should be ready within a day or so; and Dr. Jones of TSU has promised to have figures for me regarding Negro graduates in Houston, highschool and college, difficulties in placement that his office has been involved in, etc, etc., ready on Thursday. It was to have been ready a week ago but he has had his problems just as the rest of us have. All of the data will be in by the end of this week, by Thursday, in fact, and the only thing remaining will be my summary. Since Mrs. Albright indicates in her letter of the thirteenth, which I received only today, that you want the summaries by your September 23rd meeting with Moss and Anderson, I will begin the summary, by category, tonight, and though it will be somewhat incomplete, will send you the blank spots as soon as I get the rest of the data. My summary will emphasize my impressions, methodologically and substantively.

Regards,

Art

Enclosures:
Private Employment Agencies
Industry: steel, oil
Negro businesses
Professionals: hospital
(sent on to Bob Anderson)
mA

Atl. Constitution
9-21-61

Panel Plans Job Bias Probe Here

Roosevelt Unit Expected Oct. 30

Constitution Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — Racial discrimination in jobs in the South will be investigated in Atlanta by a House of Representatives special subcommittee this fall.

The subcommittee, headed by Rep. James Roosevelt, D-Cal., will meet Oct. 30-31 in Atlanta. It also will hold hearings in Los Angeles, Chicago and New York.

The hearings are aimed at drawing up new labor legislation for the next session of Congress, according to committee director Donald Lowe.

Lowe said the hearings will be "primarily concerned with racial discrimination in employment practices since that is the biggest problem," but that other areas would also be looked into.

These include discrimination because of age, national origin and religion.

Although the hearings will be primarily "fact-finding" affairs, according to Lowe, there will be some checking into complaints—some of which have come from Georgia.

Lowe said the dates for the Atlanta session were tentative and might be changed. The hearings will be held in the federal courthouse.

9-22-61

Mr. Jones, in Chattanooga, chairman of the Employment study there, called Wednesday. He comes to Atlanta periodically, to see his mother, and would like to see you one day next week--preferably Monday or Saturday. He could come to Atlanta this Saturday, he said, but I discouraged him because I thought you would first want to have time to look over the Chattanooga material, because what he wants to talk about is how adequate it is for a report, and if it is not complete enough, what should he do?

He said he can be reached most easily early in the morning or around 6:00 p. m. in the evenings at home: Amhurst 6-1696
His office number is Madison 2-8461, and a message could be left but it is difficult to get him during the day--he is a minister.

His summary should be in this week, he said he would try his best to get it here today or tomorrow. The Chattanooga material is all in a box, not yet separated by the questions.

The Miami material is separated into folders, and the summary is here, if you want to go over this before you see Mr. Anderson on Saturday. The Houston material we gave him was in the same form (C. H. thought it would be better this way; however Mr. Anderson, from his conversation, seems to have rearranged it to suit another plan he found better for his purposes).

The Atlanta group is meeting Saturday from 11 to 1 at the Georgia Council office, 41 Exchange Place, 3rd floor, and I'm sure they would be delighted to have you come. They invited me, because I have helped some in getting the material.

Because of the attached clipping, which Dr. Holman and I discussed yesterday, he is more eager to get good material together before this meeting is held.

ZA

Race Individual and Collective Behavior

- Thompson and Hughes

Periodical Files
+
Books.

John Hope
Subcommittee on Employ
Tenn. Comm. on Civil
Rights
Emp Pract. in Pa.

Natl Urban League
Julian Thomas in NYC
College dec 3d,
p-t-da Nals in op—
pkss — 7 to 4 ea))
Urban Eq. Sects.
good rp!!

Pres. Committee Report
from 1. Biblio at back
2. Data collecting MS--

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Houston

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(W & N)

Add at 2. on carbon copy

In v grd / Ksls (W & N)

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Review Report

{ Negro
{ Minority

SRC's place in this

How we can help

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Miami - ~~Pub~~ Cubans, Puerto Ricans ★

Houston - Lat. Amer ★

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te | After the survey was completed, press
releases reported the hiring of 2
Negro bus drivers in New Orleans, La
and 1 in Memphis, Tennessee.
Information has also been received that
~~in the employment of~~ Negro bus
drivers are employed in Baltimore Md. and
Oklahoma City, Okla., although the number
so employed ~~has not been made~~ indicate racial
~~[illegible]~~ was not given. Do not ~~[illegible]~~ indicate
Washington, D.C.

~~Statistics p~~ Do not ~~[illegible]~~ indicate
~~racial distinction~~

CHANGES IN EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF NEGROES
AS BUS DRIVERS, UTILITY WORKERS, AND FIREMEN
IN SELECTED SOUTHERN CITIES

Employment of Negroes as Bus Drivers

In an August, 1961 issue of a national business weekly there appeared an article entitled, "New Business Ways in the South." A newsphoto accompanying the article pictured a Negro man seated at the wheel of a transit bus; the caption under the picture read: "Atlanta's first Negro bus driver." The article which featured this achievement was dealing with the slow and somewhat painful awakening of southern merchants and businessmen to a "new" factor in the economic picture of the South, sharpened into focus by the harsh realities of no profit and much loss resulting from a new use of an old weapon: economic boycott.

At about the time this article appeared, in two widely separated places (New Orleans, La., and Lexington, Ky.) two groups, unrelated to each other except in purpose, initiated the first steps in a plan to effect the employment of Negroes by their local transit and utility companies. Since that time, another group in yet another city (Durham, N.C.) has ~~revealed the beginnings of~~ begun a push toward the same goal.

~~Just~~ What is the situation in regard to employment of Negroes as bus drivers or as skilled workers in public or privately owned utility companies? ~~A spot check of fifteen major cities in the South indicates a growing interest in the answer to this question.~~ The ~~accompanying~~ chart below shows the results of ~~the~~ a spot survey ~~in regard to the employment of~~ of bus drivers employment in 15 cities. 14 southern

~~EMPLOYMENT OF NEGRO BUS DRIVERS~~

~~CITIES SURVEYED~~	~~NO ANSWER~~	~~YES~~	NUMBER	NO
Little Rock, Arkansas				x
Atlanta, Georgia		x	2	
Tampa, Florida		x	7	
Miami, Florida				x
Jacksonville, Florida		x	7	
New Orleans, Louisiana[1]		X	2	x
~~Winston-Salem, North Carolina~~	~~x~~			
Richmond, Virginia				x
Memphis, Tennessee[2]		X	1	
Washington, D.C.[3]		x		
Baltimore, Maryland[4]		X		
Louisville, Kentucky	x			X
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma[5]		X		
Tulsa, Oklahoma		x	22	
St. Louis, Missouri		x	143	
GRAND TOTALS	5	10	184	4

[1] After the survey was completed, press releases reported the hiring of 2 Negro bus drivers.

[2] News sources report that Memphis employs 1 Negro bus driver.

[3] Agencies do not keep records according to race.

[4] Other sources indicate that Baltimore does have Negro bus drivers.

[5] Through news releases and other sources it is learned that there are Negro bus drivers in Oklahoma City.

Answers from ten of the cities responding to the questionnaire indicate that six (Atlanta, Tampa, Jacksonville, Washington Tulsa and St. Louis) employ Negroes as bus drivers, and four (Little Rock, Miami, New Orleans and Richmond) do not; ex-

excluding Washington, D.C., which does not keep figures by race as a matter of record, the six cities employ a total of 181 men. It has since been reported that New Orleans has hired two drivers.

Of the five cities from which no response was received (Winston-Salem, Memphis, Baltimore, Louisville and Oklahoma city), other sources established that three (Memphis, Baltimore and Oklahoma City) do employ Negro bus drivers. This information would indicate that ten of the cities surveyed employ Negro bus drivers and brings to at least 184 the total number of Negro employees reported.

From information supplied by those answering the questionnaire or from other ~~reported~~ in news sources seven ~~other~~ additional cities may be added to the list of those hiring Negroes as bus drivers. These ~~include~~ are Lexington, Kentucky (2); Daytona Beach, Florida (no number indicated); Savannah, Georgia (2); Tallahassee, Florida (no number); Mobile, Alabama (2); Kansas City, Missouri (5); and Nashville, Tennessee (no number given). Thus, transit companies in at least 17 Southern cities ~~are known to~~ employ ~~a reported total of~~ approximately 195 Negroes as drivers.

Comments from those responding to the survey reflect the degree of concern in this area of employment. Transit company officials, in evaluating the practice in their systems, indicated that Negro drivers were assigned to whatever runs their seniority entitled them and were not restricted in any way; satisfaction with the service was expressed, and one official stated that the program has been "completely successful."

In cities where an organized effort has pressed the issue of employment, results have been good. One group, awaiting the purchase by the city of its privately owned transit system, anticipates a favorable reaction to its continuing campaign for employment of Negro drivers. Among the four reporting cities which at present do not hire Negroes as drivers only two indicated a lack of progress or an unsympathetic climate to change.

does not show as much progress

reveals less progress.

Employment of Negroes in Utilities Companies

In the second area covered by the questionnaire, the employment of Negroes in skilled capacities in utility companies, the ~~picture is less bright~~. Of the ten cities responding, only three (Washington, Tulsa, and St. Louis) give an affirmative answer to the question; the total number of employees reported (again excluding Washington) is 39. ~~All three are border cities.~~

response

all three border cities

SKILLED EMPLOYEES IN UTILITY COMPANIES

IN THREE CITIES

COMPANIES	~~CITY A~~ TULSA	~~CITY B~~ ST. LOUIS	~~CITY C*~~ WASHINGTON
Telephone	2 installers	Clerical and stenographic	Operators, interviewers, cashiers, clerks, typists, supervisors
Water	2 meter readers	0	Cashiers, meter readers, clerks
Electric	4 white collar workers	30 office personnel - clerical and stenographic 1 meter reader	Clerks, office help, meter readers
Gas	0	0	Meter readers, supervisors
TOTAL	8	31	# not given

~~*Numbers not recorded by race~~

Almost without exception there were qualifying statements accompanying the responses to this section of the survey. Where use of skilled employees was reported, the limiting adjectives "some" and "few" were used by one respondent; another indicated the employment of four Negroes in white collar jobs "in a separate office"; where no skilled Negro personnel was employed in one of the four utility companies queried, the comment was made that the company was "beginning to 'experiment' with Negro office personnel."

Among those reporting no employment of skilled workers, again a wide range of attitude was indicated. "If there are Negroes employed in (any of the companies), they are located in the 'back', and are unknown," was the reply of one individual. In another city it was reported that the utility companies still follow the old patterns and employment practices of the past; cited as an example was the policy of one company in which Negroes, employed only as laborers and helpers, might after a long period of employment perform skilled work - but still maintain Laborer classification and pay. A third response indicated that work being done to secure employment with the telephone company had shown very little progress; no attempts had been made with other utility companies. In only one of the reporting cities was there an encouraging note: "In certain areas there are plans being made to use Negro employees."

Employment of Negroes as Firemen

A review of the employment status of Negro firemen in 14 southern cities over a nine-year period is summarized in the table below.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF NEGRO FIREMEN
IN 14 SOUTHERN CITIES, ~~1952-61~~ at Selected Dates

Date of Initial Employment of Negro Firemen[1]	City	1952	1955	1961	Change	Pop. Size in 1000's (1961)
1865*	Charleston	20				216
1885*	Nashville	14				400
1917	Washington			141		
1921*	Mobile	7				314
1923*	Louisville	24				725
1926	St. Louis			57		2060
1950**	Richmond	11		14	+2	408
1951**	Oklahoma City	12		13	+1	511
1951**	Winston-Salem	8		13	+5	189
1952*	Knoxville	11				368
1954	Baltimore	0		225		1727
1955	Houston	0	5			1243
1955	Memphis	0	5			627
1956	Tulsa			6		418
~~TOTAL~~		~~107~~	~~10~~	~~469~~	~~+8~~	~~9206~~

*1952 Survey Information
** 1952 and 1961 Survey Information

[1] The date of initial employment of Negro firemen is estimated from the length of tenure of Negro firemen, except in the cities for which we have 1952 survey information.

I - Vocational Guidance, counseling and training in public schools.

1-WHAT FACILITIES FOR VOCATIONAL TRAINING ARE PROVIDED IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS?
(Specify availability by race)
Subsidiary Questions: How many vocational high schools are there? What vocations are taught in them? What are the vocations for which training is available in regular, unspecialized high schools? Are Negro students denied access to any of these facilities? What arrangements exist between the schools and labor unions or industry for the operation of these vocational courses? Do any of these arrangements exclude Negroes or limit their participation? For example; Is it possible for a Negro boy to use his last year of high school to begin apprenticeship for a trade? Or can a Negro girl get sales experience in downtown stores during the summer or the Christmas rush period?
Sources: School officials (Supervisors of industrial arts- principals of technical high schools - vocational guidance teachers); Trade unions and industry (those responsible for apprentice training or education).

2-WHAT DIFFERENCES, IF ANY, EXIST IN THE QUANTITY AND QUALITY OF VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE AND COUNSELING SERVICES PROVIDED FOR WHITE AND NEGRO PUPILS?
Subsidiary Questions: See page # 1 in accompanying materials

Sources: Same as in Question # 1 with particular attention to guidance teachers in Negro schools.

II---Recruitment and Referral for Employment.
A - Through the State Employment Service
3-WHAT PRACTICES, IF ANY, IN THE OPERATION OF THE STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE LIMIT OR CURTAIL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES OF NEGROES?
Subsidiary Questions: Is there a Negro division of the State Employment Service? If so, how are requests channelled to the Negro office? (If there is one unified office, what jobs are available to Negroes in the office itself?)
Other questions on page #1 in "Materials"
Sources: The director and staff members of the State Employment Service.
B - For public employment.
4-TO WHAT EXTENT ARE PUBLIC JOBS AT THE FEDERAL, STATE AND LOCAL LEVELS EQUALLY AVAILABLE TO NEGROES AND WHITES?
Subsidiary Questions: Is there any sort of merit system applying to city jobs? What about jobs with state agencies located in the city? (Check police and fire departments, city and state welfare services. What are the recruitment and referral policies and procedures for these and other public jobs? Are clerks and stenographers recruited on a non-discriminatory basis?
See "Materials", page 2.

Sources: Public officials, civil service examiners, official manuals, etc.

III--Initial Hiring.

5-WHAT ARE THE DIFFICULTIES ENCOUNTERED BY A NEGRO WHO IS SEEKING HIS FIRST JOB?
Subsidiary Questions: (a) The young person who has quit school.
Aside from unskilled labor or domestic service, what jobs are available for such persons? For what trades do they have a chance to qualify? To what extent do bellboys, waitresses, elevator operators, etc. come from this category? What jobs can white youngsters in this category get from which Negroes are excluded?
(b) Negro high school graduates who do not attend college.
Year in year out, what proportion of Negro high school graduates fall in this category? What kinds of jobs do they get? Is there a significant difference between the opportunities available to these high school graduates and those open to youngsters who have dropped out of school? Is there really any incentive

for the youngster to finish high school? In comparison with white high school graduates, what is the nature and extent of the disadvantage in employment opportunities from which Negro youngsters suffer? Ascertain, if possible, the extent to which Negro young people are forced to accept jobs considerably below the level of their qualifications. Is there any way to find out about what proportion of Negro high school graduates town to seek jobs elsewhere?

(c) College graduates without professional training.

Aside from teaching in public schools, what are the first jobs of Negro college graduates? What evidence is there that the difficulty in obtaining a job "increases substantially with the level of training attained by Negro applicants? Here again the question posed above is in point: Within the last few years, what proportion of the college graduates, educated in local high schools, are now employed elsewhere?

(d) Students seeking summer jobs.

Sometimes summer jobs are internships for future careers, Are any opportunities of this sort available to Negro college students? If not, what do they do during the summer? Do they have to seek jobs out of town? To what extent does the Negro business community absorb these students?

Sources: Some ingenuity is needed to get satisfactory answers to the foregoing questions. Obviously, school people will be able to provide much of the information desired. But it is also important to contact key people in the Negro community for help. Ministers, newspaper editors, business men, social workers - all may have valuable suggestions. Several of the graduate chapters of Negro sororities and fraternities regularly conduct campaigns to increase the interest and expand opportunity in the field of employment. All Urban League branches emphasize "Equal Opportunity Day"; AFSC also has done intensive work in some Southern cities. The one caution here is careful selection of informants so as to insure documentation.

IV---On-The-Job Training, Up-Grading and Transfer. Union Affiliation.

A - Trade and Industry

6-WHAT BARRIERS, IF ANY, ARE FACED BY NEGROES IN INDUSTRY IN THEIR EFFORTS TO GET TRAINING WITHIN THE PLANT THAT WOULD QUALIFY THEM FOR HIGHER LEVEL JOBS OR BETTER PAY?

Subsidiary Questions: Are Negroes placed in categories which automatically preclude their participation in training programs? Explain. To what extent do Negroes take advantage of the opportunities for training available to them? In what ways are they discouraged from doing so? What part, if any, do labor unions play in on-the-job training?

Sources: Interview personnel managers in plants selected from the top ten operations in the city. (A list may be obtained from the local chamber of commerce).

7-IN THE SELECTED PLANTS, WHAT ~~ARE THE~~ CATEGORIES - JOB CLASSIFICATIONS - ARE NEGROES NOW WORKING?

Subsidiary Questions: Are Negroes employed in some divisions of the plant but not in others? Specify. To what extent is there segregation within the plant? What about rest rooms and cafetarias? In what capacities are Negro women employed? If this is a government contract plant operation, are all of the requirements being met? Which ones are being violated? Are Negro jobs "blind alleys"? Explain.

Sources: Same as above.

8-IN COMPARISON WITH WHITE WORKERS IN THE SAME PLANT AND WORKING AT SIMILAR JOBS, WHAT ARE THE CHANCES FOR NEGRO WORKERS TO UPGRADED OR TRANSFERRED TO BETTER JOBS?

Subsidiary Questions: WHAT are the chances of a Negro becoming a foreman or supervisor? Are these opportunities limited to all Negro units? In what kind of situation do Negroes supervise white workers? In what situations, if any, are the seniority rights of Negro workers violated?

Sources: Same as above

9

9-TO WHAT EXTENT IS DENIAL OF UNION MEMBERSHIP A BARRIER TO THE EMPLOYMENT AND UPGRADING OF NEGRO WORKERS?

Subsidiary Questions: What unions, if any, bar Negro membership on any basis? What

9-(Continued)

unions have separate Negro units? Which ones are fully integrated? In the matter of discrimination against Negroes, does there remain any distinction between the old trade unions (AFL) and the newer industrial (CIO) unions? Explain. What unions, if any, are dominated by Negroes? In these cases, is there any evidence of discrimination in reverse? What difficulties, if any, are encountered by the skilled Negro migrant in his effort to affiliate with the appropriate local? (e. g., high initiation fees) To what extent do Negro skilled workers, barred from unions, ply their trades without benefit of union affiliation? To what extent does union policy, assignment to jobs operate to the disadvantage of Negro union members?

Sources: Union officials, skilled Negro workers (carpenters, electricians, plumbers, etc.).

B - The Professions.

10-WHAT LIMITATIONS ARE PLACED UPON THE NEGRO PROFESSIONAL PERSON IN THE PRACTICE OF HIS PROFESSION AND HIS ADVANCEMENT IN IT?

Subsidiary Questions: In a segregated school system what is the highest attainable position for Negro teachers? How many, if any, internships and residencies are available to the Negro physician? What difficulties are encountered by the Negro physician in entering special fields of medicine? Is he excluded from membership in professional societies? Explain. What discrimination, if any, handicaps the Negro lawyer? Is membership in the local bar association open to him? Can a qualified Negro become a CPA? Under what conditions? What level can the Negro social worker reach? In public agencies? In private agencies? What are the opportunities for advancement in the Nursing field?

Sources: Information on all of these points is readily attainable from Negroes in the professions cited.

V----Discriminatory Lay-Off and Termination.

11-WHAT EVIDENCE IS THERE OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST NEGROES IN THE MATTER OF LAY-OFFS AND JOB TERMINATION?

Subsidiary Questions: Where Negroes and whites are in separate units in the same plant, is there evidence that the all-Negro units are laid off first? Do plans for school desegregation call for the closing of some Negro schools and the release Negro teachers? Is there equality in the matter of job security for Negroes with whites in similar employment? Are tenure provisions equally protective of Negroes and whites?

Sources: For the most part information on these questions is likely to be inferential rather than direct. Consequently, only clear, well-documanted cases of discrimination should be cited.

VI---After thoughts - Corrections -

1 - What about opportunities for vocational training outside the public schools?

12-WHAT OPPORTUNITIES ARE AVAILABLE TO THE NEGRO ADULT WHO SEEKS TO LEARN A NEW VOCATION?

Subsidiary Questions: What schools of the vocational type are listed in the yellow pages of the telephone book? Which admit Negroes? What are the vocational training courses not available to Negroes even on a segregated basis? (e.g., Check the following: Comptometer - Diesel Engine - Radio - Electronics Automation - Radar - Flourescent Engineering - Television)

Sources: A telephone call to the advertised school may secure the desired information. If a face to face interview technique is feasible, find out whether any Negro has applied and been turned down.

13-WHAT ARE THE UNUSUAL JOBS HELD BY NEGROES IN THE COMMUNITY?

Subsidiary Questions: Find out from several informants in the Negro community what these unusual jobs are. Why is the job considered unusual? Is it merely that it is the first time such a job has been held by a Negro? Is the job unusual because it violates one or both of the basic rules of Negro employment? *

* The rules: 1-"A Negro must not supervise white workers"; 2-"White workers will not knowingly work with Negroes on terms of equal status."

Sources: Key persons in the Negro community

VI---(Continued)

14-TO WHAT EXTENT ARE NEGROES EMPLOYED AT JOBS CONSIDERABLY BELOW THEIR QUALIFICATIONS?

Subsidiary Questions: What evidence is there that Negroes are systematically relegated to "dead end" jobs? Are there instances that can be documented in which white supervisors are less qualified in training and length of service than Negroes they supervise? (Look carefully at employment with the Federal Government).

Sources: Same as above, but be sure to check out alleged instances of discrimination.

15-ARE THERE DOCUMENTED INSTANCES IN WHICH NEGROES ARE ACTUALLY DOING WORK AT A HIGHER LEVEL THAN THE JOB CLASSIFICATION TO WHICH THEY ARE ASSIGNED?

Subsidiary Questions: For example, are there any Negro maids in department stores who also dress the store window?

Sources: As indicated above, with the same cautions.

16-IN WHAT SKILLED OCCUPATIONS, IF ANY, ARE NEGROES NOW LOSING OUT, WHICH AT ONE TIME THEY DOMINATED?

Subsidiary Questions: Are there any instances paralleling that of the locomotive firemen? (In Louisville, for example, a Negro firm dominated the moving and packing business for a long time and its skilled workmen were the best in town. Now that the old timers have died, there are few, if any, Negroes employed as skilled movers and packing.)

Sources: Find survivors of the "old days" and get the story from them.

17-What case studies other than those suggested below will throw light on the employment situation ?

Suggestions for case studies:

A - Case studies of high school or college graduates who have become successful elsewhere after trying to get a job at home.

B - Case studies of young people who have sought to get into a trade or occupation for which they were quailfied but have been turned down.

C - Cases of Negroes who have been forced to accept jobs considerably below their training and abilities.

D - Cases of Negroes in "dead end" jobs.

E - Case studies of Negroes in unusual jobs.

SECOND DRAFT

EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES IN FOUR SOUTHERN CITIES

1. Characteristics of the Labor Force in the South.

1.1. Characteristics of the Non-White labor force

1.1.1. A comparison of Non-White labor force characteristics in four Southern Cities (~~Dallas~~ Houston, Atlanta, Chattanooga and Miami)

1.1.1.1. Age, Sex, Marital status, Educational levels, Occupational categories, Income, Type of industry, Nature of Employment (permanent, temporary; part-time, fulltime)

Sources: Monthly Report on the Labor Force
United States Department of Labor
Current Population Survey, unpublished Data, Troutman file Non-White data on occupation, education, employment, income
Employment and Earnings, Annual Supplement U. S. Department of Labor, _____, 1961

2. Some Tentative Assumptions With Respect to Employment of Non-Whites in the South.

2.1. Negro young people 18 years of age and under, particularly those who have not completed high school, find it especially difficult to secure employment at a competitive level with Whites of their own age.

2.2. Difficulty in securing employment in the younger age brackets of the labor force has its sources in:

a. prevailing attitudes of both Whites and Negroes towards vocational training for Negro young people;

b. the extent of facilities for vocational preparation and the quality of training offered;

c. the adequacy and quality of vocational counselling services;

d. types of work experiences open to Negro young people;

e. the recruitment and employment practices of both public and private employment agencies.

2.3. Non-White workers in the unskilled and skilled categories, experience employment difficulties in the areas of job tenure, on-the-job training, programs, apprenticeship program, union affiliation, upgrading, promotion, job transfer, and in the use of in-plant facilities such as restrooms ~~and~~ cafeterias, recreation, hospitalization, + other fringe benefits

2.4. Negro college students experience fewer opportunities for Summer employment in their areas of training and internships than do White students, providing the latter with an edge on experience when the two groups compete for jobs on an equal level.

2.5. Negro college graduates without professional training, experience increasing difficulties in securing permanent employment in their local areas, thereby necessitating migration to other states in search of employment, a handicap with respect to their training.

2.6. With training in the professions, the Negro is still less assured of equal opportunities with Whites to practice his profession, to be promoted and advanced on merit and to share the advantages with his White professional colleagues of membership in professional associations and societies.

SOURCES:

3. <u>Information to be Collected on Employment Practices in Four Southern Cities</u>.

3.1. Negro youth and employment practices.

3.1.1. Vocational Guidance, Counseling, and training in public schools.

WHAT FACILITIES FOR VOCATIONAL TRAINING ARE PROVIDED IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS? (Specify availability by race)

Do schools offer vocational courses for girls? Are girls encouraged to expand outside of traditional supervision

Subsidiary Questions: How many vocational high schools are there? What vocations are taught in them? What are the vocations for which training is available in regular, unspecialized high schools? ~~Are~~ May Negro students ~~denied access to any~~ avail themselves of these facilities? What arrangements exist between the schools and labor unions or industry for the operation of these vocational courses? Do any of these arrangements exclude Negroes or limit their participation? For example: Is it possible for a Negro boy to use his last year of high school to begin apprenticeship for a trade? Or can a Negro girl get sales experience in downtown stores during the summer or the Christmas rush period? [1]

Why people quit school

3.1.2. WHAT DIFFERENCES, IF ANY, EXIST IN THE QUANTITY AND QUALITY OF VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE AND COUNSELING SERVICES PROVIDED FOR WHITE AND NEGRO PUPILS?

3.1.3. WHAT ARE THE DIFFICULTIES ENCOUNTERED BY A NEGRO WHO IS SEEKING HIS FIRST JOB?

Subsidiary Questions: The young person who has quit school. Aside from unskilled labor or domestic service, what jobs are available for such persons? For what trades do they have a chance to qualify? To what extent do bellboys, waitresses, elevator operators, etc. come from this category? What jobs can white youngsters in this category get from which Negroes are excluded?

Negro high school graduates who do not attend college.

Year in, year out, what proportion of Negro high school graduates fall in this category? What kinds of jobs do they get? Is there a significant difference between the opportunities available to these high school graduates and those open to youngsters who have dropped out of school? Is there really any incentive for the youngster to finish high school? In comparison with white high school

graduates, what is the nature and extent of the disadvantage in employment opportunities from which Negro youngsters suffer? Ascertain, if possible, the extent to which Negro young people are forced to accept jobs considerably below the level of their qualifications. Is there any way to find out about what proportion of Negro high school graduates of a city seek jobs elsewhere?

3.1.4. The Recruitment and Employment Practices of both public and Private Employment Agencies with respect to Youth.

SOURCES:

3.2. Skilled and Unskilled Workers and Employment Practices

3.2.1. WHAT BARRIERS, IF ANY, ARE FACED BY NEGROES IN INDUSTRY IN THEIR EFFORTS TO GET TRAINING WITHIN THE PLANT THAT WOULD QUALIFY THEM FOR HIGHER LEVEL JOBS OR BETTER PAY?

Subsidiary Questions: Are Negroes placed in categories which automatically preclude their participation in in training programs? Explain. To what extent do Negroes take advantage of the opportunities for training available to them? In what ways are they discouraged from doing so? What part, if any, do labor unions play in on-the-job training? [2]

3.2.2. IN THE SELECTED PLANTS, IN WHAT CATEGORIES--JOB CLASSIFICATIONS--ARE NEGROES NOW WORKING? Or none working at all

Subsidiary Questions: Are Negroes employed in some divisions of the plant but not in others? Specify. To what extent is there segregation within the plant? What about rest rooms and cafeterias? In what capacities are Negro women employed? If this is a government contract plant operation, are all of the requirements being met? Which ones are being violated? Are Negro jobs "blind alleys"? Explain. [3]

3.2.3. IN COMPARISON WITH WHITE WORKERS IN THE SAME PLANT AND WORKING AT SIMILAR JOBS, WHAT ARE THE CHANCES FOR NEGRO WORKERS TO BE UPGRADED OR TRANSFERRED TO BETTER JOBS? either to other plants, same company or b/w same plant

Subsidiary Questions: What are the chances of a Negro becoming a foreman or supervisor? Are these opportunities limited to all-Negro units? In what kind of situation do Negroes supervise white workers? In what situations, if any, are the seniority rights of Negro workers violated? Explain. [4]

3.2.4. TO WHAT EXTENT IS DENIAL OF UNION MEMBERSHIP or restriction + full contract rights BARRIER TO THE EMPLOYMENT AND UPGRADING OF NEGRO WORKERS?

What limitations operate against Negro apply to promotion & upgrading

Subsidiary Questions: What unions, if any, bar Negro membership on any basis? What unions have separate Negro units? Which ones are fully integrated? In the matter of discrimination against Negroes, does there remain any distinction between the old trade unions (AFL) and the newer industrial (CIO) unions? Explain. What unions, if any, are dominated by Negroes? In these cases, is there any evidence of discrimination in reverse? What difficulties, if any, are encountered by the skilled Negro migrant in his effort to affiliate with the appropriate local? (e.g., high initiation fees) To what extent do Negro skilled workers, barred from unions, ply their trades without benefit of union affiliation? To what extent does union policy in assignment to jobs operate to the disadvantage of Negro union members? [4]

3.2.5. WHAT OPPORTUNITIES ARE AVAILABLE TO THE NEGRO ADULT WHO SEEKS TO LEARN A NEW VOCATION? (opportunities for vocational training outside the public schools)

Subsidiary Questions: What schools of the vocational type are listed in the yellow pages of the telephone book? Which admit Negroes? What are the vocational training courses not available to Negroes even on a segregated basis? (e.g., check the following: comptometer, diesel engine, radio, electronics, automation, radar, flourescent engineering, television) [5]

3.2.6. TO WHAT EXTENT ARE NEGROES EMPLOYED AT JOBS CONSIDERABLY BELOW THEIR QUALIFICATIONS? (Take a look at Fed. Civil Service)

Subsidiary Questions: What evidence is there that Negroes are systematically relegated to "dead end" jobs? Are there instances that can be documented in which white supervisors are less qualified in training and length of service than Negroes they supervise? ~~(Look carefully at employment with the Federal Government)~~ [6]

ARE THERE DOCUMENTED INSTANCES IN WHICH NEGROES ARE ACTUALLY DOING WORK AT A HIGHER LEVEL THAN THE JOB CLASSIFICATION TO WHICH THEY ARE ASSIGNED?

Subsidiary Questions: For example, are there any Negro maids in department stores who also dress the store window? [7]

IN WHAT SKILLED OCCUPATIONS, IF ANY, ARE NEGROES NOW LOSING OUT WHICH AT ONE TIME THEY DOMINATED?

Subsidiary Questions: Are there any instances paralleling that of the locomotive firemen? (In Louisville, for example, a Negro firm dominated the moving and packing business for a long time and its skilled workmen were the best in town. Now that the old timers have died, there are few, if any, Negroes employed as skilled movers and packers.) [8]

3.2.7. WHAT PRACTICES, IF ANY IN THE OPERATION OF THE STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE LIMIT OR CURTAIL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES OF NEGROES?

Subsidiary Questions: Is there a Negro division of the State Employment Service? If so, how are requests channelled to the Negro office? (If there is one unified office, what jobs are available to Negroes in the office itself?) Other questions on page 1 in "Materials" [9]

repeat question 3.2.7

TO WHAT EXTENT ARE PUBLIC JOBS AT THE FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL LEVELS EQUALLY AVAILABLE TO NEGROES AND WHITES?

Subsidiary Questions: Is there any sort of merit system applying to city jobs? What about jobs with state agencies located in the city? Check police and fire departments, city and state welfare services. What are the recruitment and referral policies and procedures for these and other public jobs? Are clerks and stenographers recruited on a non-discriminatory basis? See "Materials," p. 2.

SOURCES: 1. School officials (Supervisors of industrial arts, principals of technical high schools, vocational guidance teachers); Trade unions and industry (those responsible for apprentice training or education).

2, 3, & 4. Interview personnel managers in plants selected from the top ten operations in the city. (A list may be obtained from the local chamber of commerce).

5, 6, & 7. Telephone call; interview technique--has any Negro applied and been turned down?

8. Find survivors of the "old days" and get their story.

9. Director and staff members of State Employment Service.

10. Public officials, civil service examiners, official manuals, etc.

3.3. College Trained Youth and Employment Practices

Negro young people drop-outs from college

3.3.1. College graduates without Professional Training.

Aside from teaching in public schools, what are the first jobs of Negro college graduates? What evidence is there that the difficulty in obtaining a job "increases substantially with the level of training attained by Negro applicants"? Here again the question posed above is in point: within the last few years, what proportion of the college graduates, educated in local high schools, are now employed elsewhere?

3.3.3. Students seeking summer jobs.

Sometimes summer jobs are internships for future careers. Are any opportunities of this sort available to Negro college students? If not, what do they do during the summer? Do they have to seek jobs out of town? To what extent does the Negro business community absorb these students? [1]

SOURCES: School people, key people in Negro community, graduate chapters of Negro sororities and fraternities, Urban League branches, AFSC. Caution: careful selection and documentation.

3.4. Negro Professionals and Employment Practices

3.4.1. WHAT LIMITATIONS ARE PLACED UPON THE NEGRO PROFESSIONAL PERSON IN THE PRACTICE OF HIS PROFESSION AND HIS ADVANCEMENT IN IT?

Subsidiary Questions: In a segregated school system what is the highest attainable position for Negro teachers? How many, if any, internships and residencies are available to the Negro physician? What difficulties are encountered by the Negro physician in entering special fields of medicine? Is he excluded from membership in professional societies? Explain. What discrimination, if any, handicaps the Negro lawyer? Is membership in the local bar association open to him? Can a qualified Negro become a CPA? Under what conditions? What level can the Negro social worker reach? In public agencies? In private agencies? What are the opportunities for advancement in the nursing field?

SOURCES: Negroes in the professions cited.

4.5. Employment Practices with Respect to Termination and Lay-offs

4.1 WHAT EVIDENCE IS THERE OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST NEGROES IN THE MATTER OF LAY-OFFS AND JOB TERMINATION?

Subsidiary Questions: Where Negro and white are in separate units in the same plant, is there evidence that the all-Negro units are laid off first? Do plans for school desegregation call for the closing of some Negro schools and the release of Negro teachers? Is there equality in the matter of job security for Negroes with whites in similar employment? Are tenure provisions equally protective of Negroes and whites?

SOURCES: Only clear, well-documented cases of discrimination should be cited.

3.6. Breakthroughs in Employment for Negroes.

3.6.1. WHAT ARE THE UNUSUAL JOBS HELD BY NEGROES IN THE COMMUNITY?

Subsidiary Questions: Find out from several informants in the Negro community what these unusual jobs are. Why is the job

considered unusual? Is it merely that it is the first time such a job has been held by a Negro? Is the job unusual because it violates one or both of the basic rules of Negro employment? (i.e., (1) A Negro must not supervise white workers; (2) White workers will not knowingly work with with Negroes on terms of equal status.)

SOURCES:

3.7. Case Studies in Employment Practices.

3.7.1. What case studies other than those suggested below will throw light on the employment situation?

Suggestions for case studies:

A. High school or college graduates who have become successful elsewhere after trying to get a job at home.

B. Young people who have sought to get into a trade or occupation for which they were qualified but have been turned down.

C. Negroes who have been forced to accept jobs considerably below their training and abilities.

D. Negroes in "dead end" jobs.

E. Negroes in unusual jobs.

3.7.2. Summaries and interpretations of case studies

3.8. Summary and recommendations: employment practices of four southern cities.

SOURCES:

Southern Industry Project

Department of Industrial Relations
SOUTHERN FIELD DIVISION

SOUTHERN BRANCHES OF MULTI-PLANT CORPORATIONS

Name of Firm	To be Contacted by Field Representative	Size of Work Force Total	Negro
ALABAMA			
General Electric Anniston	_____	1691	0
Aluminum Company (Aluminum Co. of America) Mobile	_____	903	251
ARKANSAS			
International Shoe Co. (Five Plants)	_____	2214	22
Aluminum Co. of America (Mining Division) Bauxite	_____	291	13
Aluminum Co. of America (Refining Division) Bauxite	_____	942	42
American Can Company (Fort Smith Plant) Fort Smith	_____	53	0
General Electric Jonesboro	_____	368	0
Brown Shoe Company Piggott	_____	271	0
Brown Shoe Company Pocahontas	_____	673	0
FLORIDA			
American Can Company (Dade City Plant) Dade City	_____	135	0
American Can Company (Plymouth Plant) Plymouth	_____	201	0

Southern Industry Project

Name of Firm	To be Contacted by Field Representative	Size of Work Force Total	Negro
FLORIDA (Cont'd)			
American Can Company (Tampa Plant) Tampa	_____	653	1
GEORGIA			
Babcock & Wilcox Company Augusta	_____	642	
Babcock & Wilcox Company Brunswick	_____	308	
General Electric Rome	_____	1118	20
American Can Company (Savannah Plant) Savannah	_____	131	9
KENTUCKY			
General Electric Lexington	_____	482	6
General Electric Louisville	_____	11,785	425
International Harvester Co. Louisville	_____	3667	766
E. I. Dupont DeNemours & Co. (Dupont) Louisville	_____	2222	314
General Electric Owensboro	_____	4622	0
Union Carbide Nuclear Co. (Union Carbide & Carbon Co.) Paducah	_____	1748	40
LOUISIANA			
Johns-Manville Corp. Morero	_____	466	161

Southern Industry Project

Name of Firm	To be Contacted by Field Representative	Size of Work Force Total	Negro
LOUISIANA (Cont'd)			
American Can Company (New Orleans Factory) New Orleans	_____	564	9
American Cyanamid Company (Southern Plant No. 8) New Orleans	_____	262	28
International Harvester Co. New Orleans	_____	298	42
MISSISSIPPI			
Brown Shoe Company Booneville	_____	328	0
General Electric Jackson	_____	353	0
Johns-Manville Corporation Natchez	_____	466	162
Babcock & Wilcox Company West Point	_____	412	
NORTH CAROLINA			
General Electric Asheboro	_____	331	4
National Carbon Company (Union Carbide & Carbon Co.) Asheboro	_____	250	11
Carolina Alumnium Company (Aluminum Co. of America) Badin	_____	988	412
Douglas Aircraft Corp. Charlotte	_____		
National Carbon Company (Union Carbide & Carbon Co.) Charlotte	_____	500	50
General Electric Goldsboro	_____	145	2

Southern Industry Project

Name of Firm	To be Contacted by Field Representative	Size of Work Force Total	Negro
NORTH CAROLINA (Cont'd)			
Babcock & Wilcox Company Wilmington	_____	418	
OKLAHOMA			
Douglas Aircraft Corp. Tulsa	_____		
SOUTH CAROLINA			
E. I. Dupont DeNemours & Co. (Savannah River Plant Aiken	_____	8334	548
E. I. Dupont DeNemours & Co. (Dupont Way Plant) Camden	_____	1765	92
TENNESSEE			
International Shoe Co. (Reported by J. A. Thomas)	_____	369	73
Aluminum Co. of America (Alcoa Works) Alcoa	_____	3803	676
Brown Shoe Company Dyer	_____	464	2
Brown Shoe Company Humboldt	_____	427	0
General Electric Memphis	_____	520	0
International Harvester Company Memphis	_____	2107	484
American Can Company (Newport Plant) Newport	_____	20	0
Union Carbide Nuclear (Union Carbide & Carbon Co.) Oak Ridge	_____	5469	96

Southern Industry Project

Name of Firm	To be Contacted by Field Representative	Size of Work Force Total	Negro
TENNESSEE (Cont'd)			
Union Carbide Nuclear Co. (Laboratory - Union Carbide & Carbon Company) Oak Ridge	_____	3521	170
Union Carbide Nuclear Co. (Y-12 Plant - Union Carbide and Carbon Company) Oak Ridge	_____	5310	205
E. I. Dupont DeNemours & Company (Dupont) Old Hickory	_____	1290	50
Brown Shoe Company Savannah	_____	768	0
Brown Shoe Company Selmer "F"	_____	294	1
Brown Shoe Company Selmer "V"	_____	437	1
Brown Shoe Company Trenton	_____	239	1
Brown Shoe Company Union City	_____	496	6
TEXAS			
International Shoe Co.	_____	163	21
American Smelting & Refining Company Amarillo	_____	500	52
American Smelting & Refining Company Corpus Christi	_____	620	3
American Smelting & Refining Company El Paso	_____	950	4
American Can Company (Houston Plant) Houston	_____	815	33

Southern Industry Project

Name of Firm	To be Contacted by Field Representative	Size of Work Force Total	Negro
TEXAS (Cont'd)			
American Smelting (Federated Metals Div.) Houston	_____	103	39
General Electric Houston	_____	296	0
E. I. Dupont DeNemours & Company (Dupont) La Porte	_____	260	7
E. I. Dupont DeNemours & Company (Sabine River Works) Orange	_____	1867	95
Babcock & Wilcox Co. Paris	_____	267	
Aluminum Co. of America (Point Comfort Works) Point Comfort	_____	1049	25
Union Carbide & Carbon Co. (Seadrift Plant) Port Lavaca	_____	575	5
Aluminum Co. of America (Rockdale Division) Rockdale	_____	1031	150
Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Co. (Union Carbide & Carbon Co. Texas City	_____	2639	268
VIRGINIA			
Johns-Manville Corp. Jarrett	_____	468	162
Babcock & Wilcox Co. Lynchburg	_____	109	
E. I. Dupont DeNemours & Company (Dupont) Martinsville	_____	3153	107
E. I. Dupont DeNemours & Co. (Dupont Cellophane Plant) Richmond	_____	1365	59

Southern Field Division

Name of Firm	To be Contacted by Field Representative	Size of Work Force Total	Negro
VIRGINIA (Cont'd)			
E. I. Dupont DeNemours & Co. (Dupont-Rayon Plant) Richmond	_____	2460	174
E. I. Dupont DeNemours & Co. (Dupont) Waynesboro	_____	2410	123
General Electric Waynesboro	_____	593	6
WEST VIRGINIA			
Carbide and Carbon Chemicals (Union Carbide & Carbon Co.) South Charleston	_____	5881	48
Electro Metallurgical Co. (Union Carbide & Carbon Co.) Alloy	_____	2054	89
Carbide & Chemical Co. (Union Carbide & Carbon Co.) Charleston	_____	1826	63
Westinghouse Electric Corporation (Six Southern Plants)	_____	6996	136
American Cyanamid Co. (Southern Plant No. 1)	_____	26	3
American Cyanamid Co. (Southern Plant No. 2)	_____	25	6
American Cyanamid Co. (Southern Plant No. 3)	_____	41	26
American Cyanamid Co. (Southern Plant No. 4)	_____	688	50
American Cyanamid Co. (Southern Plant No. 5)	_____	36	17

Southern Industry Project

Name of Firm	To be Contacted by Field Representative	Size of Work Force Total	Negro
American Cyanamid Co. (Southern Plant No. 6)	_____	369	25
American Cyanamid Co. (Southern Plant No. 7)	_____	130	3
American Cyanamid Co. (Southern Plant No. 9)	_____	41	8
American Cyanamid Co. (Southern Plant No. 10)	_____	38	0
American Cyanamid Co. (Southern Plant No. 11)	_____	21	6

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Employment - Survey

EMPLOYMENT OF NEGROES IN UTILITIES AND FIRE*DEPARTMENTS, OPPORTUNITIES IN TEACHING HOS* PITALS.

Purpose:

Through the utilities and fire-department surveys we hope to get (1) a general idea of the use (i.e., number employed, type of jobs -unskilled, skilled, clerical, etc.), and (2) a specific picture of each city. In the hospital desegregation study weare interested in the training opportunities for Negro interns and nurses, and the use of the hospital by other Negro doctors, and nurses.

Procedure:

The survey of utilities and fire departments covers 15 cities in the South. A questionnaire was sent to the Urban League in each city and, in the case of the fire department survey, to the fire chief as well.

The study of teaching hospital desegregation will cover all the hospitals connected with all medical schools in the south, including those in Missouri and Texas. In the cases where a teaching hospital is in the same city where we are asking the Urban League to help us with the utilities and fire-deparment surveys, the Urban League is being sent a questionnaire too. If there is no Urban League in the city, we will contact the NAACP branch.

(copies of all letters are in each survey folder; copies of questionnaires are in this folder)

Cities:

Atlanta, Baltimore, Jacksonville, Little Rock, Louisville, Memphis, Miami, New Orleans, Oklahoma City, Richmond, St. Louis, Tampa, Tulsa, Washington, Winston-Salem.

Medical Schools:

Duke University, University of North Carolina, Vanderbilt University, Tulane University, University of Florida, University of Mississippii, University of Alabama, University of South Carolina, Medical College of Virginia, University of Virginia, University of Louisville, University of Kentucky, University of Miami, University of Arkansa, University of Texas, Baylor University, Wake Forest College.

The utilities survey was requested by:

Dr. Albert Dent
Dillard University, New Orleans

Firemen by:

Ivan Allen Campaign Headquarters (and was expanded since our last study was done in 1954)

Teaching Hospitals by:

Mrs. Walter Paschall

Progress:

Sept. 29, 1961
utilities: 15 questionnaires sent, 10 returned
firemen: no questionnaires sent yet
hospital: 20 questionnaires sent, 9 returned. We plan to revise this questionnaire and remail it, including more hospitals, and deans of medical schools.

Southern Industry Project

Department of Industrial Relations
SOUTHERN FIELD DIVISION

REPORT OF FIRMS ANSWERING "YES" ON QUESTIONNAIRE
RE: VISIT FROM URBAN LEAGUE FIELD REPRESENTATIVE

Name of Firm	Signed Questionnaire*	Size of Work Force Total	Negro
ALABAMA			
Birmingham Slag Co. Birmingham	C. W. Ireland, President	406	221
Stockham Valves and Fittings Birmingham	E. Reeves Sims, Personnel Manager	1307	700
Hollingsworth and Whitney Company Mobile	E. P. Wood, Mill Manager	1161	183
ARKANSAS			
Harding Glass Company Fort Smith	Paul E. Garrett, Director of Personnel	685	56
Little Rock Furniture Manufacturing Co. Little Rock	V. H. Burkhart, Secretary	299	148
FLORIDA			
Cabot Carbon Company Gainesville	L. W. Mims, Plant Manager	125	83
Maule Industries, Inc. Miami	William Butts, Personnel Manager	1000	179
Lykes Brothers, Inc. Tampa	J. B. Hawkins, Manager Packing Plant		
Southern Brewing Co. Tampa	W. E. Warnstedt, President	119	21
GEORGIA			
Atlantic Steel Company Atlanta	William O. Riley, Chief Industrial Engineer	1900	400

* To be contacted by Field Representative

Southern Industry Project

Name of Firm	Signed Questionnaire*	Size of Work Force Total	Negro
GEORGIA (Cont'd)			
Lockheed Aircraft Corp. Marietta	J. P. Lydon, Director of Industrial Relations	19,500	1250
Tennessee Corporation East Point	C. R. Hoben, Chief Clerk	125	100
LOUISIANA			
Kaiser Aluminum and Chemical Corporation Baton Rouge	T. Ashbrook, Ass't. Supt. Industrial Relations	1,750	300
Alexander Shipyard, Inc. New Orleans	Leslie Durant, President	500	110
American Brewing Co. New Orleans	R. J. McAuliffe, President	219	32
Cloverland Dairy Products Co., Inc. New Orleans	Charles E. Landreth, Vice President	260	30
Equitable Equipment Company, Inc. New Orleans	Neville Levy, President	300	100
Higgins, Incorporated New Orleans	J. Scibetta, Assistant Industrial Relations Mgr.	1,400	125
Industrial Electric, Inc. New Orleans	E. M. Brignac, President	300	15
Jackson Brewing Co. New Orleans	R. G. Jones, Vice Pres. & General Manager	900	50
Jahncke Service, Inc. New Orleans	Paul Jahncke, President	700	250
Lane Cotton Mills Co. New Orleans	James S. Bonner, Personnel Director	1,256	332
Lone Star Cement Co. New Orleans	Warren F. Smith	285	120

*To be contacted by Field Representative

Southern Industry Project

Name of Firm	Signed Questionnaire*	Size of Work Force Total	Negro
LOUISIANA (Cont'd)			
Monte Bag Company New Orleans	Rene Franson, Pres.	30	15
NORTH CAROLINA			
Western Electric Co. Burlington	H. W. Sharp, Supt. Industrial & Labor Rela.	3240	48
Whitin Machine Works Charlotte	B. Curtis Grieb, Manager Charlotte Shop	275	15
Western Electric Co. Greensboro	H. W. Sharp, Supt. Industrial & Labor Rela.	1260	43
Halifax Paper Co., Inc. Roanoke Rapids	W. H. Warren, Personnel Manager	670	125
Sandhill Furniture Corp. West End	Paul McCann, Treasurer	483	118
Bassick Company Winston-Salem	L. K. Duggins, Personnel Manager	300	60
Piedmont Publishing Co. Winston-Salem	James A. Gray, Jr., Personnel Director	340	19
Western Electric Co. Winston-Salem	H. W. Sharp, Supt. Industrial & Labor Rela.	6500	184
OKLAHOMA			
Oklahoma Steel Castings Company Tulsa	(Reported by Marion Taylor)	635	236
SOUTH CAROLINA			
Sonoco Products Co. Hartsville	W. H . Bailey, General Personnel Manager	1625	182
TENNESSEE			
Mueller Company Chattanooga	J. H. Wall, Plant Mgr.	830	400

*To be contacted by Field Representative

Southern Industry Project

Name of Firm	Signed Questionnaire*	Size of Work Force Total	Negro
TENNESSEE (Cont'd)			
Somerville Iron Works Chattanooga	David Shannon, Vice Pres.	660	300
Wheland Company Chattanooga	J. E. Black, Personnel Manager	1800	494
Dempster Brothers, Inc. Knoxville	George R. Dempster, Pres.	490	19
Tennessee Armature and Electric Company Knoxville	W. G. Hoffman, Pres.	125	6
Tennessee Valley Authority Knoxville	E. A. Shelley, Chief Employment Branch	17523	1326
Humko Company Memphis	S. L. Kopald, Jr., Vice Pres. and Treasurer	500	170
Victor Chemical Works Mt. Pleasant	Carl F. Coffelt, General Personnel Director	375	70
Baptist Sunday School Board Nashville	Leonard E. Wedel, Personnel Manager	560	43
Victor Chemical Works Nashville	Carl F. Coffelt, General Personnel Manager	325	97
TEXAS			
Metzger Dairies Dallas	Jacob Metzger, President	450	25
Olive and Myers Mfg. Company Dallas	R. L. Smith, Vice Pres. of Manufacturing	290	15
Pollock Paper Corp. Dallas	Nate Marlenorra, Personnel Director	785	25
Texas Instruments, Inc. Dallas	W. D. Coursey, Asst. Vice Pres. & Person. Director	1500	?

*To be contacted by Field Representative

Southern Industry Project

Name of Firm	Signed Questionnaire*	Size of Work Force Total	Negro
TEXAS (Cont'd)			
Southern Pine Lumber Co. Diball	Jack W. Sweeney, Personnel Director	560	170
Armour and Company Fort Worth	E. L. Dobbs, General Manager	2000	460
Childers, Inc. Houston	R. A. Childers, Pres.	59	11
Emsco Derrick and Equipment Company Houston	W. E. Spears, Industrial Relations Manager	655	100
Hughes Tool Company Houston	H. E. Rogers, Asst. Gen. Manager & Vice Pres. of Manufacturing	5219	823
Lone Star Bag and Bagging Company Houston	Robert Guy, Vice Pres.	650	170
Texas Foundries, Inc. Lufkin	Cal C. Chambers, Pres. & General Manager	575	255
Tin Processing Corp. Texas City	N. D. Huff, Director of Employees & Public Rela.	507	112
VIRGINIA			
Universal Moulded Products Corporation Bristol	H. W. Page, Ex. Vice Pres.	630	2
Hercules Powder Co. Hopewell	F. W. Boddicker, Plant Manager	1431	410
Arkell Safety Bag Co. Newport News	W. K. Leggett, General Manager	125	20
Richmond Enginnering Company, Inc.	R. M. Boschen, Personnel Manager	371	43
P. D. Gwaltney, Jr. and Company, Inc. Smithfield	Howard W. Gwaltney, Pres.	400	248
Smithfield Packing Co. Smithfield	J. W. Lutter, Jr., Pres.	600	500

*To be contacted by Field Representative

(continuation of I) C. H. has copy

Page 1

(1) What is the situatinn with respect to guidance and counseling among Negro high school students? Here it is important to find out what the ratio of pupils to guidance teachers or counselors in whit e and Negro schools also it is important to know the training of guidance teachers for the job they are expected to do. Are there careers which are usually ignored in the advice given by Counselors to Negro pupils? ~~in their comm~~ Is counseling in Negro high schools based primarily on the kind of jobs now available to Negroes in the community? To what extent does this policy operate to keep Negro pupils from knowing about the possibilities in a variety of careers. Interviews with guidance teachers in Negro schools will reveal some of the problems in this area.

#2 (2) Subsidiary Questions

SOURCE

II. Recruitment and Referral for non-governmental Employment

(3) A) What are the referral practices of the ~~U. S.~~ non-governmental Employment Agency with respect to Negro job applicants?

#3 Subsidiary questions

B) Are requests from employers separated by race, that is are Negroes denied the opportunity to qualify for placement for some jobs which are available? Over the past years, what does the record show in regard to Negro placement?

C) What are the "Negro" jobs in the community, that is for what kind of work are requests made for Negroes only, never for whites? In reverse what kinds of jobs are specifically reserved for qualified white persons?

III. Recruitment and Referral for Public Employment

Public Employment may be at the federal, state or local level. At the federal level it is important to know whether civil service examinations are adequately advertised in the Negro

community and whether any systematic effort is made to get Negroes to take examinations on the state and local level. It is important to know whether the state or the municipality has a merit system for certain kinds of positions and whether applicants for such jobs have to indicate race on the application blank. "hether there is an avowed policy of non-discrimination in the area." In this connection it is important to examine very closely the practices in regard to federal employment where by law discrimination is forbidden. In the post office for example, are there any Negroes in supervisory jobs? Have any Negroes taken exams for such positions and been rejected on the basis of the "rule of 3" ~~meaning that~~ (the appointing officer has the right to select one of the first three qualifying applicants and if none are suitable he may select from the next three, etc.)

IV. Initial Hiring

Normally the main category of people seeking employment are as follows: (1) Young people who have dropped out of school (2) high school graduates who do not go to college (3) college graduates and those who have attended but not graduate college graduates, (4) others who are transferring from one job to another and have been employed before (5) young people seeking summer employment.

For each of these categories the question will be raised, what are the chances in the community for this person getting a job for which he is qualified. In one community approximately 3/4 of the Negro high school graduates do not go on to college. What kind of jobs do they get or can they get in the local community? Perhaps information on this point may be secured from the principals of local high schools and from guidance

teachers and counselors. Perhaps a few case studies of a few recent high school graduates might be made in order to get a picture of the difficulties encountered in finding a job. The principals of the high schools will undoubtedly know several young people who finished high school within the last two years but could not go to college from whom this kind of information may be secured. They, the principals, also are likely to be used as references by the recent graduates who are seeking jobs. This becomes a valuable source of information about the job outlook for such persons.

A study of employment practices in Pa. reported by John Hope in the article previously referred to suggests that chances of discrimination increase "substantially with the level of training obtained by Negro applicants." A ~~correlation~~ corollary of this will be that many Negroes seeking jobs will have to accept a job at a lower level than that for which he or she are qualified. This leads to under-employment. It is important to discover the extent to which Negroes employed for the first time are forced to accept jobs which do not utilize fully the training they have received. Here again a few case studies will illustrate the point.

V. Employees on the Job Training

A few selected establishments where Negroes are employed, inquiry might be made concerning the opportunity they have within the plant to prepare themselves for better positions. This is a sometimes concealed area of discrimination.

VI. Upgrading and Transfer

The two rules which seem to operate in the American industry in the South are 1) A Negro must not supervise white workers regardless of his qualifications for such a job and 2) white workers will not knowingly work with Negroes on terms of equal status. Therefore, the points of inquiry here should center around the opportunity available to move up within the plant and whether or not the job which Negroes hold are dead-end jobs. Is there a limit beyond which they cannot aspire within the plants which have been selected? Even where Negroes and white workers have what appears to be equal status a difference in job classification may place the Negro worker at a disadvantage. The reverse of this is also true and the question should be asked are Negroes in this plant doing the work appropriate to a higher job classification than they have, e.g., a Negro maid in a department store may arrange "the display window." Another approach in order to find out about upgrading is to search for Negro workers who have been in one job classification for a number of years and find out from them why they have never advanced. The same kind of questions applied to define discrimination and upgrading may be applied to opportunity to transfer to a better paying job. The whole matter of seniority rights may be examined here because sometimes a transfer may be discriminatory in that it causes a worker to lose his seniority in the job category which he has long experienced.

VII. Discriminatory layoff and Termination

It has been said repeatedly that the Negro is last hired and first fired. Is there any evidence of the truth or falsity of this statement in your community? Of course, discrimination in layoff is easily discernable if the plant organization is a segregated one, that is if there are separate Negro and white units doing the same kind of job . In this way segregation therefore facilitates the discriminatory practices. For nearly all of the fore going items the situation differs with the kind of employment. For example, upgrading and transfer may be a quite different problem among teachers than among industrial workers. Consequently, it is important to give special consideration to occupations which do not conform to the normal industrial pattern. In a segregated school system for example, a Negro school teacher may become a principal or possibly if the system is large enough a Negro supervisor but may never aspire to an administrative position which applies to the whole school system. This practice is likely to continue after the schools are desegregated.

What unusual or pilot positions do Negroes hold in your community? For example in most communities many jobs in which a Negro supervises white workers is considered unusual. Are there such positions held by Negroes in your community? It might be of interest to secure interviews with such persons and also with their employers in order to illustrate the differences in making a break-away from the traditional patter. Are there many jobs over which Negroes hold a monopoly? For

example domestic service, bell boys, waiters, Negro maids in department stores, janitorial work, garbage collectors and the like.

Greater Miami Florida, which plays host to millions of tourists each year, has also had a substantial population explosion during the past ten years. According to census figures for Dade County, in which Miami is located, the population has grown from 495,084 to 917,851 in 1960. Along with the growth in population has come a considerable increase in new industries. ~~During the period three hundred new industries were located in Dade County. However~~, Tourism, which ranked first in 1950, is still Dade County's number one industry. Miami, because of its location, has attracted a large number of Latin American migrants. The largest of this group are Cubans which number some 88,000 persons. Florida, one of two Southern states, Texas being the other, has had a substantial increase in non-white population. This increase is due in part to the in=migration of Negroes during the past decade, as compared to a marked decrease in out-migration of the state's non=white population. Dade County's NEGRO population has grown from 65,392 in 1950 to 130,993 in 1960. Florida has now become one of the fastest growing industrial centers in the country, and about three hundred of these new industries located in Dade County during 1961. The current picture reveals a diversity of industries with food products, fabrics, printing, furniture, and metal products accounting for more than half of the plants in the area. These industries require both skilled and semi-skilled labor. A growing number of other ~~industries requiring technical and skills~~ industries requiring technical and special skills have located in the area. Transportation service and suppliers services are also important supporting industries for Florida's number one industry, tourism.

To the people of Miami, however, this is not a prosperous city. Average weekly earnings for July, 1961, are low- $ 76.80 in Miami compared with $ 111.67 in Houston, $ 83.79 in Atlanta, and $ 82.11 for Nashville. And although some solid industrial thrusts have been made in the area, Miami is still in the throes of a recession. Its unemployment rate (5.1) falls above the national average of 4.5. Recent in-migrations have only served to intensify the employment crisis in the city.

A look at greater Miami's labor force reveals the following characteristics. A large percentage of Miami's labor force mi= grated to the area in recent years from various parts of the country. Many of its professional, managerial, clerical, sales and skilled workers migrated from Northern communities. Marginal workers, both Negro and white, have come from rural backgrounds in Southeastern states to fill the unskilled labor needs of the area. There is also a residue of agricultural migratory workers in the area who did not follow the sun with their crews. In addition over eighty thousand Latin Americans, in the main Cubans and Puerto Ricans, form part of the labor force. In the labor force three out of four Negroes are working as unskilled laborers and about fifteen percent of these workers are employed at levels below their skills and training. Since this group is at the bottom of the job ladder they are in competition with the two other groups of marginal workers, i.e., the Puerto Ricans and unskilled whites.

At one time Negroes comprised the largest number of hotel employees , but in recent years have been replaced by other marginal workers, Puerto Ricans and whites. Two reasons are offered for the reduction of Negroes in hotel employment. According to the Hotel Employees Union they will not press for employment of Negroes in retaliation, it is alleged, for the failure of Negroes to support the union in its efforts to organize the industry. Another reason given is that "the employment situation in this town is so bad that many whites are now taking menial jobs who never did so before".

WHERE DO THEY TURN FOR JOBS?

A review of job placement practies of twenty employment agencies reveals the following. Four of the agencies do not accept or place Negro applicants. The remainder state that they accept Negro applicants, the majority of whom are placed in unskilled and domestic work. There are few placements outside of the unskilled occupational categories. Negroes fare somewhat better in the public employment agencies than in private agencies. Even here, however, discrimination occurrs. The Florida State Employment Service, the public agency, has a special Negro section. It is common practice that when an employer telephones the agency he is asked if he wants a Negro or white worker. If no preference is stated a white applicant is furnished. There seems to be a consensus of opinion among people in the employment agencies that non-discrimination clauses required by Presidential Executive Order of holders of government contracts will increase employment opportunities for Negroes.

EDUCATION AND TRAINING KEY TO A DREAM OR DISILLUSIONMENT ?

Prior to the Fall of 1961 Negro opportunities for vocational training in public schools were limited to courses in dry cleaning, radio mechanics, building trades, beauty culture, cooking, and tailoring, Training offered Negro youth is tailored to the job opportunities for Negroes in the Negro community. Lindsey Hopkins Vocational School(white) offers many more technical subjects and training for trades than are available in the Northwestern High School, the school for Negroes. Among private vocational schools are training opportunities for Negroes in business, electronics, and barbering.

Dade County offers Diversified Cooperative Training for students of both races. This is a program in which students attend school part time and work part time. This program operates in cooperation with employers who provide job and training opportunities for students under joint school and employer supervision. Under this plan Negro youths receive on-the-job training as grocery stock clerks, cooks, and orderlies; the girls are trained as stenographers, cashiers, file clerks, student nurses, and stock girls.

With a few notable exceptions Miami industries have no in-service training programs for Negro employees to qualify them for higher level jobs or better pay. Airlines do have such training in all phases of their operations, and in areas where Negroes are emplyed they benefit from the over-all program. One aircraft maintenance contracting firm allows Negroes to participate in any phase of its in-plant training and úpgrades to supervisory

job for Negroes who participate in the training.

In Dade County there are over fifteen hundred persons in apprenticeship training programs. There are no Negroes among this number. In fact, not only do the unions bar Negroes from their apprentice training programs, but none of them provides instructors for Negro vocational schools, a common practice with the white schools.

What about the 57.4 % of Miami's Negroes who go on to college? As of 1961, at least 12 Negroes are taking courses on the Junior College level. These students are enrolled in such courses as sales, real estate, and insurance.

Northwestern Junior College, the Negro division of the Dade County Junior College, offers a basic two year curriculum in the arts and sciences and in business administration, and also gives a technical degree in police science, accounting, and engineering.

The University of Miami, officially desegregated in the Fall of 1961, at present has 47 Negro students.

THE NEGRO'S "PLACE" IN THE MIAMI LABOR MARKET

Although Negroes in most industries are officially assigned to menial tasks, frequently their particular skills and educational backgrounds are put to other and more responsible uses. One highly skilled welder, for example, reports that his job title is "laborer", that he draws a laborer's pay, and that he trains white welders, some of whom move on to higher salaried posts while his status remains the same.

A young Negro woman, hired as a maid by a jewelry store, does all of the store's bookkeeping and earns a bookkeeper's salary. This is her full-time job now, but the manager still requires her to wear a maid's uniform, so that his customers will not know that she actually works in a white collar capacity.

Such deception might seem absurd; yet the manager of one major department store relates that he has tried to place Negroes in higher status jobs, but has been "forced" by white employees and other merchants to abandon the policy. He states that the store emplys some Negroes in jobs below their competence.

Among the Negroes who had skills was a Negro who had worked for years in a northern city as a building maintenance supervisor and electrician. He reports that he has twice answered advertisements by the Dade County School Board for such a position and has instead been offered custodial work.

One of the major airlines has in its employ a Negro Skycap with a degree in journalism and many years of experience in free-lance writing.

The situation at two aircraft maintenance firms appears more favorable, at least in regard to the availability of trained Negro aircraft mechanics. One of these companies hires Negroes both as mechanics and inspectors, and furthermore, employs two Negroes in supervisory positions over white employees.

The other firm also employs Negroes in all maintenance capacities. It presently has no Negro supervisors, but according to its personnel department this is due to lack of an opening rather

than to a discriminatory upgrading policy. Neither of the companies feels that there is any noticeable friction between whites and Negroes on equal job levels.

One large furniture store hires Negroes in its shipping, webbing, and maintenance departments, as vendor, machine, and drill press operators, and as buffers. However, no Negro supervisors are employed in any of these areas.

City and county governments make no racial distinction in applicants, but color enters into the assignments made. Dade County employs Negro secretaries, social workers, lifeguards, nurses, jailors, probation officers, and recreation supervisors, all of whom, however, work in Negro areas.

The city of Miami currently employs 77 Negro policemen, and a spokesman says that the police department has openings for more. However, Negro policemen work only in Negro areas of the city, but are allowed to arrest whites. Formerly all Negro police officers were classified as patrolmen (a patrolman being assigned to a patrol in a specific area- Negro) and all whites as policemen, but today all are classified as policemen.

Training for the police force is entirely integrated. According to police officials, no friction exists between white and Negro officers.

Despite the unquestioned success the police department has had in employing Negroes, the Miami fire department remains all white.

Although the postmaster of the Miami Post Office refused to grant an interview, interviews with a number of Negro postal employees reveals no great disesatisfaction. One mail carrier observes that there is only one Negro foreman in the entire post

office. None of the Negroes interviewed reported any resentment from white employees, and the majority feel that the postmaster is a fair and able administrator.

Employment for Negroes with college training is limited primarily to the teaching profession. Recently college graduates with training in agriculture, psychology, sociology, engineering, library science, and physical education, after a futile search for employment found it necesary to leave the community for northern urban areas which offered possibilities for employment. This situation of very limited opportunities for Negroes with college training means that Dade County's young Negroes are lost to the community.

GROUNDWORK FOR DISCRIMINATION - WITH A UNION LABEL

There seems little doubt that a generally negative attitude exists on the part of Miami labor unions. The Miami locals are a key factor in the perpetuation of discriminatory hiring policies in Miami industries. Even companies which work under Federal contract are sometimes faced with the awkward dilemma of discriminating against Negroes or antagonizing the union.

This state of affairs has many ramifications. Miami is an open-shop town. Under this arrangement employees are not obligated to join a union; but neither is the union bound to accept all employees applying for membership. In Miami most unions choose not to accept Negro employees. Thus through the ingenious use of the open shop a very subtle policy of discrimination results. To cite one example: An engineering company with 300 employees, 25% of whom are Negroes, operates under Federal

Government contracts. There is no segregation in the plant and, in theory, no racial bar to supervisory jobs. Yet only one Negro is employed as a supervisor; the rest are classified as laborers. This situation, Negroes feel, is a result of the open-shop policy; the union, which bars Negro membership, insists on the assignment of the better jobs to union members.

Almost without exception trade unions in Miami adhere to strict segregation. No Negroes at all are admitted to electricians and plumbers locals, although there are some competent, skilled Negroes in these trades. In fact there exists the situation where Negro plumbers and electricians contract for and get jobs doing electrical and plumbing work,with the city or county permit for the job being issued in the name of a white mechanic and the actual work being done by the Negro tradesmen.

Segregated unions include carpenters, plasterers, hod carriers, roofers, kettlemen and helpers, transport workers, sleeping car porters and dining car railroad operators, city sanitation workers, moving picture projectionists, laundry workers, bartenders, teamsters, and state, county, and municipal employees. The longshoremen's union is all Negro, but it has no racial bars.

Integrated unions are few. Reported in this category are musicians, guild artists, hotel employees, Hebrew butchers, and garment workers. Even in some of these there is evidence of discrimination. The hotel employees union, for example, does not refer Negroes to jobs unless Negroes are specified by employers. In the three integrated carpenter's locals most Negroes are listed as helpers.

Negro workmen say an unwritten law in the construction and building

trades forces Negro craftsmen to work only on jobs in Negro resedential neighborhoods; yet white workers have free access to construction in Negro sections. Typical experiences were recalled: Negro carpenters on construction work in white apartments were allegedly forced to quit after intimidation by white carpenters. Two other Negroes tell of answering an advertisement in the Miami Herald; they furnished their qualifications in a telephone conversation, and were asked to report at once for an interview, When they reached their destination thirty minutes later, the contractor, after taking one look at them, told them that all of the jobs had been filled. His advertisements, however, ran in the paper for another week.

The treatment of Negro electricians reveals perhaps the most ignoble aspect of the Miami labor story. Because the city government imposed severe qualifying restrictions upon Negroes seeking electrical contracting permits, few were ever licensed. As a result, the custom arose whereby a white contractor applied for and secured a license which he in turn gave to a Negro electrician to use. This feudal arrangement, called "mastering", cost the Negro five per cent of the amount he earned for the job, plus the license fee. In theory, the white contractor supervised the job, but usually he did not even appear on the scene. Negro electricians did not raise strong objections to the arrangement, for it at least allowed them to work at their trade. Negro plumbers and electricians, of course, do not work on jobs in white neighborhoods.

In 1957, with the advent of the "Metro" system of city-county government, the practice of "mastering" was abolished. There-

after, only contractors who could pass a difficult written examination were allowed to work in Dade County.

It is noteworthy, perhaps, that a few Negroes see the situation as more an economic than a racial struggle. They feel that white union members, with large established businesses of their own, "boss" the licensing board, thus preventing both "small white contractors" and Negroes from obtaining the coveted unrestricted licenses.

PROFESSIONAL PRIDE AND POPULAR PREJUDICES

One of the most frequently expressed rationalizations of southern moderates is that Negroes must "earn" their right to equal opportunity and that once they have done so racial discrimination will cease. Those who advance this line of thought base their observations on the premise that it is only the illiterate and poorly educated Negroes who suffer discrimination. One need only examine the status of Negro professional men and women in Miami to see that this argument is palpably false.

It is true that Negro doctors have full staff privileges at three of the city's hospitals. However, there are no Negro residencies or internships at any of them. The Dade County Medical Association grants Negro doctors "associate" memberships which, although admitting their names to official rosters, does not include voting privileges.

Negro dentists are excluded entirely from membership in the local dental association. The largest number of Negro college graduates are teachers. Negro teachers have advanced to supervisory positions in the Dade County School system; but in no

case are faculties integrated, and Negro supervisors do not work with white teachers. There are two professional teachers' groups, the Classroom Teachers Association (all white) and the Dade County Teachers Association (all Negro). Despite efforts by the Negro group and many sincere white teachers to integrate the two organizations, their attempts so far have not been successful. However, various units within both organizations have held integrated meetings in recent years to discuss mutual problems. Since 1953 the salaries of teachers of both races have been equalized.

Presently, there are no practicing Negro accountants in the city; until the integration of the University of Miami in the Fall of 1961 there were no advanced accounting courses offered Negroes in the Miami area. To take a Certified Public Accountant examination a candidate must have had four years of college with a major in accounting and either one year's experience in an accounting firm or a master's degree in accounting. Here Negroes are at a distinct disadvantage. Since no white accountant will hire them, and thus enable them to gain the mandatory experience, they must earn a master's degree before they may apply to take the examination. Despite such discouragements, a Negro faculty member at Florida A. & M. recently gained her graduate degree, took the examination, and passed with the highest grade ever made in the state of Florida.

Negro attorneys are admitted without discrimination to the Florida State Bar, but they are not accepted for membership in the Dade County Bar Association. Indeed, the organization goes to great pains to maintain its all-white status. When the names of those who have passed the state bar examination are released

a check is made on all to see if they are white or Negro. This is done in order that no Negro will be mailed the customary message of congratulation and invitation to join the association. To make doubly sure that Negroes are kept out, the group requires that every applicant be endorsed by two current members and the board of directors. Many Negro attorneys feel that this lack of recognition from their white colleagues is a blow to their prestige in the Negro community and has seriously hampered their law practice.

Registered nurses are employed at four major hospitals. Here an inconsistent pattern is found. At one, Negro nurses are strictly limited to working in Negro wards; they are barred from maternity wards and surgery; and none may be promoted above the category of "charge nurse". Cafeterias and rest rooms are also segregated.

Another hospital hires nurses solely on the basis of qualification and"does not keep separate figures for Negroes." Negro nurses work in both white and Negro wards with no noticeable friction with white nurses or patients. No Negroes act in a supervisory capacity, however.

Two other hospitals report that they practice no discriminatory working conditions.

Negro social workers employed by the county are promoted to supervisory positions, but only over other Negro personnel. Two such workers said that for the most part their work is with the Negro community, but that occasionally they have worked with white families. Both said that their office relationships with white employees are excellent, and neither reported any discriminatory treatment from their supervisors.

In view of the attitude expressed by many observers that the

electronics and missiles fields offer a potential opportunity for qualified Negroes, the experience of a young electronics technician merits attention here.

The young man has more than four years of training and experience in radio and is presently completing the final requirements for a B.S. degree in Commercial Industries. In August, 1961, he answered an advertisement in the Miami Herald for the position of Data Processing Engineer with the local office of a large national business machine firm. The advertisement stated that applicants would be considered without regard to race, creed, or color. (The company ~~works under~~ has a federal contract, and this statement is required by federal order in any newspaper advertisement of available jobs.) The young man arranged an interview and scored a perfect grade on a preliminary examination. He was then given a series of three, more advanced tests in the areas of electronics, abstract reasoning, and mechanical ability; his grades on these tests were "A", "B", and "B", respectively. Before he took the tests, the interviewer told him that the results were not of prime importance. His grade on the electronics portion of the test was the highest the interviewer had personally every encountered. However, the interviewer informed him that the two "B's" should have been "A's". His considered opinion was that the young man would not be happy in his job, for customer relations were "most important," the implication being, of course, that white customers would resent dealing with him because he was a Negro. The point was emphasized several times. The young man took the hint and did not re-apply. He presently works part time as an

electrical contractor while continuing his studies in electronics at the University of Miami.

NEW HOPES ON THE HORIZON

A Negro nurse found employment in a white physidian's office. The young lady said she had held the job for 6½ years, starting at a weekly salary of $ 45.00 and now making $ 70.00. Among other duties she assists the doctor, a chiropodist, in minor foot surgery. She does not feel that the patients resent her.

The case of a Negro architect is even more encouraging. He is employed in a white owned architect-engineer firm. He was hired solely on the basis of personality, educational background, and professional recommendations. He has achieved supervisory levelover white employees, without incurring their resentment. As a thoroughly competent architect he has earned the respect of his associates and the unwavering support of his employers. He has also been instrumental in helping Negro students find summer employment as junior architects.

There are other instances of Negroes holding "unusual" jobs in Miami. For instance:

- A former assistant district attorney is now vice chairman of the Miami Housing Authority
- A Negro judge presides over the misdemeanor court in a Negro precinct.
- At an embroidery plant a Negro is a supervisor over white employees.
- A jewelry store employs a Negro woman as secretary. She regards her salary as "good."

. A white urologist has a Negro laboratory assistant.

. Nine Negro progation officers are employed by Dade County.

. Two Negro pilots, unable to work for United States Airlines, fly for a South American carrier.

. The Internal Revenue Service employs a Negro agent in its Miami office.

. Western Electric hires clerical, electrical, and warehouse personnel in services other than maintenance.

. R.C.A. employs a Negro process operator.

. Pratt and Whitney employs three Negroes in positions of chemist, engineer, and mathematician.

But these, it must be emphasized, are exceptional cases and constitutes only a small fraction of the total Negro work force in Miami. This overwhelming majority of Negroes are employed as garbage collectors, cooks, kitchen helpers, porters, maids, bellboys, elevator operators, household domestics, dry cleaning pressers, and helpers in the construction trades.

Many millions of ~~Some twenty billion~~ dollars are to be spent in Florida by the federal government at Cape Canaveral. Translated in terms of jobs this means that openings with pay scales ranging from $ 4,000 to $ 12,000 are available to those who can qualify as engineers, electricians, technicians, draftsmen, and lead plastic technicans. Miami's Negro population represents an untapped resource to help meet this demand.

SUMMARY

Dade County's Negro population which is a part of the work force presents the same basic employment pattern which exists

in the country at large. The majority (71 %) are to be found in unskilled or semi-skilled occupations. There has been no substatial change in the employment pattern in the past decade. In fact there is little mobility in the group out of the unskilled categories.

There are, however, isolated cases of Negroes in other than the so-called traditional occupations. There are some indications that there is an acceptance of Negroes in other than the traditional jobs. This change in attitude about employment of Negroes in part is the result of a rapidly growing community both industry and population wise, with a fluid labor market.

On the negative side is the fact that training opportunities are limited for Negroes.

However, with a more clearly defined public policy toward equal employment opportunity the future for this group seems somewhat brighter.

No thoughtful Southerner today denies that discrimination against Negroes exists in employment throughout the South and that this is morally wrong. But how widespread is this practice? How militant? Is there any change on the way in the forseeable future? If so, what are the areas in which Negroes can expect breakthroughs?

A look at the situation in Houston, Texas--the South's largest city and one of its most cosmopolitan--reveals a story that, while not without certain brighter spots, is discouraging, indeed, to Negroes on all educational levels.

A recent survey sponsored by the Southern Regional Council showed an extremely pragmatic attitude on the part of school officials in regard to vocational training in the Houston Independent School System. The only vocational high school in the city--San Jacinto High, an all-white institute--offers full, three-year courses in air conditioning and refrigeration mechanics, automotive mechanics, drafting, machine shop, photography, printing, radio, television, and welding. None of these courses is taught in any of the five Negro high schools.

School officials justify the policy on the grounds that "it would be wasteful... to educate a student for admission to a craft or trade that is not open to him." Further, they point with some pride to the fact that Negroes are offered two years of training in floriculture, commercial cooking and baking, cleaning and pressing, and trade dressmaking, which are not taught in white schools.

At least one school board member, Mrs. _____ White, however, is not convinced that the policy of orienting vocational courses toward job availability in the immediate area is either just or wise.

"It is our obligation, " she recently told the school board, "to educate Houston

children, and it is not our problem to say where they will use it."

On the academic level Negro students find themselves at a disadvantage because of a policy that equates the teaching of various advanced courses in a particular school with the number of students wanting to take them. Thus, there are five Negro high schools in Houston and ten white high schools. The Negro population is one fourth of the total which obviously means that there are less Negro students per school. While this in itself is certainly not reprehensible, it hardly seems just, as Mrs. White points out, to apply the same numerical basis for offering a subject to both white and Negro schools.

Distributive education, an apprentice program under which students attend school part time and receive experience and training in actual job situations has been eminently successful as far as white students are concerned. But in the one Negro school where it is offered it has proved ineffective. School officials blame this on the Negro business community which they say is uncooperative. Negro leaders say there are not enough Negro owned businesses to support the program alone. And no attempt is ever made by the school board to place Negroes with white firms in apprentice positions, for this would be against "local custom."

Vocational guidance counseling in both white and Negro schools is considered inadequate by the Vocational Guidance Service, a local United Fund agency. The ratio in the Houston public schools of students to counselors , the agency says, is normally one counselor per 800 students. And little interest has been shown in improving the figure to receive federal funds, for such aid is viewed with suspicion by the school system.

One of the facts of life a Negro youth discovers in Houston is that white employers place little premium on his high school diploma. Without it he may

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find a job as a porter, a grocer carry-out boy or a delivery boy for a drugstore. With it he may go to work as a truck driver or stock clerk and in either event there is no room for him to move up. In view of this Negro students often feel little incentive to finish school at all. "Why go to school," one asked a Negro counselor, "You have to go through the back door anyway!"

Even with a college degree many Negroes find they must accept jobs far below their training. One vocational counselor told an interviewer that he personally knew numerous girls with several years of college who were working as house maids.

But the Texas Employment Commission appears to be seriously concerned about the Negro employment situation in Houston. Its own staff includes Negro interviewers and clerks as well as janitors. Significantly, too, it has abolished segregated waiting rooms for those seeking employment. Negro interviewers and clerks, for the most part, work only in Negroes areas, but there are some Negroes in the main downtown offices and in several of the branches.

Recently the Commission has begun a new program, for which it is receiving federal aid, to upgrade Negro employment status. The method here is to select outstanding applicants and attempt to place them in jobs from which they are currently barred. So far the program has not overcome any major barriers. A spokesman for the agency said that Negroes seeking first time jobs usually have exhausted other methods before applying and take whatever is available. He said that summer jobs are the most difficult for Negroes to find even when they have college degrees. School teachers, he said, must often take domestic work during the summer or work as cafe waitresses.

Once a Negro has found a job, however menial, what are his chances in Houston industries of receiving additional training qualifying him for higher level jobs or better pay? To answer this question representatives of the Southern Regional

Council queried major employers in the Houston area. These included Foley's Department Store, Sheffield Steel, the Veteran's Administration Hospital, Schlumberger Oil Development Company, Humble Oil Company, Tennessee Gas and Pipeline, Sears and Roebuck, in addition to the Houston Chamber of Commerce and various labor unions.

Here the INTERVIEWERS came face to face with people who were frankly afraid to talk. Both the personnel director of Foley's and one of the executive directors at first refused to answer any questions, the director of personnel at one time admitting that if he did he feared he might one day "pick up one of those New York newspapers and find the store's name splashed all over it." He later told an interviewer, however, that the store did have a training program, particularly for buyers and other store executives, from which Negroes were excluded. As for labor unions activity, he said, "We just don't permit that kind of thing."

Sears and Roebuck was even less communicative than Foley's. The company has an extremely rigid policy against giving out information on employee relations and would admit only that Sears had no in-service training program either in its retail or service divisions.

Under a union contract signed in 1956 job classifications at Sheffield Steel Company are no longer racially segregated. The company does offer an in-service training program and while some Negroes have declined to participate, most, a company official says, have taken advantage of the opportunity. Moving upward in an all-white group, he said, was probably the greatest obstacle a Negro faced in achieving promotion.

A spokesman for Humble Oil Company said that his company did not practice racial discrimination in employment, and further that an employee's future with the company regardless of his race was limited only by his ability. He said Negroes were working in every phase of the company's operations and were taking

advantage of all opportunities offered them.

Despite a company policy of non-discriminatory hiring practices the Oil Development Company reported that it employs no Negroes in any professional or clerical capacity.

Schlumberger Oil Tool Equipment Company stated that Negroes do fill skilled shop jobs but none have yet advanced to supervisory posts. The fear that this would stir resentment among white workers appears to govern company policy in this regard.

The Tennessee Gas and Pipeline Company has intra company training programs for accounting department employees as well as for supervisors on the middle management level. There are, however, no Negroes employed on the supervisory level nor any working in the company's accounting department.

The one contact made where every effort was made to see discrimination eliminated in practice as well as in theory was the Veteran's Administration Hospital. Here there were several training programs offered, all open to Negroes and whites alike. The hospital employs Negro dieticians, administrators, laboratory technicians, doctors and nurses. The only limitation on the hiring of Negro employees, a hospital official said, is the lack of qualified personnel. (Here it seems pertinent to recall in passing the Houston School Board policy of limiting vocational training to crafts and trades "open" to Negroes and inquire where discrimination actually begins. Obviously in many cases it is a two way street. The employer uses the lack of qualified Negro personnel as a subterfuge to keep from upgrading them or hiring them. But from all indications the hospital official was sincere.)

A talk with a union official who works for Crown Petroleum revealed a company policy which in theory isn't discriminatory, but in practice turns out to be. Although the union contract specifies that any union man can bid for any job he is qualified for regardless of his race, the company has a policy which prohibits him

from being promoted unless he has a high school education. This rule effectively eliminates most Negro employees from promotion consideration, for the company rarely hires a Negro high school graduate. To date, the union official pointed out, the union has succedded in upgrading only one Negro. This was to the job of first class pipe-fitter. Segregation is in force on all levels at Crown Petroleum, he said, including rest rooms and eating facilities. And with the exception of the one pipe-fitter no other Negro works on an equal status with a white man.

To one Chamber of Commerce spokesman and, he hinted, to most local industrialists, the question of Negro advancement into previously all-white position is something that must be approached with great caution. The fear is that if things move too rapidly resentments among white employees will flare and violence "on the nature of Little Rock" will result. This, in turn, he says, could well frighten away prospective industries from Houston.

A somewhat opposing view was expressed by an industrial arts specialist with some practical experience in the field of human relations. It is his belief that Negroes can insist on being admitted into intra-company training programs leading to promotion and that many firms will accept them. He cites the case of the local branch of Gulf Oil which until 1958 prohibited Negro service station operators from their training program. But in that year, he, working together with Negro operators and Gulf officials succeeded in integrating the company's Dealer Training Course. It has remained integrated ever since with no apparent difficulties.

The same man told an interviewer that from his experience in working with Negroes, their greatest problem in advancing toward higher status was poor educational preparation. This, he feels, coupled with racial prejudice, makes the path of an ambitious Negro youth in Houston a difficult one, indeed.

Specific jobs actually open to Negroes in the companies contacted were, with a few notable exceptions, menial.

Foley's Department Store hires Negro drivers, delivery boys, maids and dishwashers. Recently the store employed one Negro saleswoman in the [redacted] ladies ready-to-wear department.

Sheffield Steel which does government contract work, employs both skilled and unskilled Negro workers, but has no Negro supervisors in either category. In addition there are Negro office porters. No Negro is employed in a white collar job capacity.

Veteran's Administration Hospital, as previously noted, employs Negroes in all job classifications. However, there are no Negro resident physicians.

Schulemberger Oil Tool Equipment Company employs Negroes only in service jobs such as cleaners and porters.

Humble Oil Company employs Negroes in all job categories --if they meet company requirements.

Prudential Insurance Company employs no Negroes in any capacity whatever.

Sears-Roebuck employs Negro "stock pullers" in its service division and Negro maids and janitors in its retail outlet.

Aside from the intra-company training programs what are a Negro's chances of moving up to posts of more responsibility and better pay in the Houston area? Here reluctance on the part of some employers to give specific answers was again encountered. No information at all on the subject was derived from Foley's department store or Humble Oil Company. Sheffield Steel referred to its 1956 union contract guaranteeing all union employees the right to bid for any job for which they could qualify. However, the company conceded that there were no Negro supervisors. It does employ Negro "lead men", a semi-

supervisory capacity. Negroes succeed whites in these jobs and whites succeed Negroes. Seniority rights are protected by the union contract without regard to race.

The official interviewed at the Tennessee Gas and Pipe Line Company revealed an attitude that offers insight into the thinking of a number of Houston industrialists. One could not call it bigotry or bias in the customary use of the terms, for there was at least a tacit recognition that Negroes, per se, were capable of achieving professional stature. His company, he said, employs Negroes "only for the type of work which they normally do in this locality", which was to say menial work. There were no Negroes employed, for instance, as building maintenance personnel, nor in any clerical, supervisory, middle management or managerial position. Again "local custom" enters the picture and also the lack of qualified Negro personnel. Significant, too, was the official's statement that "we could not do any different if we wanted to." There would not be, he felt, enough white employees willing to work with Negroes, conceding--which he seemed inclined to do--that some qualified Negro employees could be found. One point in his observations recurred in interviews with other white employers and that was that intelligent Negroes would not wish to train themselves for professions which --due to local prejudices--they would not be allowed to practice in predominantly white industries. He said he felt a young Negro, for example, would ask himself, "Do I know a Negro geologist?" and the answer being "no", he would elect to enter some other field such as medicine, clergy or teaching.

Water fountains and restrooms at the Tennessee Gas and Pipe Line Company were not segregated, the official stated, as if to illustrate his company's fundamental liberal views, but when queried as to eating facilities he would not comment beyond the remark that here the company adhered to "local custom," In pipe line stations, he said, where the number of Negroes employed was relatively small all employees shared eating places as well as rest rooms and water fountains.

At the Tennessee Gas and Pipeline Company Negroes and whites are not in competition for jobs in any field. Thus a Negro may become a supervisor of other Negroes, but in no case would he supervise whites.

Sears and Roebuck's policy as to the upgrading of Negro employees may be summed up with the succinct statement that it has no such policy. There are no Negro supervisors, no Negro foreman. At one time the attempt was made to make a Negro a supervisor over other Negroes, but white employees carped at the move and the attempt was abandoned.

Negroes and whites at Sears do not work together in any way whatever. There are no Negro helpers on delivery or transport trucks, and the company will not even consider hiring a Negro to repair house appliances, for it fears that white housewives would not allow Negro men into their homes. In brief, Sears and Roebuck in Houston not only adheres to "local custom" it actively assists its perpetuation.

One observer of the Houston labor scene has formed the opinion that many--perhaps a majority of Houston employers--have adopted a "wait and see" attitude in regard to elevating Negroes to responsible positions on equal status with whites. He believes that once it has been achieved successfully " the rest will depend on the marketable skills which Negroes possess." He feels that often Negroes use their race as an excuse for not being promoted to the jobs they seek and that if they have all other qualifications except the magical white skin they will have at least " a good chance of selling themselves."

One Negro ex-employee of the Houston Post Office told an interviewer that the "rule of three" (whereby a post is filled from the three highest scores on a given Civil Service exam) is often used to the disadvantage of Negroes. He cited one case where a supervisory job was open and in this particular division two Negroes stood at the top of the seniority list. Ordinarily seniority alone was the determining

factor, he said, but in this instance it was decided that an exam should be given. The result was that a white man was promoted, but the scores of the exam were never released, nor was it definitely determined that the white man selected had actually passed the exam.

Approaching the role of organized labor in the Negro employment SCENE in Houston, one finds a contradictory pattern. One local will deny Negro membership altogether, another will accept them on terms of total equality. Those with earlier CIO affiliations seemed more inclined toward a liberal viewpoint in this connection. However, it should be empahsized that organized labor is far weaker in Houston than in cities of comparable size in the heavily industrialized centers of the Midwest and Northeast.

One union official told an interviewer that practically all residential construction in the city is done by non-union contractors. And this, he feels, is to the benefit of Negro labor, for Negroes are denied admission into most trade unions connected with construction. Yet, he conceded, the majority of construction work is performed by whites and very little, indeed, is ever done by an integrated crew.

In a recent campaign for president of the local AFL-CIO labor Council, the chief issue, the incumbent stated, was his appointing of a civil rights committee within the organization. Exactly what effect or authority the committee had was not made clear, but the mere fact that such a committee had even been named stirred prejudices among a large bloc of members which put the incumbent's re-election in doubt.

Currently the Labor Council is integrated. White and Negro members sit together at meetings in the union hall.

A look at individual union memberships, as has been said, reveals an almost inexplicable inconsistency.

The following unions admit Negro members on an integrated basis: seamen, telephone workers, roofers, cement masons, city firemen, clerks, and drivers; mail carriers and steel workers.

Another group admits Negroes only in separate units. These include musicians, machinists, longshoremen, railway carmen, and railway clerks.

All others ban Negro membership under all circumstances. This group consists of plumbers, house painters, millwrights, sheet metal workers, lathers, carpenters, bricklayers, and boilermakers.

It is significant, perhaps, that in the unions which are integrated white members of only one--the mail carriers--seemed greatly resentful of Negro membership. A white union officer of the seamen's union, in fact, was particularly proud of his union's policy of non-discrimination. Pointing to men of every race outside in the hiring hall, playing cards, eating and talking amiably, he told the interviewer: "That color doesn't rub off. We hire and fire Negroes without regard to color."

In the segregated musicians union there was some feeling among white members against the union's refusal to admit competent Negro musicians. Relations between the two segregated units, in fact, were very good. Pay scales for both were approximately the same. One point which seems unjust to members of both groups was the fact that Negro musicians are strictly limited to the field of popular music and thus are barred from the Houston Symphony Orchestra. White musicians do play in clubs over which the Negro Union has jurisdiction just as Negro musicians --who are mostly in demand for jazz, spiritual swing music and rock and roll--play in clubs over which the white union has jurisdiction.

Turning now to the question of a Negro's opportunities to learn new jobs in Houston we again encounter an inconsistent pattern. Of ten business schools interviewed five were open only to white students and two only to Negroes. One, which specializes in business machine operations, said that "all qualified applicants would be considered", but that no Negroes had ever sought admission. A similar response came from a medical secretary school which said that a class of its students had voted to accept a Negro should one apply, but that a prospective Negro applicant had finally decided not to enroll. Only one business school in the city admits students of all races without regard to color. The enrollment here is roughly two Negroes for one white.

The one floral design school contacted said that it had no policy of racial discrimination, that students of both races were freely accepted.

The same was found to be true of the one school of mortuary science queried. This school offers training in embalming, funeral direction, medical technology, and X-ray technology. Approximately one-fourth of its enrollment is Negro.

But now the pendulum swings back. All five hospitals offering training for registered nurses stated unequivocally that they admit no Negroes. One, however, does offer training to nurses's aides on an integrated basis.

A query of four modeling schools revealed in each instance a policy that barred Negro students.

Of seven technical schools offering courses in electronics, air conditioning, refrigeration and drafting five said they admitted white students only, one said students of all races were "considered", and another said it would set up a special class for Negroes if enough applications were received.

Discrimination in hospital training apparently extends to all related fields in addition to that of nursing. Interviewers talked with representatives from six hospitals which teach courses in medical technology, histology, clinical pathology, and X-ray technology. Of this number four bar Negroes altogether, one offers training in advanced medical technology and says it considers all qualified applicants. The sixth stated that it admits all qualified students to its X-ray training courses and that it has one opening a year for a Negro student in medical technology.

Southern Regional Council representatives interviewed two commercial art schools and discovered that one admits only white students and the other offers a home study course to Negroes.

Barber and beauty colleges in Houston conform to a strict segregated formula. Three barber colleges were contacted. Two admit only white students. One admits only Negroes. Eleven beauty schools were interviewed and of this number eight were for white students only and three for Negro students only.

Directors of three vocational nursing agencies stated that they admit Negroes as well as whites. One ,however, said that its experience showed that Negro employment opportunities in this field were limited because the demand more often was for white applicants.

Of all the situations encountered by the Council in its study none seems more wasteful or illogical than the fact that Negroes trained in industrial skills and even in professional categories often work in jobs far below their abilties. One Negro college student told an interviewer that he personally knew of instances where Negroes with science degrees were driving trucks and working as delivery men. He said that the likelihood of their employers putting their

training to practical use in their businesses was slight because in most cases the Negroes were working for firms not even related to their training.

Another observer of Negro employment in Houston felt that a college degree gave Negroes some competitive advantage over Negro high school graduates on the level, for example, of stock clerk, but that it gave him no advantage at all over a white boy with a high school diploma competing for the same job.

But there are also numerous white employers, an official of a public employment agency stated, who apparently are suspicious of Negroes with a college education and refuse to hire them. As a result, he said, he knew of Negroes with college degrees in chemistry, mathmetics, and liberal arts who, when questioned by an employer as to their education, admit having only a high school diploma.

One example of a Negro working in a job for which she is overtrained deserves emphasis here for it generally is regarded as a "breakthrough" in the Negro employment picture. Weingarten's Supermarket recently hired a Negro girl with a degree from Texas Southern University as a checker.

A particularly despicable policy among small firms and businesses seems common in Houston --exploitation of Negro training and ability. The Texas Employment Commission pointed to the case of a retail credit organization which ostensibly employs a Negro as a janitor but insists that he be able to use a typewriter! Some smaller dress shops, too, employ Negro women as maids who also double as salesladies "if," as one employer candidly stated it, " they aren't too obtrusive." Again, Negro handymen in service stations often are skilled mechanics and do a mechanic's work. In all instances no extra pay or status accompanies their extra duties.

Let's take a glance now at the public employment situation in Houston. To what extent are jobs in local and Federal government equally available to Negroes and whites?

On the local level Negroes feel the situation is improving--not much, but improving nevertheless. Only a few years ago there were no Negroes at all holding white collar jobs in Houston city government. And--while there are only a negligible number now notably in the police force and recreation department some effort is being made to create more. This fall, for example, for the first time two Negro school policemen have been hired. Heretofore, school policemen at school crossings have always been white--even at Negro schools.

In the Houston School System janitorial jobs for Negroes are limited to Negro schools--a policy that is by no means universal in all Southern School Systems. Negro maids do work in white schools but under white janitor supervisors. Negro women work as helpers in lunch rooms in white schools but as lunchroom managers only in Negro schools.

No Negro plumbers, electricians, carpenters or painters are employed by the Houston School System.

Of a total number of 3412 employees in the Houston Post Office 1387 are Negro. Of 765 Negro employees whose educational backgrounds were examined 169 had high school educations only, 81 had one year of college, 92 had two years of college, 83 three years of college, 138 were college graduates, four had masters degrees and 41 had business administration diplomas.

There are 48 Negroes on the supervisory registry. These have seniority ranging from 31 years to six years and have previous backgrounds in such fields as journalism, welding, teaching, accounting, photo-engraving, radio and television repair, bookkeeping and personnel management.

A Postal Alliance officer told a researcher that 98 per cent of all Negro employees were at grade four or below. He said less than ten are above level six that level seven is the highest grade that any Negro holds in the Houston post office and, further that he is the only Negro at this level. The officer estimated that 85% of all Negro employees were carriers. From the very beginning, he said, Negroes have found it difficult to move into clerk positions and at first those who did were put only on night shifts so that they would have no contact with white customers. This policy, however, has since been changed.

The officer said that Negroes frequently find themselves the victims of subtle discrimination when it comes to transferring to more desirable jobs. Postal regulations, he said, state that when jobs at any given numerical level are open any employee on that level can bid for it, and the job is to go to the best qualified bidder who has seniority. But, he said, whites in administrative positions anticipate openings in preferred jobs and will informally transfer a white employee into the position so that when it formally opens he can get it on grounds of experience and qualifications.

An incident which occured at Texas Southern University last year (1960) seems pertinent here.

Two representatives from the Dallas Civil Service Regional Office came to the college on a two day recruiting session. They talked with students individually and gave group lectures on employment opportunities for Negroes in the Civil Service, emphasizing the post office department as an area of significant breakthrough. During a question and answer period following such a talk a student posed the question of discrimination in the Post Office Department. Could a Negro really be promoted to a level commensurate with his ability. The speaker admitted before the group of more than 100 that no such guarantee could be made save in formal regulations. There were, he said, procedural devices

which could be used to discriminate against Negroes. Perhaps it was nothing more than a dramatic gesture, but after the speaker made this admission every student rose from his seat and quietly filed from the room.

There is a cliche in the segregationist catechism to the effect that a Negro must "earn" social equality. It's an argument that even many otherwise moderate Southerners accept as a basic premise. When this "earning" process is complete, so their reasoning goes, the whole problem of racial discrimination will be solved as if by seraphic design. There thus is no need to "push the issue now." One would like to share the optimism of such well meaning people, but the limitation now placed on Negro professionals in Houston (who, one supposes, have now "earned" their right to first class citizenship) establishes a less optimistic but far sounder premise. This is that even highly educated Negroes can expect no volunteer help from the average white industrialist in removing discriminatory barriers in employment.

Consider the case of Lewis X, age 33, a native of Detroit, Michigan, with a mechanical engineering degree from Michigan State University. He is married to a Houston girl whom he met while stationed at an Air Force base near Houston during World War II. Just after his graduation from Michigan State his wife's father and mother became ill and it was necessary for the young couple to return to Houston to care for them. Lewis X did not relish the idea of moving, for his experiences as a Negro serviceman in a Southern city during the war had not been pleasant. But there was nothing else for him to do except accompany his wife back to her home, and he resolved to make the best of it. All attempts, however, to find employment as an engineer in any local firm failed. There were vacancies for engineers, to be sure, but only for white engineers. Every personnel office he called on seemed , in his words, to regard him as "a freak." Thus he finally had to take a job as in a garage, clean-up man.

position that he held for three years during which time he and his wife--both individuals of sensitive dispositions--were forced to live in economic circumstances almost repulsive to them. He grew "edgy." Personal differences between husband and wife developed, and at one point their marriage was in peril. The problem was resolved only with the death of his wife's father, ending their obligations in Houston.

The story is not unique. A college student lacking 18 hours graduating with a degree in chemistry had to drop out for a semester or two in order to earn money to pay the remainder of his tuition. Hearing that Shell Oil Company did not practice discriminatory hiring practices he applied to the company for a temporary job as a laboratory assistant. He was told that there was just such a vacancy, but that the personnel manager was not in and wouldn't be in for an hour or so. The student had other business to attend and could not wait. The next day he was able to get an interview, but was told that the job had been filled. He was advised to "go into teaching."

Later the student saw a job listing with an employment agency for a young man with an educational background in chemistry. He telephoned the agency, was told to "come right over." He arrived half an hour later, was ushered into a segregated waiting room and curtly informed that the position had been filled. Telephoning another agency which had four listings for laboratory assistants, he made an appointment and arrived at the agency within ten minutes. The receptionist told him that something very unusual had occured. They had just filled all four jobs. When the student started to leave she told him confidentially that the agency did not place Negroes. The student called on several other agencies and was bluntly told by some that they did not handle Negroes. One or two more polite interviewers gave him the same advice he had received at

Shell Oil. "Go into teaching." This, everyone seemed to agree, was the only job a Negro with an education in chemistry could perform in the city of Houston.

The case of Miss Pauline X is perhaps the classic example of racial discriminatory hiring practices in the Texas city. Here is a young lady of 29, born and reared in Houston, educated in its public schools. She is a 1955 graduate of West Virginia State College with a degree in business administration. For two years after her graduation she operated her own credit and collection agency. But the work was not to her liking. She felt she must do something more creative. In 1958 she entered the New York School of Interior Design, graduating in two years with a "B" average. She then returned to Houston, primarily due to family pressures. Her training in New York qualifies her to do commercial and residential interiors, decoration "renderings" from floor plans, and various kinds of display layout work. She wants primarily to be window designer for a large department store, and as a second choice she prefers to design office and commercial interiors. As far as she has ever been able to determine she is the only member of her race in the state of Texas who is a trained interior decorator. She is a member of the National Society of Interior Designers and is on the mailing list of the society's Texas division.

In the summer of 1960 she began to look for a position in Houston where her training could be put to use. She wrote letters to major firms, asking for an appointment, providing a profile of her education, interests, personal background, and a list of professional references. Contacts were made with major department stores, furniture stores, and interior design firms. Only one [redacted] even did her the courtesy of replying--Suniland--one of the city's major furniture stores. The store had no immediate opening, she was told, but her letter would be kept on file.

She then decided on a more direct [redacted] approach. She called on the various

firms personally and tried to arrange an interview with their personnel directors. With her written queries only Suniland gave her any consideration at all. Here she received a personal interview and was told "We'll call you if we need you." She did not hear from them. She then called on Foley's department store and again sought an interview. The receptionist tried to discourage her, but finally gave her an appointment with the personnel manager. When she arrived she was told that he was in a meeting. This happened three times. Other firms with ads in local papers for interior decorators gave her the same treatment. An appeal on her behalf by the American Friends Service Committee to Foley's department store, Sakowitz department store, Suniland furniture store and Stowers FURNITURE store availed nothing. Growing desperate she tried to persuade Foley's and Sakowitz that since window dressing occured primarily at night she would have no contact with white customers. Her plea was rejected by both, Sakowitz terminating the interview somewhat abruptly.

Not once did any of the firms she contacted admit that they did not consider Negroes for the type work she was applying. Discouraged in her home town, she is now considering a job offer on the West Coast.

Negro professionals in every area in Houston have first hand tastes of racial discrimination. The Houston Bar Association, for example, does not admit Negroes. There are no Negroes in the city legal department or in the U.S. District Attorney's office. Thus the Negro lawyer in Houston finds himself in an awkward position. There is little recognition of his potential by his white colleagues and consequently even members of his own race do not have the faith in him that they have in white lawyers.

In none of the city's major hospitals--including the City-County Charity

Hospital--can a Negro physician either intern or practice medicine. This is true even where Negro patients are admitted to special [redacted] segregated wards.

Nurses fare somewhat better. Catholic Hospital employs registered Negro nurses and has one Negro head nurse who is head of emergency surgery. Baptist Hospital has Negro nurses who work in both Negro and white wards, but none are in supervisory [redacted] capacities. Neither are any Negroes admitted to the hospital's school of nursing. Methodist Hospital employs no Negro nurses, nurses aides or vocational nurses. Episcopal General Hospital and Texas Children's Hospital (which are combined under one administrative complex) employ Negro nurses, X-ray aides and laboratory technicians. The hospital in the past has had Negro head nurses, but at present the highest position a Negro nurse holds is that of staff nurse. At City-County Hospital there are Negro nurses who work as staff nurses and head nurses. All nursing shifts are integrated and there has been no resentment as a result. The hospital also hires Negro laboratory technicians, X-ray technicians and one Negro dietician.

All Negro nurses in Houston must train at Prarie View State College, though City-County Hospital does provide hospital training for Negro student nurses who have completed two years at Prarie View College. The program, however, except for a few courses, is segregated, as are all social functions.

Negro nurses aides are employed by all of the hospitals--except, as previously noted--Methodist Hospital.

At the present time Osteopathic Hospital employs no Negro registered nurses, but it has done so in the past and indicated a willingness to do so in the future.

This has been discussed with white nurses and no objections have been raised.

Negro dental students are admitted to internships and residencies in Houston, but all Negro dentists are excluded from membership in local dental associations. This automatically bars them from membership in state and national affiliates.

There are no local training facilities for Negro dental technicians, though Negroes are admitted to the State Dental College.

Currently there are four Negro Certified Public Accountants in the city of Houston. Three have applied for membership in the Texas Society of Certified Public Accountants and all were rejected due to a by-law requiring the recommendations of three society members. The Negroes were unable to acquire the mandatory three signatures. One of the group is a member of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants and the American Accountancy Association.

At present there are 75 administrative level personnel in the Houston Public School System and of this number only three are Negroes. These include a female music supervisor who works only with Negro schools and two supervisors of Negro elementary schools.

A Negro college professor says that there is no professional group in Houston which is "really integrated." He said the membership rolls and business meetings of many are integrated, but that integration does not go beyond the formal level. At dinner meetings of such groups, Negroes are requested to arrive after the meal has been served. Communication between Negro and white educators both at the high school and college level, he also observed, is slight.

Discrimination against Negroes in regard to lay-offs and job terminations is something which no Houston employer will admit. However, several Negro laborers

said they were always the first to be laid off and the last to be rehired. Skilled Negro workers, they said, however, were laid off only upon the termination of a specific job.

Interviewed on the subject Schlumberger Oil Development Company stated categorically that it practiced a policy of equality of job security for Negroes and whites in similar employment and that "tenure provisions are equally protective of Negroes and whites."

The same was true of Sheffield Steel which again cited its union contract guaranteeing job security without regard to race or color.

Humble Oil Company would supply no specific answer to the question.

Tennessee Gas and Pipeline Company replied that since it employed no Negroes [redacted] in [redacted] competition with whites, the question was not applicable. The official interviewed at this company volunteered the observation that he felt his company's hiring and termination policies were just in regard to both races. A Roman Catholic who accepts his church's views against [redacted] racial prejudice, he felt that industry had to move slowly and cautiously insofar as hiring Negroes into previously established white areas [redacted] was concerned. He theorized that it would take several generations of greatly improved education for Negro youth before any significant strides could be taken. His reasoning on this point was that most Negro youth of today do not have a home atmosphere conducive to advanced education and that it [redacted] would take at least one generation of educated parents to lay the sort of groundwork in Negro homes where higher education would be encouraged.

But what of the educated Negro of the current generation? A case history of [redacted] a former Negro postal employee seems apropos here. First let us

examine his background. At 25 he is married and the father of two children. He is a native of Houston, educated in the Houston public schools and lacks one semester [redacted] graduating from Texas Southern University. He has a pleasant, confident, self assured personality.

In October, 1956, he went to work at the main post office in Houston as a substitute clerk. He worked for ten months in this capacity, developed a favorable work reputation and became a full time clerk. In April, 1959, he was given permanent civil service status as a career clerk. He received ten months prior credit on his permanent appointment and thus had his probationary period shortened. While working as a substitue he also attended Texas Southern University but gave up school when he was made a part [redacted] time clerk. Just before his status as a career clerk was made permanent he re-entered college. (There is no formal postal regulation against attending school and working in the post office at the same time.) In April, 1960, his position at the Houston Post Office was terminated. The facts surrounding his dismissal as outlined in his so far unsuccessful appeal to higher authority may thus be summarized.

Soon after receiving his appointment as career clerk he was transferred to the mail section of the downtown office at the request of the foreman of this section, himself a Negro. This foreman, he soon became aware, was the subject of many slurs and petty innuendoes because he was a Negro and because he was going to college. The situation grew perceptibly worse when, after his graduation, the Negro foreman came to work with his diploma to show it off to his fellow employees. Seemingly this excited even greater resentment among a certain clique of white clerks who stepped up their campaign of ridicule from that moment on. Their thesis, [redacted] insofar as it [redacted] involved anything more than race prejudice, being that one who attended college had no right to hold down a full time job. Shortly after his college graduation, the Negro foreman's wife

and child were killed in an automobile accident, he collected on their insurance and resigned his post office job.

The attention of the white clerks was then directed to the subject of this case history who had by now re-entered college himself. This seemed to antagonize his white colleagues. One day, coming to work with a load of books, his white supervisor took occasion to express his disapproval over the youth's seeking to further his education.

A period of concentrated harrassment, he states, then began. A series of small offenses were written up against him and entered into his permanent file. He was charged with not having on his badge, a trifling violation which was committed by white employees frequently without written complaint being brought against them. Again, he was charged with whistling on the job. Prior to this he overheard a supervisor verbally reprimand a white employee for whistling while working.

Six months before his dismissal a group of "five or six" supervisors and foremen took him aside one evening and warned him against laziness and also railed continually at his being a college student--this despite the fact that numerous white clerks were also working full time while attending the University of Houston. More, they accused him vaguely of being a "troublemaker." During the day's work, he states, the general foreman and superintendent of the mail room frequently referred to him as "nigger" and "nigger boy."

One evening when the white supervisors approached him for what was by now a sort of regular complaint session, he asked to take along a witness.

"There were always several of them," he says, " and only me. In the post

office, the word of two or more will almost always be accepted as evidence for a charge." The idea of the group, he suspects, was to goad him into an angry retort and thus substantiate the general charge of "troublemaker." But his witness was allowed to accompany him and in his prescence the general superintendent told him that he was going to "get me out of the post office if he had to frame me to do it." The youth has an affidavit from his witness as to the man's exact words.

The charge leveled against him of being a "troublemaker", he feels, stems from several letters he wrote to the postmaster complaining of discriminatory treatment or in answer to the written charges being brought against him.

The claim, he makes, of discrimination appears valid. It was the policy in his crew to rotate the job of serving courtesy boxes with each man doing the task every eight days, for it was a job that NONE seems to have liked. One cold and rainy evening--only a day after his regular turn at the job--the foreman of the crew ordered him to do the job again. He complained, but did as he was told.

He then wrote his first letter of complaint to the postmaster, but the letter was read by the personnel manager who called him into his office , denounced him, and said he was going to fire him. The implication was that he was still a probationary clerk and could be fired without cause. The Negro youth responded that the ten months credit he had been given for his earlier part time status prohibited such summary action.

After this, he believes, a systematic effort to "write up" his file was begun. The personnel manager and the postmaster's son (a foreman), he states,"advised the foremen and supervisors about what kind of letters to write, what kind of charges to make that would stick."

Major charges in his file at the time of his dismissal were actually four.

(1) It was said that he had been late to work eleven times during the previous six months, which he does not deny. Tardiness, however, he says, was common among most employees and ranged from a few minutes to an hour. Parking problems were a major contributing factor, or the men might simply have not been in the area of responsibility when their foreman checked. At all events it was not ordinarily taken seriously, but obviously could be if someone wished to make an issue of it. His defense then was that many others were late but were not fired for being so. And he cites one example of a man fired the same day he was for being late 48 times during the same period who was reinstated the next day. Yet in his case being late to work was given as the chief reason for his dismissal.

(2) He was also accused of delaying the mail. This claim had its origins a year before and was added to his permanent file ex post facto. The specifics, he says, were these. The mail involved was airmail addressed to California and it was his first evening working the "California case." Two other men were working with him and no one man was assigned the responsibility of sorting the mail. Yet there were some letters delayed and as a career clerk the blame was put on him. Nevertheless no specific number of delayed letters were mentioned in the original charge, but later when he challenged the complaint on these grounds the charge was elaborated to include the delay of 22 first class letters.

(3) An instance of delaying special delivery mail was cited against him.

This charge, from his statement, seems palpably contrived. His foreman had assigned him to the special delivery "case" one afternoon and in the midst of the job another foreman called him away from the job, lectured him for 35 minutes on his general attitude and then ordered him to go to lunch. When he returned the same foreman had completed sorting the special delivery letters and had written him up for delay of special delivery mail.

(4) The final indictment against him was for being absent without leave for three days. This, he says, was during a period of illness. Not only had he telephoned in that he was ill, but had, according to official regulations, brought in a doctor's statement to that effect. His supervisor, however, refused to accept the statement, and filed the complaint of absenteeism against him.

The young man is convinced, however, that the real reason for his dismissal was because he was a Negro and stood up for his rights which earned him the title of "troublemaker."

But the story does not end with his dismissal. Within ten days after its effective date he appealed his case to the Civil Service Commission. He received a letter shortly thereafter from the Commission informing him that it was concerned only with problems of process in removal and not the merits of individual cases. He then appealed to the Regional Civil Service Commission in Dallas which summarily refused to reinstate him. His next move was to take his affidavits to the field supervisor for the Houston Civil Service District. This official was at first optimistic that he could get his job back, but when the Negro told him that he had already contacted the regional office in Dallas, the man said that there was nothing more that he himself could do.

Lawyers at the American Civil Liberties Union in Houston have told him they feel his case was a clear example of racial discrimination in the Civil Service, but from a technical standpoint the Post Office's position had no loopholes.

Despite a still unyielding adherence to "local custom" by Houston industrialists one can detect certain signs of change in the air. For example: Prior to 1960 no representatives at all from any local industry or business ever came to the campus of Texas Southern University to interview prospective employees among graduating classes. Until then the only such representatives were from the Civil Service Commission and the school system. In 1960, though, three companies participated and so far this year, the school reports, five have set up interview dates.

A survey of jobs currently held by 65 of last year's graduates disclosed that three were practicing pharmacists, 12 were teachers, four were medical technicians, two were supermarket cashiers, two were working in the Federal Civil Service, 16 were doing post graduate work, and 18 were unemployed. There were one each in the fields of barbering, journalism, photography, secretarial work, domestic service, and State Civil Service. There was one housewife. The 65 queried were living in nine states and the District of Columbia.

It now seems appropriate to inquire a bit more fully than has been touched on before into three areas of immediate concern to every Negro citizen of Houston.

What are the unusual jobs currently held by Negroes?

What are the jobs in which only Negroes are employed?

What are the jobs from which Negroes are barred?

Recently the city for the first time in its history hired Negro process servers. Out of 34 such posts filled four were Negroes. Even more recently a Negro girl was hired in the mayor's office to secretarial-clerical work. The city's first Negro school board member Mrs. _____ White has been previously mentioned.

In the field of sales, one bakery, two new automobile dealers, and a brewing company have hired a Negro salesman to work with their Negro customers. In addition one office machine and business supply house has a Negro sales representative in its employ who also works only in the Negro community.

Foley's department store--under pressure from a Negro student boycott against lunch counter segregation--made news not long ago, by not only desegregating its lunch counters, but upgraded a Negro woman previously employed in menial work to the job of sales clerk. The move--according to Foley's, was made without fanfare --or complaints from white employees.

Another department store, following the lead of Foley's, has also transferred a Negro girl from "marker" to sales clerk without incident.

The daily HOUSTON POST has employed a Negro girl(a graduate of Texas Southern University) to work in its editorials department. Her duties consist of reading, clipping and filing editorials. She was recommended for the job by

the dean of students of Texas Southern. There was a moment of embarrassment for her when on her first day at work she was refused service in the company cafeteria. This action was reported to Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, owner of the paper and former U.S. Secretary of Health, Education and Public Welfare, who, the next day escorted the girl through the cafeteria line and ate lunch with her. No other instances of discrimination against the girl have since been reported.

An offiaial of General Foods said his company had more Negroes in key positions than he could recall, including foremen, supervisors, and coffee processors. More, he said, the taster in the coffee-blending department was a Negro with long seniority. There were, he admitted, though, few Negroes doing office or clerical work.

Two Houston supermarkets, Weingarten's and Hench Pillot (an affiliate of Kroger's) employ Negro checkers in stores located in predominantly Negro neighborhoods.

One of the biggest areas of possible Negro breakthrough, a vocational guidance specialist feels, are in fields related to medicine such as medical technology, X-ray technology, nursing, licensed vocational nursing and dietetics. He also believes that jobs are opening in Houston for skilled caterers and hotel chefs.

The field of menial labor in the Texas city--and, indeed, throughout the South-- is generally regarded as "Negro work." Included here are household domestics, yard men, sweepers, porters and garbage collectors. Other jobs in which Negroes predominate are folders in laundries--hot and strenuous work which pays the munificent sum in Houston of $25.00 for a 50 hour week, and shirt press operators which is con-

sidered by some white laundry owners as highly skilled work.

In brief, "Negro jobs" in Houston are the least desirable type job which no white ever begrudges.

The jobs from which Negroes are barred either explictly or tacitly have been illustrated in case studies and may be said generally to include any job that would place them in direct competition with whites.

The picture is thus thrown into focus. From youth Negroes in Houston receive discriminatory treatment at the hands of white educators. They are barred from the city's only full time vocational high school, and vocational courses offered in their schools are limited to areas in which the school board feels they have some chance to practice in adult life. In the world of industry certain jobs are closed to them because, ostensibly at least, they are inadequately trained.

When by great personal sacrifice and long years of study in the face of discouragement on all sides they do achieve skilled training , college educations, and even professional status they are rejected because of "local custom" which has its seeds in bigotry and race prejudice. To be employed on equal status with whites in any capacity whatever is regarded as a "major breakthrough."

To say that this is morally wrong because it places a whole race of people in an ignominious position is to state the obvious.

But it is also poor business. The waste involved in truly enormous. Here is a city which invests its tax dollars in the support of Negro schools and refuses to accept the dividends. It is no hyperbole to compare the situation to an oil man who buys a million dollars worth of stock and when his corporation declares a dividend, throws a third of his profits into the Gulf of Mexico.

The truth is, of course, educated Negroes should mean Negroes in better paying jobs, Negroes being allowed to put their talents into the building of a greater city, Negroes paying greater shares of city taxes. The hope of reasonable Houstonians can only be that the time when this present day dream of the idealist can be put into reality is not on some distant tomorrow, but now in the midst of the South's great, accelerated strides toward a new era of industrial maturity.

October 9, 1961

Dr. C. H. Parrish, Chairman
Department of Sociology
University of Louisville
Louisville, Kentucky

Dear C. H.:

Thank you for your prompt return of Bob Anderson's draft. Les and I both concur with your suggested changes. As you anticipated, we did send Art Gallaher a copy of the manuscript. He made some extensive changes and has sent back to us this morning a clean, typed copy of the whole draft. He asks that we let him see the report once more before publication. So it seems that the Houston study is well on its way. I will be meeting with Bob Anderson tonight, at which time we will go over the materials for Miami and we will be keeping in touch with you as this draft progresses.

I find that my stinginess does not pay off. I seldom acquire more reprints than those complimentary copies that the Journal sends me. So I am now down to my last copy of each of the reprints which you have requested. I am, however, asking Montez if she will send verifax copies of them to you and I hope this will meet your friend's needs.

C. H., I am off to North Carolina and New York for about a week. I have not forgotten the letters which I agreed to write; you can be sure that I will get these off as soon as I return.

Cordially,

James A. Moss
Director of Research

JAM:A

Enclosures: verifax copies of
JAM articles in The British Journal of Sociology, September, 1960; Phylon, March, 1960; Journal of Negro Education, Fall, 1958.

Copies also to Dr. Banks at Atlanta Univ.

October 9, 1961

Professor Art Gallaher
Department of Sociology and Anthropology
University of Houston
Cullen Boulevard
Houston 4, Texas

Dear Art:

I have not yet had a chance to read over the draft which arrived this morning, but I shall get time to look at it before I leave Atlanta tomorrow.

Montez has assured me that you will receive a final draft before we submit the Houston materials to the printers. Unless you strongly object, or indicate otherwise, we would want to acknowledge your role in carrying out this research.

Again, thanks very much for all of the help that you have given to us in this endeavor.

Cordially,

James A. Moss
Director of Research

JAM:A

UNIVERSITY OF HOUSTON
CULLEN BOULEVARD
HOUSTON 4, TEXAS

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY
AND ANTHROPOLOGY

October 8, 1961

Mr. James A. Moss
Director of Research
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Jim:

I am returning the Anderson draft along with a clean copy incorporating my edited changes. I think the comments I have made in the margins of the copy, along with the kinds of changes ~~of~~ made, should be explanation enough. As you can see, I have retained ~~only~~ the rough outline of Anderson's draft.

I think the changes which I have made make for a more sophisticated report, one that is more plausible and palatable. Along these lines I have eliminated considerable data from the case histories, in fact eliminating one of these altogether, and otherwise cut many, what I consider, "bleeding heart" kinds of phrases. There has been enough of the latter already said, too many times, for the technique to be effective any longer. I am firmly convinced that this style now succeeds only in alienating a large segment of readers, regardless of what their preconceived views might be. If a survey, as this one obviously is, is to pack any punch at all, it must be a calm, objective, non-emotional, relatively sophisticated statement.

I was also bothered in the original draft by inferences which Anderson sometimes made—as in the case of Pauline X, that she was considering an offer for a job on the west coast when in fact she was only considering a move in that direction under the assumption that she would have a better chance for a job. There were others. Maybe this is not a serious point, but my main concern, obviously, is for as accurate a representation of the material, limited though it might be, in a way which is still effective, that can be achieved.

In some cases, I think Anderson stuck much too closely to field note script. Just a suggestion re. the writeup of other cities.

Let me know what you think of the changes. Hope Anderson is not irritated by my comments or changes, but an anthropologists, especially one who collects the data, is probably bound to see the write-up differently. At any rate, I should like to see your finished draft before it goes to the printer. I'll get it back to you very quickly.

Re. the use of quantitative data in an appendix. I think it would only weaken the report as it now stands. We obviously don't have quantitative data for all dimensions of the report, so we should not include other than that which can be logically incorporated in the text. I think the draft is alright in the latter respect.

One further word, I think it would be nice if you would include some footnote acknowledgement of the Houston Council on Human Relations as the local sponsoring agency. Again, I have nothing involved except personal interest in the problem; but I believe it might help the fledgling agency. Then, too, I did get fairly good cooperation from them.

Regards,
ACA

UNIVERSITY OF HOUSTON
CULLEN BOULEVARD
HOUSTON 4, TEXAS

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY
AND ANTHROPOLOGY

October 17, 1961

Mr. Jim Moss
Director of Research
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Jim:

I am enclosing a clipping from a recent Houston newspaper which reports on a very significant breakthrough in the Houston area. I suggest that on page 21, beginning with the third sentence of the last paragraph, some statement to the following effect be inserted: "There are no Negroes in the city legal department, and not until October of 1961 was there a Negro on the U. S. District Attorney's staff. In that month a Negro was appointed as an assistant U.S. attorney, representing the most significant breakthrough thus far for the Negro legal community in Houston. Still, though, a Negro lawyer in this community is in a rather awkward position. His...etc."

add

Regarding the citation you wish to give for my part in the project, I have no obection at all. In my cover letter earlier I had been mainly interested in seeing that the Houston Council on Human Relations receive some recognition....because I think the organization needs it.

Also, on page five, in reading through my copy I notice that in the next to last paragraph "The Tennessee Gas and Pipeline Company" is mentioned by name. I don't know whether this was corrected in your copy. If not, correct it. The name shouldn't be mentioned. Also, in rereading the copy, I find many errors in spelling, punctuation, etc., which got by in our haste. Please excuse those.

check

All for now.

Regards,

ast

October 24, 1961

Professor Art Gallaher, Jr.
Department of Sociology and Anthropology
University of Houston
Houston, Texas

Dear Professor Gallaher:

Enclosed is The Negro and ~~the~~ Employment Opportunities in the South as it goes to the printer today. Any corrections you wish to make can be made on the proofs next week. If these corrections are minor, you can indicate them to us by page number, and pass this copy along to interested members of the Houston Council on Human Relations, asking them to return it when they have read it. We hope to have this out in about ten days to two weeks. It will have a self-cover. We are writing the Houston Council that we will be sending them 500 copies (free); they may order any additional number.

We are wondering how you prefer your name and rank listed: "Art"? or "Arthur"? And do you have a middle initial? Please change the wording of the acknowledgment if you wish. We will, of course, send you some author's copies--about 25 for a starter. If you would like to send us the names and addresses of people you would like to see the report, we will gladly mail them out from here.

We are all so delighted to have it, at last, going to press. I'm sure you are too. Sometimes we move a little slowly; with so many interested readers, and all with suggestions for improvement, much time is consumed. But it does result in a good, tight, smooth-reading report.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Ed. A. Albright
Research

October 24, 1961

Mrs. George Dumbauld
Houston Council on Human Relations
3605 Fannin Street
Houston, Texas

Dear Mrs. Dumbauld:

We have today given to the printer The Negro and Employment Opportunities in the South, I. HOUSTON. A carbon copy has gone to Professor Gallaher, to read over for accuracy, and he has our permission to pass it along to any of you who are interested in reading it in advance.

At the beginning of the planning for the study, Leslie Dunbar indicated that some number of copies would be furnished to each cooperating group without charge. The decision has been that 500 copies are to go to each local Council, so 500 of the Houston report will come to you in about two weeks. You may order any number you wish above this amount; we cannot tell you yet how much they will cost, but certainly not more than .20 each and we hope less. We need to know, within a week, how many you will wish to order above the 500 free copies.

We hope that you will be as pleased over this report as we are, and that it will prove to be helpful to you in Houston.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Ed. A. Albright
Administrative secretary
Research

THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

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3605 FANNIN STREET
HOUSTON 4, TEXAS
JACKSON 4-5084

October 31, 1961

Mrs. Ed. A. Albright
Administrative Secretary-Research
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

AIR-MAIL

Dear Mrs. Albright:

Thank you so much for your letter of October 24,1961.

Dr. Art Gallaher brought the carbon copy by the office Friday and asked that any of us read it that cared to and that I put it in the mail today.

It is very excellent and we are pleased with it. In checking my records and talking with our officers, we feel that the 500 copies will be sufficient for the time being. I am hoping that the printed form will be ready for distribution at our Employment Forum which is to be held Saturday, November 18, 1961.

I am hoping that for our files we can have one copy of the overall survey which was made of the four southern cities.

I am enclosing a copy of our new brochure which just came from the printers.

Sincerely,

Ethel Dumbauld

Ethel Dumbauld (Mrs.G.K.)
Executive Secretary

Enclosures

(title page)

Office Copy

THE NEGRO AND EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES IN THE SOUTH

The first of a series of Employment Studies in Southern Cities.

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A Report based on a survey by Arthur Gallaher, Jr., Department of Sociology and Anthropology, University of Houston.

HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
3605 Fannin Street, Houston, Texas

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
5 Forsyth Street, N.W., Atlanta, Georgia

November, 1961

FOREWORD

The reality of unemployment for Negroes in the United States was apparent during the recent recession when twice as many Negroes as whites were without jobs. An equally important fact of our national life is the under-employment of Negroes. These twin problems have moral, social, and economic consequences. In the words of a recent Report of the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights:

> Denial of employment because of the color of a person's skin, his faith, or his ancestry is a wrong of manifold dimensions. On the personal plane, it is an affront to human dignity. On the legal plane, in many cases, it is a violation of the constitution, of legislation, or of national policy. On the economic and social plane, discrimination may result in a waste of human resources and an unnecessary burden to the community.

Employment discrimination against Negroes is serious throughout the nation. In the South it can be particularly harsh. This publication is a report on how this discrimination affects Negroes, and the city of which they are a part. Houston, the largest city in the South, with a fifth of its population Negro, is the first of several cities to be included in this series on The Negro and Employment Opportunities in the South. The tone of the report is well reflected in its opening statement. The waste of Negro manpower is described as "enormous" in Houston, deriving from the educational, economic, occupational, and social deprivations of Negroes. The report raises the question: How long can this city and others like it continue to pay the price for unequal opportunities?

Interviews upon which the material in this report is based were carried out during the summer of 1961. Co-sponsor of the study is the Houston Council on Human Relations; it joins with us in acknowledging the contribution not only of Dr. Arthur Gallaher and the crew of devoted interviewers in Houston who assisted him, but also that of Dr. C. H. Parrish of the University of Louisville, whose counsel and guidance was invaluable throughout the course of the study.

James A. Moss
Director of Research
SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

ILLUSTRATIONS OF EMPLOYMENT DIFFICULTIES FACING NEGROES IN HOUSTON

Indent +

(set in Italics, all copy following)

Consider the case of Lewis X, age 33. A native of Detroit, Michigan, with an engineering degree from a Michigan university, he is married to a Houston girl whom he met while in the Air Force during World War II. Just after his graduation from college his wife's father became ill, and it was necessary for the young couple to return to Houston. Lewis' attempts to find employment as an engineer in local firms failed. There were vacancies for engineers; he tried private employment agencies which listed openings and company personnel offices whenever these were known. Personnel offices seemed, in his words, to regard him as "a freak," and employment agencies offered little encouragement. He finally took a job as a garage clean-up man, a position he held for three years. The problem was finally resolved with the death of his wife's father, ending his obligations in Houston.

Another example is more typical. A college student lacking 18 hours of graduating with a degree in chemistry dropped out of school in order to earn tuition money. Hearing that a major oil company did not discriminate in its hiring practices, he applied for a temporary job as a laboratory assistant. In his first contact he was advised that there was such a vacancy. The personnel manager was not in, however, and he returned the following day for an interview. He was then informed that the job had been filled, and he was advised to "go into teaching."

Later, the student learned of a job, listed with an employment agency, for a young man with a background in chemistry. Telephoning the agency, he was told to "come right over." When he arrived half an hour later, he was ushered into a segregated waiting room, and then informed that the position had been filled. He called another agency which had four listings for laboratory assistants, made an appointment, and arrived at that agency "within ten minutes." The receptionist related an unusual occurrence: They had just filled all four jobs. As the student started to leave, however, she told him confidentially that the agency did not place Negroes. He called on several other

agencies, receiving the same treatment. Some interviewers gave him the advice received earlier: "Go into teaching." This, everyone seemed to agree, was the best job opportunity in the city of Houston for a Negro with an education in chemistry.

The case of Miss Pauline Y illustrates several facets of racial discrimination. Pauline, now 29, was born and reared in Houston, and educated in its public schools. She was graduated from West Virginia State College in 1955 with a degree in business administration. For two years after her graduation she operated her own credit and collection agency. Deciding that she would rather do something more creative, in 1958 she entered the New York School of Interior Design, graduating two years later with a "B" average. She returned to Houston, qualified to do commercial and residential interiors, decoration "renderings" from floor plans, and various kinds of display layout work. She prefers a job as window designer in a large department store, but as a second choice would like to design office and commercial interiors. As far as she knows, she is the only Negro in the state of Texas who is a professionally trained interior decorator. She is a member of the National Society of Interior Designers and on the mailing list of the society's Texas division.

In the summer of 1960 she began to look for a position in Houston. She wrote letters to principal firms, asking for an interview and providing a profile of her education, interests, and personal background, and a list of professional references. Contacts were made with large department and furniture stores and interior design firms. She received only one reply and that from one of the city's leading furniture stores. The store had no immediate opening, she was told, but her letter would be put on file.

She then decided on a more direct approach and called on several firms to arrange interviews with their personnel directors. She obtained an interview with only one firm, the furniture store previously mentioned, but she was told that "we'll call you if we need you"; she did not hear from them. She again sought an interview with one of Houston's largest department stores. The receptionist, after trying to discourage her, finally arranged an appointment with the personnel manager. When she arrived for the appointment, he was in a meeting; this happened three times. Other firms with advertisements in local

papers for interior decorators handled her case in the same way. A representative of the American Friends Service Committee appealed to a number of department stores to consider her application, since they apparently had openings, ~~but to no avail, even though~~ It was pointed out that she could work as a window dresser, which would involve mainly after hours work, and would therefore have no contact with white customers, but the plea was to no avail. None of the firms approached admitted that Negroes are not considered for the type of work for which Miss Y was applying. Discouraged in Houston, she is contemplating a move to the West Coast.

(end, Italics) + indentation)

No thoughtful Southerner today denies that discrimination against Negroes exists in employment throughout the South and that this is morally wrong. But how widespread is the practice? how militant? Is there change on the way? if so, in which areas?

A survey in Houston, Texas--the South's largest city and one of its most cosmopolitan--discloses a story that, while not without certain brighter spots, is undoubtedly discouraging.

The picture that emerges from this brief survey is clearly delineated. Discriminatory conditions which materially affect occupational opportunity begin early for Houston Negroes. They are barred from the city's only full-time vocational high school, and vocational courses offered in their own schools are limited to skills which the school system defines as most appropriate for them as adults. Industry, for its part, feels little obligation either to employ Negroes at jobs for which they have training, or to provide in-service training.

If by considerable personal sacrifice or, perhaps, fortuitous circumstance a Houston Negro is motivated to acquire vocational skills, achieve a college education and professional status, he is likely to be rejected because of "local custom." Consequently, to be employed on equal status with whites in any capacity becomes a "major breakthrough." stet

Printer: Italicize portion underscored. Indent left 2 a page. Also about an inch + one-half pattern below page. Please see bottom half of page 1 for more page.

To say that this is morally wrong and not in accord with a democratic society is to state the obvious. Furthermore, it is fallacious to justify the status quo on grounds that change will be too disruptive, either for an individual firm or the Houston business community at large. Such arguments rest on the false premise that social change of this magnitude costs too great a price—that in the interest of harmony the status quo should be maintained. This premise and the arguments which derive from it ignore the price which the community now pays by keeping one fifth of its population at an educational, occupational, economic, and social disadvantage. The waste in Houston is enormous.

Adequately educated Negroes attain better paying jobs, thereby contributing greater talent, more taxes, and greater dignity and maturity to one of the South's leading industrial cities. The question remains: How long can this city and others like it continue to pay the price for unequal opportunities?

~~VOCATIONAL TRAINING OPPORTUNITIES FOR NEGROES LIMITED~~ ~~(OR)~~ TRAINING THE MAN FOR THE EXISTING JOB, NOT THE DREAM

~~Opportunities for Vocational Training~~

The survey reveals an extremely pragmatic attitude on the part of school officials in regard to vocational training in the Houston Independent School System. The only vocational high school in the city—San Jacinto High, an all-white institute—offers full three-year courses in air conditioning and refrigeration mechanics, automotive mechanics, drafting, machine shop, photography, printing, radio, television, and welding. None of these courses is taught in the five Negro high schools.

Officials justify the practice on the grounds that "it would be wasteful...to educate a student for admission to a craft or trade that is not open to him." Further, they point with some pride to the fact that Negroes are offered two years of training in floriculture, commercial cooking and baking, cleaning and pressing, and trade dressmaking, courses which are not taught in white schools.

At least one recent school board member, Mrs. Charles White, is not convinced that the policy of orienting vocational courses toward job availability in the immediate area is either just or wise.

"It is our obligation," she recently told the school board, "to provide education for Houston children, and it is not our problem to say what they will do with it."

Distributive education, an apprentice program under which students attend school part time while gaining experience and training in actual job situations, has been eminently successful for white students. In the one Negro school where offered, however, it has proved ineffective. School officials interviewed blame this on the Negro business community which they say is uncooperative. Negro leaders say there are not enough Negro-owned businesses to support the program alone. Certainly few attempts are made by the school board to place Negroes in apprentice positions with white firms, for this would be against "local custom."

Vocational guidance counseling in both white and Negro schools is considered inadequate by many guidance specialists in the community. The counselor-student ratio in the Houston public schools is normally one counselor per 800 students. Little interest has been shown in improving the figure in order to receive federal funds, for federal aid is viewed with suspicion by the school authorities.

TAKING THE FIRST STEP IS THE MOST DIFFICULT

A Negro youth discovers in Houston that white employers place little premium on his high school diploma. Without it, he may find a job as a porter, a grocer carry-out boy, or a drugstore delivery clerk; with it, he may go to work as a truck driver or stock clerk. In either event, there is little opportunity for advancement. In view of this, Negro students often feel little incentive to finish school. "Why go to school?" one asked a vocational counselor. "You have to go through the back door anyway!"

Even with a college degree many Negroes find they must accept jobs far below their training. One vocational counselor told an interviewer that he personally knows ~~girls~~ women with several years of college who are working as housemaids.

The Texas Employment Commission appears to be seriously concerned about the Negro employment situation in Houston. It has abolished segregated waiting rooms for those seeking employment, and its staff includes Negro interviewers and clerks, as well as janitors. In the main, however, Negro interviewers and clerks work with Negro applicants only.

Recently, the Commission has begun a new program, for which it is receiving federal aid, to upgrade Negro employment. The method here is to select outstanding applicants and attempt to place them in jobs from which they are presently barred. So far, the program has not overcome any important barriers. A spokesman for the agency says that Negroes seeking first time jobs have usually exhausted other methods before applying, and, therefore, take whatever is available. He believes that summer jobs are the most difficult for Negroes to find, even when they have college degrees; school teachers, for example, must often take work as domestics or cafe waitresses during the summer.

DETOURS AND DEAD-ENDS TO JOB PLACEMENT, ON-THE-JOB TRAINING, AND ADVANCEMENT

Capital Indelecops

<u>Job Placement</u>: An official at a major oil and gas firm expresses an ~~xxxxxxxxxx~~ attitude fairly typical of a number of Houston industrialists. He reports that his company hires Negroes "only for the type of work which they normally do in this locality," that is, menial work. There are no Negroes employed, for instance, in any clerical, supervisory, middle management, or managerial position. Significant, too, is the official's statement that "we could not do any different if we wanted to." He feels that there are not enough white employees willing to work with Negroes, conceding--which he seems inclined to do--that qualified Negro employees can be found. One recurring theme in his observations, however, and in those of other white employers interviewed, is that intelligent Negroes do not wish to train themselves for professions which, due to local prejudices, they are not allowed to practice in predominantly white industries.

He believes that a young Negro, for example, asks himself, "Do I know a Negro geologist?" and the answer being "No," elects to enter some other field, such as medicine, the ministry, or teaching.

The same official illustrates what he believes to be his company's fundamentally liberal views by reference to non-segregated fountains and rest rooms. However, when queried as to eating facilities, he admits that here the company follows "local custom." Yet he points out that in the company's pipeline stations, where the number of Negroes employed is relatively small, all employees share eating facilities, rest rooms, and water fountains.

Specific jobs actually open to Negroes in the companies surveyed are, with a few notable exceptions, menial. To cite only a few representative examples:

A large retail store hires Negroes only in such jobs as drivers, delivery boys, maids, and dishwashers. Recently, however, the store upgraded a Negro to saleswoman in the ladies ready-to-wear department.

A steel company which does government contract work employs both skilled and unskilled Negro workers, but has no Negro supervisors in either category. There are Negro office porters, but no Negro is employed in a white collar job.

An oil equipment firm employs Negroes only in service jobs, such as cleaners and porters.

A major insurance company employs no Negroes in any capacity.

Another retail store, a branch of a national chain, employs Negro "stock pullers" in its service division and Negro maids and janitors in its retail outlet.

Despite a company policy of non-discriminatory hiring practices an oil development firm reports that it employs no Negroes in any professional or clerical capacity.

Negroes and whites, in a large mail-order house, do not work together in any way. There are no Negro helpers on delivery or transport trucks; and the company will not consider hiring a Negro to repair ~~house~~ household appliances, for fear that white housewives would not allow Negro repairmen into their homes. In short, the store assists in perpetuating local discriminatory patterns in all its employment practices.

The one contact made where considerable effort is expended to eliminate discrimination in practice as well as in theory ~~was~~ is the Veteran's Administration hospital. Here several programs are offered, open to Negroes and whites alike. The hospital now employs or has employed in the past Negro dieticians, administrators, laboratory technicians, doctors, and nurses. The only limitation on the hiring of Negro employees, a hospital official reports, is the lack of qualified personnel. (Here it seems pertinent to recall the Houston School ~~Board~~ Board's policy of limiting vocational training to crafts and trades "open" to Negroes, and to inquire where discrimination actually begins. In many cases an employer obviously uses the lack of qualified ~~Negro~~ personnel as an excuse to keep from upgrading or hiring ~~them~~ Negroes, but from all indications the hospital official was sincere.)

A talk with a union official reveals a company policy in one petroleum firm which in principle ~~isn't~~ is not discriminatory, but in practice turns out to be. Although the union contract ~~specified~~ specifies that any union man can bid for any job for which he is qualified, regardless of race, the company policy prohibits the promotion of any employee who does not have a high school education. Since the company in fact rarely hires Negro high school graduates, this rule effectively eliminates most Negro employees from promotion consideration. To date, ~~in fact,~~ the union has succeeded in upgrading only one Negro. Segregation is in force on all levels at this firm, including rest rooms and eating facilities. And, with the exception of the one Negro who has been upgraded, no Negro works on an equal status with a white man.

cap ~~In short,~~ Menial labor in Houston--and, indeed, throughout the South--is generally regarded as "Negro work." Included in this category are household domestics, yardmen, sweepers, porters, and garbage collectors. Negroes predominate as folders in laundries--hot and strenuous work paying $25.00 for a 50-hour ~~xxxx~~ week--and as shirt press operators, considered by laundry owners as highly skilled work.

The jobs from which Negroes are barred either explicitly or tacitly may be said generally to include any that would place them in direct competition with whites or that would lead to supervision over whites.

Cap and bm cap

On-the-job training: Once a Negro finds a job, however menial, what are his chances in Houston of receiving additional training to qualify him for higher level jobs or better pay? To answer this question major employers in the Houston area were questioned.

Some officials were reluctant to reply. One expressed the fear that he might one day "pick up one of those New York newspapers and find the store's name splashed all over it." However, he indicated that his store does have a training program, ~~in particular~~ primarily for buyers and other store executives, from which Negroes are excluded. As for labor union activity, he says, "We just don't permit that kind of thing."

Several other firms were equally non-communicative. The local representative of a nationwide mail-order house, for example, explained that his company has a rigid policy against giving out information on employee relations; he did state, however, that the company has no in-service training programs, in either its retail or service division, for whites or Negroes.

Under a union contract signed in 1956, job classifications at a Houston steel company are no longer racially segregated. The company offers an in-service training program, and most Negro employees have taken advantage of the opportunity it presents. Moving upward in an all-white group is probably the greatest obstacle a Negro faces in achieving promotion.

One leading oil and gas firm has intra-company training programs, but only for accounting department employees and for supervisors on the middle management level. There are, however, no Negroes employed on the supervisory level and none working in the company's accounting department.

An industrial arts specialist with some practical experience in the field of human relations believes that if Negroes press for admission into intra-company training programs many firms will accept them. He cites his experience with the local branch of a large oil company: Until 1958, the company excluded Negro service station operators from ~~their~~ its training program, but in that year, working with Negro operators and company officials, he succeeded in integrating the company's dealer training course. It has since remained integrated, with no apparent difficulties.

cap and pun cap

Advancement: Aside from the intra-company training programs, what are a Negro's chances of advancing to a position of more responsibility and better pay in the Houston area?

A steel firm refers to its 1956 union contract, which guarantees union employees the right to bid for any job for which they can qualify, but the company concedes that there are no Negro supervisors. It does employ Negro "lead men," a semi-supervisory position. Negroes succeed whites in these jobs, and whites succeed Negroes. Seniority rights are protected by the union contract without regard to race.

Most local industrialists apparently believe, if they think ~~mbxkk~~ at all of the matter, that the advancement of Negroes into previously all-white positions must be approached with great caution. They fear that moving too rapidly will stir up resentments among white employees and violence "on the nature of Little Rock" will result. This in turn, they think, could frighten away prospective industries from Houston.

An official in an oil industry service company states that Negroes do hold skilled shop jobs, but none has yet advanced to a supervisory post. The ~~fear~~ feeling that this would stir resentment among white workers appears to govern company policy in this regard.

In one large oil and gas firm, Negroes and whites are not in competition for jobs in any field. A Negro may become a supervisor of other Negroes, but in no case would he supervise whites.

A local outlet of a large national retail chain has no policy for upgrading Negro employees. Thus, there are no Negro supervisors or foremen. At one time there was an attempt to make a Negro a supervisor over other Negroes; white employees complained, and the attempt was abandoned.

One observer of the Houston labor scene believes that many—perhaps a majority of—Houston employers have adopted a "wait-and-see" attitude in regard to elevating Negroes to responsible positions on equal status with whites. It is his feeling that break-throughs are imminent in many industries and that once they are achieved "the rest will depend on the marketable skills which the Negroes possess." He feels that too many Negroes use race as an excuse for lack of promotion on the job; with the changing conditions it is his opinion that Negroes who are well qualified now have "a good chance of selling

themselves."

An ex-employee of the Houston Post Office told an interviewer that the "rule of three" (by which a post is filled from the three persons making the highest scores on a given Civil Service examination) is often used to the disadvantage of Negroes. It is, in fact, remarkable how often in Houston, as throughout the country, the "rule of three" is alleged by Negroes to be manipulated for a discriminatory purpose. One case in particular was cited in Houston. There was a supervisory opening in a division in which two Negroes had top seniority. Ordinarily, seniority is the determining factor in filling openings, but in this instance it was decided that an examination should be given. As a result, a white man was promoted; scores of the examination were never released.

Data from a number of sources reveal that Negroes are frequently the victims of subtle discrimination in seeking transfers to more desirable jobs. In the post office, there are many jobs which, when openings occur, presumably go to the best-qualified senior employee who bids for the position. However, it is alleged that some administrators, anticipating openings in preferred jobs, informally transfer a white employee into the position in order to prepare him by experience and qualification for permanent appointment.

THE TWO FACES OF THE UNION

In the role of organized labor in Houston's Negro employment scene contradictory patterns seem intertwined. One local denies Negroes membership altogether; a second accepts them on terms of total equality; and a third grants only provisional status. It is also quite apparent that union leadership is much more liberal on race issues than is the rank and file. Organized labor, ~~as is well known,~~ is weaker in Houston and other southern cities than in midwestern and northeastern cities of comparable size. In general, unions with an earlier CIO affiliation seem more inclined toward a liberal policy than those identified with the old AFL. The county labor council is integrated, and Negro and white members sit together in Labor Hall.

Some of the unions interviewed which admit Negro members on an integrated basis are seamen, telephone workers, roofers, cement masons, city firemen, clerks, drivers, and steel workers. Those that admit Negroes only in separate units are machinists, longshoremen, railway carmen, and railway clerks. Some of those which ban Negro membership under all circumstances are plumbers, house painters, millwrights, sheet-metal workers, lathers, carpenters, bricklayers, boilermakers, and printers.

One union official told an interviewer that practically all residential construction in the city is done by non-union contractors. This, he feels, benefits Negro labor, for Negroes are denied admission into most of the building trades-unions. Yet he concedes that most house construction is performed by whites, and work crews are seldom integrated.

In the unions which are integrated few white members seem greatly resentful toward Negro members. A white officer of a seamen's union, in fact, expressed pride in his union's policy of non-discrimination. Pointing to Negroes and whites in the hiring hall, playing cards, eating, and talking amicably, he told the interviewer, "Color doesn't rub off. We hire and fire Negroes without regard to color."

In the segregated musicians' union some white members resent the union's refusal to admit competent Negro musicians. Pay scales in both units are approximately the same, and relations between the two are good. White musicians play in clubs over which the Negro union has jurisdiction, just as Negro musicians--who are more in demand for jazz, spirituals, swing, and rock and roll--play in clubs over which the white union has jurisdiction. The fact that Negro musicians are strictly limited to the field of popular music and thus are barred from the Houston Symphony Orchestra is a condition about which members of both groups complain.

EMERGING OPPORTUNITIES IN PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT

Is employment by local and federal governments equally available to Negroes and whites?

On the local level, Negroes feel that the situation is improving--not much, but improving nevertheless. Only a few years ago, there were

no Negroes with white collar jobs in the Houston city government. While there is only a negligible number now holding such jobs, an effort is being made to increase that amount. In addition, other job opportunities are gradually developing. This fall, for example, for the first time, two Negro school policemen have been hired; heretofore, all policemen at school crossings were white.

Recently, the city for the first time in its history hired Negro process servers. Out of 34 posts, four were filled by Negroes. Also ~~xxx~~ recently, a Negro woman was hired in the mayor's office as a secretary-clerk. The city's first Negro school board member was elected a few years ago.

~~As of~~ In October, 1961 a Negro was appointed ~~to the~~ as an Assistant ~~Attorney~~ on the U. S. District Attorney's ~~staff, to serve as an assistant U. S. Atty Attorney,~~ an appointment representing the most notable break-through thus far for the Negro legal community in Houston. ~~There are, however, still no Negroes in the City legal department.~~

THE DILEMMA OF WHERE TO TRAIN FOR NEW JOB OPPORTUNITIES

~~JOB OPPORTUNITY DILEMMA: WHAT AND WHERE?~~

Investigation of opportunities in Houston for Negroes to learn new jobs reveals a pattern of inconsistency. Of ten business schools interviewed, five are open only to white students and two to Negroes only. One school, which specializes in business machine operations, indicates that "all qualified applicants would be considered," but no Negroes have sought admission. A school engaged in training medical secretaries reports a similar situation: One of its classes voted to accept a Negro, should one apply; however, the only prospective Negro student to consider the school ultimately decided not to enroll. The only business school in the city which admits students of all races has an approximate enrollment of two Negroes to one white.

One floral design school has a policy of non-discrimination, and students of both races are freely accepted. The same is true of the one school of mortuary science queried. This school offers training in embalming, funeral direction, medical technology, and X-ray technology. Approximately one fourth of its enrollment is Negro.

In other vocational areas, opportunities for training are more restricted. Interviews with four modeling schools reveal that no Negroes are admitted as students. Of seven technical schools offering

~~offering~~ courses in electronics, air conditioning, refrigeration, and drafting, five admit white students only; one will "consider" students of all races; and another will set up a special class for Negroes, if a sufficient number of applications are received. One of two commercial art schools interviewed admits white students only, and in the other a home study course is the only work offered for Negroes.

Barber and beauty schools in Houston are segregated. Of the three barber schools visited, two admit only whites, and one admits Negroes only. Eleven beauty schools were investigated; of this number eight restrict admission to whites, and three accept Negroes only.

All five hospitals offering nurses training state unequivocally that they admit no Negroes; one does train nurses' aides on an integrated basis, however. Discrimination in hospital training is apparent in areas other than that of nursing. Interviewers talked with representatives from six hospitals which offer courses in medical technology, histology, clinical pathology, and X-ray technology. Four of these institutions bar Negroes; one offers training in advanced medical technology, for which all qualified applicants are considered; the sixth indicates that it admits all qualified students to an X-ray training course and, in addition, has one opening a year for a Negro student in medical technology.

Directors of three vocational nursing agencies state that they list Negroes as well as whites. The experience of one agency indicates, however, that Negro nurses are discouraged because employment opportunities in this field for them are limited, ~~because of~~ due to a greater demand for white registrants.

BREAKING THROUGH THE BARRIERS TO NON-TRADITIONAL JOBS NEW JOB OPPORTUNITIES

Interviewers found some "unusual" jobs held by Negroes, unusual in the sense that they represent recent break-throughs. In the sales field there are several examples: A bakery, two automobile dealers, and a brewing company have hired Negro salesmen to work with their Negro customers. An office machine and business supply house has a Negro sales representative who works in the Negro community.

A large department store not only recently desegregated its lunch counter but has, quietly, upgraded a Negro woman from a menial job to

salesclerk. She serves Negro and white customers alike; there have been no complaints from white employees or customers.

Another department store transferred a Negro girl from "marker" to salesclerk without incident, and yet another has hired a Negro secretary.

A leading daily paper employs a young Negro ~~girl~~ woman (a graduate of Texas Southern University) in its editorial department. Her duties consist mainly of reading, clipping, and filing editorials.

An official of a national food processing firm reports that his company has more Negroes in key positions than at any other time in the firm's history; these include foremen, supervisors, and coffee processors. Moreover, the taster in the coffee-blending department, a prestige position, is a Negro with long seniority. There are, however, few Negroes in office or clerical work.

Two large Houston supermarket chains, one a national affiliate, employ Negro checkers in stores in predominantly Negro neighborhoods. That this is "unusual" employment is a sign of the distance yet to be travelled.

EDUCATION MAY GET YOU NOWHERE

Of all the situations encountered, none seems more wasteful or illogical than the fact that Negroes trained in industrial skills and even in professional categories often work in jobs far below their capabilities. Negroes with college degrees drive trucks and work as deliverymen. The likelihood that their training will be put to practical use is slight; in most cases the Negroes are working for firms in fields not even related to their training.

There is a cliché in the segregationist's ~~catechism~~ creed to the effect that a Negro must "earn" equality. It is an argument that many, even moderate southerners, accept as a basic premise. When this "earning" process is complete, so the reasoning goes, the problem of racial discrimination will be solved. There is thus no need "to push the issue now." The limitations now placed on Negro professional men and women in Houston (who, one supposes, have now "earned" their right to equal opportunity) establish a less optimistic but far sounder premise:

Few industries voluntarily remove discriminatory barriers in the local employment of Negroes, even of those well-qualified.

One observer in a position to know about Negro employment in Houston concludes that a college degree gives a Negro some competitive advantage over Negro high school graduates on the level, say, of stock clerk, but that it gives him little, if any, advantage over a white boy with a high school diploma competing for the same job.

Some white employers are suspicious of Negroes who have been to college, and refuse to hire them. This has caused Negroes with college degrees in chemistry, mathematics, and the liberal arts to admit, when questioned by a prospective employer as to educational background, to having only a high school diploma.

A large supermarket recently hired as a checker a Negro girl with a degree from Texas Southern University. This example of a Negro's working in a job for which she is overtrained merits comment, for her employment in this capacity is generally regarded as a break-through in the Negro employment picture.

The under-utilization of Negro ability begins in the classroom and reaches out into all other areas of work experience.

Two representatives from the Dallas Civil Service Regional Office visited Texas Southern University last year to explain civil service opportunities to the students. One area of federal employment which they emphasized was the post office department. A student posed the question of discrimination in the postal service. Could a Negro really be promoted to a level commensurate with his ability? The speaker admitted that no such guarantee could be made other than in formal regulations. There are, he said, procedural devices which can be used to discriminate. After the speaker made this admission, many of the students rose from their seats and quietly filed out of the room.

Of 3,412 employees in the Houston Post Office, 1,387 are Negroes. Of 765 Negro employees whose educational backgrounds were examined, 169 had high school educations only; 81 had one year of college, 92 had two, and 83 had three; 138 were college graduates; four had master's degrees; and 41 had business administration diplomas.

A postal union official told a researcher that 98% of all Negro employees are at grade four or below. Less than ten are at level six; level seven--held by one Negro--is the highest grade attained by a Negro in the Houston post office. The official estimated that 85% of all Negro employees are carriers. Furthermore, Negroes have found it difficult to advance into positions as clerks; at first, those who succeeded worked only on night shifts where they would have no contact with white customers. This policy has since been changed.

There are 48 Negroes in the supervisory registry, with seniorities ranging from 31 to six years. Their previous employment includes such fields as journalism, welding, teaching, accounting, photo-engraving, radio and television repair, bookkeeping, and personnel management.

A survey of jobs currently held by 65 of last year's graduates at Texas Southern University, about half the class, discloses that three are practicing pharmacists, 12 are teachers, four are medical technicians, two are supermarket cashiers, two are working in the federal Civil Service, 16 are doing post graduate work, and 18 are still unemployed. There is one each in the fields of barbering, journalism, photography, secretarial work, domestic service, and state civil Service; one replied ~~only~~ that she is a housewife. The 65 queried are now living in nine states and the district of Columbia. Thus, at least 23 are employed at levels considerably below their educational attainments. One out of three of those reporting is holding a job which would be classified as menial or little better.

There are many small firms and businesses in Houston which commonly exploit Negro training and ability. An employment counselor points to the case of a Houston firm which ostensibly employs a Negro as a janitor--but insists that he be able to use a typewriter! Smaller dress shops, too, employ as maids Negro women who double as saleladies, "if," as one employer candidly states it, "they aren't too obtrusive." Again, Negro handymen in service stations often are skilled mechanics and do a mechanic's work. In none of these instances does extra pay or status accompany the extra duty.

In the Houston school system, janitorial jobs for Negroes are limited to Negro schools. Negro maids, on the other hand, work in white schools, where they work under the supervision of white janitors. Negro women work as helpers in lunchrooms in white schools but are

employed as lunchroom managers only in Negro schools. The school system employs no Negro plumbers, electricians, carpenters, or painters.

DISCRIMINATION KNOWS NO BOUNDS

Negroes in professional vocations in Houston have firsthand exposure to racial discrimination. The Houston Bar Association, for example, does not admit Negroes, and There are no Negroes in the city legal department, ~~and not until October of 1961 was there a Negro on the U. S. District Attorney's staff. Still, though,~~ A Negro lawyer in the community ~~is in a rather awkward position and~~ finds little recognition of his potential by white colleagues; Consequently, members of his own race do not feel that he would be as successful in handling their cases as would a white lawyer.

In none of the city's hospitals--including the City-County Charity Hospital--can a Negro physician ~~either~~ intern or practice medicine. This is true even where Negro patients are admitted to special, segregated wards.

Nurses fare somewhat better. They work in a staff capacity in all but one of Houston's hospitals--in each situation shifts and patient loads are integrated--and in three hospitals they can advance to head nurse. The hospitals hire Negroes as aides and vocational nurses; many employ or will consider Negroes as laboratory and X-ray technicians, medical technologists, and in other technical capacities. Except for one hospital, these allied medical fields represent one of the prominent areas of occupational break-through for Houston Negroes.

A Negro girl in Houston who wishes to become a nurse attends Prarie View State College. Although the college program is affiliated with the City-County Hospital in Houston, courses, with a few exceptions, are segregated, as are all social functions.

No local training facilities are provided for Negro dental technicians, but Negroes do attend the state dental college. Negro dental students are admitted to internships and residencies in Houston, although Negro dentists are excluded from membership in local dental associations and, automatically, state and national affiliates.

There are four Negro Certified Public Accountants in Houston. Three who applied for membership in the Texas Society of Certified Public Accountants were rejected under a by-law requiring the recommendation of three society members; the Negro applicants are unable to acquire the mandatory three signatures. One of the group, however, is a member of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants and the American Accountancy Association.

Of the 75 people on an administrative level in the Houston public school system, only three are Negroes. These are supervisors assigned exclusively to Negro schools.

A Negro college professor expresses the view of many Negro professional men: There is no professional group in Houston which is "really integrated." True, the membership rolls and business meetings of some are bi-racial, but professional and social interaction stops at this formal level. At dinner meetings of many such groups, for example, Negroes are requested to arrive after the meal has been served. Furthermore, communication between Negro and white educators, at the high school or college level, is slight.

THE LAST TO BE HIRED; THE FIRST TO BE FIRED [redacted])

Discrimination against Negroes in regard to layoffs and job termination is a subject which Houston employers interviewed do not wish to discuss. However, interviews with Negro laborers indicate that they are the first to be laid off and the last to be rehired. However, what skilled Negro workers there are ~~do~~ are not ~~get~~ laid off, as a rule, because of business slumps, but tend to be laid off only upon termination of a specific job.

The attitudes of Houston industry are revealed in many instances. An oil development company states categorically that it practices a policy of equal job security for Negroes and whites in similar employment and that "tenure provisions are equally protective of Negroes and whites." This is no great problem for the company, however, as few Negroes and whites work at the same jobs.

Another firm, a major steel compnay, cites its union contract which guarantees job security without regard to race or color. Company

The representative of one large oil compnay avoided a specific answer to an interviewer's questions. Another such firm, however,

readily admitted that since it employs no Negroes in competition with whites, the question of discrimination in job tenure and layoffs is not an issue. The official interviewed at this company is convinced that his firm's hiring and termination policies are "just" in regard to both races, and that industry must move cautiously in upgrading Negroes into previously established white jobs. (This man frequently felt it necessary to make known his agreement with his church's "liberal" stand on racial matters, but at the same time felt he had to defend the industry that he represents, even though the two positions were not always consistent.) He thinks that it will take several generations of greatly improved education for Negro youth before any long strides can be made; as the "home atmosphere" of Negro children is not conducive to intellectual attainment and advanced education, at least one generation of educated parents is needed to lay the proper groundwork. He recoils from the suggestion that his firm, which stresses its leadership responsibilities to the community, assume an active role in improving conditions for Negroes; he feels that it should conform to local custom, changing only after other segments of the community have undergone change.

(space) → The conclusions of this survey raise again the question: How long can a major city of the United States continue to undertrain a sizable segment of its ~~youth~~ young people, limit ~~its~~ their opportunities for entry into the labor market, hamper and restrict ~~its~~ their employment advance, underutilize ~~its~~ their professional skills, deprive ~~it~~ them of ~~its~~ their job security, without serious consequences to ~~its~~ the city's own economic and social advance?

December 29, 1961

Dr. Art Gallaher, Jr.
Department of Sociology and
Anthropology
University of Houston
Houston, Texas

Dear Doctor Gallaher:

Since I wrote you yesterday, quite a few more clippings have come across my desk and I am enclosing them for you. All of the copies I have sent you now are copies which you may keep. If others are called to my attention I will send them on to you.

Sincerely yours,

Jean Levine
Secretary
Research Department

enc.

December 28, 1961

Dr. Art Gallaher, Jr.
Department of Sociology and
Anthropology
University of Houston
Houston, Texas

We thought that you would be interested in seeing some of the coverage that your report received and so are enclosing copies of some of our clippings. If you would like extra copies of any of them, please let us know.

Sincerely yours,

Jean Levine
Secretary
Research Department

enc.

Walker Is U.S. DA Aide; First Negro in Post Here

The appointment of Carl Walker Jr, 37, a Negro, as an assistant U. S. attorney was announced Monday by U. S. District Atty Woodrow Seals.

Walker is the first of his race to become a federal prosecutor in Houston and is believed to be the first in the South.

Seals said Walker will begin work Monday, handling all types of cases for the time being. Seals said that later, when his staff is completed, Walker may be assigned to some section of the office.

THE U. S. ATTORNEY said Walker was a longtime personal friend and a supporter of Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson and Sen Ralph W. Yarborough.

Walker said he will resign from the law firm of Dent, King, Walker & Wickliff to take the federal post.

He said he will also resign as president of the Harris County Council of Organizations, a congress of Negro civic and business groups.

"This makes me very happy to be a Democrat," Walker said, "and I think the future holds higher hopes for the United States to remain in front."

WALKER SAID the appointment made him grateful to Seals, Johnson, Yarborough, and liberal leaders in the Democratic Party here.

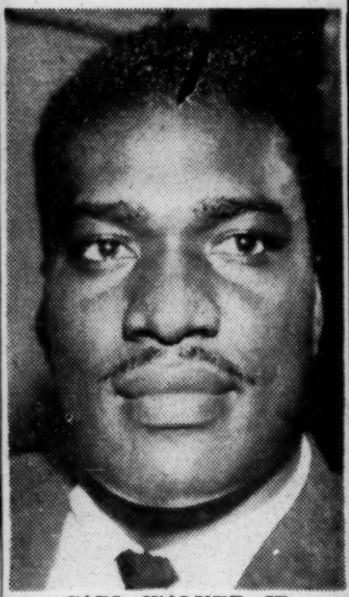
Walker said he felt he was appointed because he is a Democrat, not because he is a Negro.

A native of Marlin, Walker got his law degree in 1955 at Texas Southern University. He was at the top of his class. Earlier, he got a bachelor's degree at Texas Southern in 1950 and a master's in 1952.

He spent three years in the Air Force during World War II.

WALKER IS president of the Pleasantville Civic League and a director of the South Central Branch of the YMCA. He is a

See WALKER on Page 16



CARL WALKER JR
At Top of His Class

WALKER

Continued From Page 1
member of the Fifth Ward Baptist Church and the Masons.

He and his wife, Zula, live at 1514 Laurentide St.

In Washington, the Justice Department said there are three Negroes who are U. S. district attorneys — in Cleveland, San Francisco and the Virgin Islands.

But it said it keeps no records on the race of assistant U. S. attorneys.

SEALS SAID of the appointment.

"I think it's a fine thing that we can hire this man. I remember when I was growing up in Mississippi, you could not hire a Negro."

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

To: HCHR, 3605 Fannin, Houston 4, Texas

I would like to support the goals and purposes of the Houston Council on Human Relations.

Name _____

Home Address _____ Phone _____

Business Address _____ Phone _____

☐ Associate member — $5.00 ☐ Sponsor — $10.00 ☐ Patron — $25.00 or more

☐ Check enclosed ☐ Please bill

I enclose a contribution in the amount of $_____ *(All contributions to HCHR are tax deductible)*

Houston Council on Human Relations
3605 Fannin Street
Houston 4, Texas

HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

3605 FANNIN STREET HOUSTON 4, TEXAS

THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS was founded in 1958 to improve intergroup relations in one of the most rapidly growing cities in the United States.

It is a voluntary organization, open to all who subscribe to its purpose. Your interest, support, participation and membership is invited.

PROGRAM

It assesses the human resources of our city—the many different religious, ethnic and nationality groups that live and work together in Houston.

It analyzes the experiences of these many different groups.

It works to build a better community by striving to reduce the causes of tension and conflict that grow from misunderstanding, discrimination and prejudice.

The Houston Council proposes to accomplish these aims through education.

GOALS

- To uphold the human dignity and self respect of all citizens—regardless of religion, race, creed or national origin.
- To widen the spheres of opportunity for all Houstonians.
- To foster the democratic way of life, under the Constitution, in Houston.

★ ★ ★

The Houston Council on Human Relations
3605 Fannin Street
Houston 4, Texas
JAckson 4-5084

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ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE HCHR
1960-1961

•Cooperated with state, regional and national agencies—at the fact-finding level—on intergroup problems in Houston, and the southwest.

•Consultative services provided local and regional agencies working in areas of education and merit employment.

•Distributed carefully selected human relations materials to business executives, educators, church groups, and interfaith meetings.

•Formed six standing committees for study and recommendations in the critical areas of:

Housing
Cultural Institutions
Health
Education
Youth
Employment

•Continued communication with public officials, school authorities, civic leaders, etc., on matters related to intergroup relations.

•Began publication of a Newsletter reporting on developments of human relations significance in the Houston area.

•Expanded information center.

•Sponsored many conferences and meetings on intergroup problems in Houston.

•Increased membership to more than 250 Houston residents.

January 30, 1962

Miami - AC 305
UNS-7318

Mrs. Ruth Perlmutter
9540 Carlyle
Surfside, Florida

Dear Ruth:

I am sorry to have waited so long before giving you the latest word on the Miami report. We have thought hard and long about the most effective way in which we can use the material. I feel that Miami poses some unique employment problems for Negroes, but not sufficiently different from the problems dealt with in the Houston and Chattanooga studies to warrant its publication as a separate document.

We do feel, nevertheless, that the most important findings should be brought to the attention of our SRC audience through our publication, New South. Our present plan is to devote one issue of New South to the problem of employment and involve Miami as a case study within that issue. I am sure that this will meet with your approval.

I know, too, that you may want copies of the Miami report in full. If you will let us know how many copies you can use we will be glad to forward them on to you as soon as they are mimeographed. Do you feel that the Florida Council on Human Relations can use some copies of this report? If so, we can arrange for them to receive some copies for distribution at the state level.

Even though I shall be writing to you again, I want to emphasize how much the Council appreciates the energy and cooperation put forth by you personally, and by the Miami Council in collecting the information on Negro employment in Miami. With all best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

JAM:jl

James A. Moss
Director of Research

April 30, 1962

Mr. Bill Williams
Florida Council on Human Relations
4241 S.W. 109th Court
Miami 55, Florida

Dear Bill:

We appreciate very much the work that you did with Mr. Lang in presenting the manuscript on Miami in a more factual and useful form. We feel confident now that we will be able to reproduce it as a mimeographed document issued under the sponsorship of the Florida Council, giving credit also to Ruth Perlmutter.

If you will now tell us how many copies you can fruitfully use we will be glad to see that you receive them.

I might also assure you that the essence of this report will also be included in a forthcoming issue of New South.

Best personal wishes.

Sincerely yours,

James A. Moss
Director of Research

JAM:jl
cc: Mr. H. Daniel Lang
Executive Secretary
Miami Urban League

[illegible] when [illegible] Miami [illegible]

MEMO

Wed.

To Jean Levine

FROM Bill Williams
Florida Council on Human Relations
4241 SW 109 Court, Miami 55, Florida

RE Research Project

Dan Lang & I spent part of yesterday & today on it — shall re-type it, & he wants to look it over one more time, then it'll be off to you. That probably means Friday, since I have to go to West Palm today — hoping downhest!

Bill

MEMO

March 9, 1962

TO Jean Levine
Southern Regional Council

FROM Bill Williams
Florida Council on Human Relations
4241 SW 109 Court, Miami 55, Florida

RE Miami material for NEW SOUTH

When the material arrived last week Dan Lang and I arranged for an all-day session on it for the next Tuesday. Helena Bailie joined us for as much of the day as she could, and Dan and I worked into the evening hours arriving at the basis for a first draft. We were to get together the next day to finish it up-- and instead I spent a most unusual two days in bed.

I just now finished typing up the draft, and Dan will work it over just as soon as he can. This may be today, if we're lucky. Most likely it will be the first of next week, however, and we'll shoot it up to you right away.

Thank goodness for the guy- I think his help is going to be invaluable.

Regards to Jim-

Bill

PS I dashed off a note to let you know what was happening, and it failed to get in the mail because of my sudden bout with whatever it was.

cc Dan Lang

B.U.
3-12-62

March 6, 1962

Mr. H. Daniel Lang
395 N.W. First Street
Miami 32, Florida

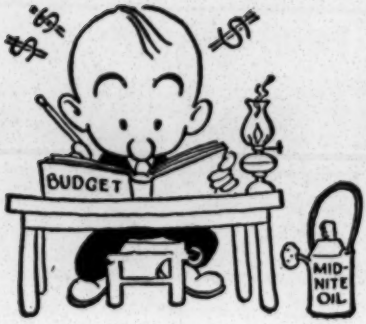
Dear Mr. Lang:

We have been able to get a short extension on our deadline for getting the revised Miami material to New South in order for it to be included in the issue on Negro employment. However, we wonder if we might have some word from you as to when we might expect the revision since the extension on the deadline is, necessarily, a short one.

Sincerely yours,

Jean Levine
Administrative Secretary
Research Department

Copy to Bill Williams



LET'S GO CRAZY PAD

FIGURE TAXES HERE

2-21-62

Bill Williams
(Miami)

Return orig. type of ms.
Give us comments
Tell us how many
Fla. Council
can use

also be sure to
give any changes

Harry Barfield Company, Inc.
Business Forms
304 PARKWAY DRIVE, N. E. JACKSON 3-3421
ATLANTA 12, GEORGIA

he may make
to Magpie

February 19, 1962

Mr. H. Daniel Lang
395 N.W. First Street
Miami 32, Florida

Dear Mr. Lang:

Under separate cover, we are sending you, insured, the raw material on the Miami study. We appreciate your willingness to review the manuscript and to make necessary changes. We only request that you return the raw data once you no longer have use for it.

If we are to use some of the Miami material in the forthcoming special issue of New South on Negro employment, we will have to have the revised material back by March 2.

Thank you again for your help.

Sincerely yours,

James A. Moss
Director of Research

JAM:jl
cc: Bill Williams

6-22
Bill ~~6-9~~
so as to make sure
Bill wms gets the 100
copies

Sent
6-22-62

May 9, 1962

Mr. William K. Williams
Executive Director
Florida Council on Human Relations
4241 S.W. 109th Court
Miami 55, Florida

Dear Bill:

We are in the process of running off the stencils on the Miami study and as soon as this is finished we will be glad to send you the requested number of copies for you and Dan Lang.

Maggie Long is working on a summary of this report for New South and we have requested that 100 copies of this issue be sent you when it comes off the press.

It was good to hear from you and my thanks again for the excellent job which you and Dan Lang did to make the Miami study respectable.

Sincerely yours,

James A. Moss
Director of Research

JAM:jl

Florida Council on HUMAN RELATIONS

4241 S. W. 109TH COURT
MIAMI 55, FLORIDA

PHONE CA 1-8521

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Miami
DR. H. FRANKLIN WILLIAMS
Miami

May 2, 1962

Mr. James Moss
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St N W
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Jim:

Thanks for the news about the research effort- we're pleased that it is reaching the final stage, and know you must be !

Dan Lang and I talked on the 'phone a bit, and he's interested in some of the mimeo copies. I told him that if we could talk you out of 500 I would pass on 100 of them to him. We will use ours for Board and Miami distribution, making certain that Ruth Perlmutter has as many as she can use.

We'll look forward to that New South version, also. We could probably use 100 copies of it, if'n that doesn't put a strain on things.

Many thanks for those "personal wishes"-

Sincerely,

Bill

Wm K Williams
Executive Director

cc Daniel Lang

THE NEGRO AND
EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES
IN THE SOUTH: MIAMI
May, 1962

Sobel

THE NEGRO AND
EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES
IN THE SOUTH: MIAMI*
May, 1962

Greater Miami, Florida, which plays host to millions of tourists each year, has also had a substantial population explosion during the past ten years. According to census figures for Dade County, in which Miami is located, the population has grown from 495,084 to 917,851 in 1960. Along with the growth in population has come a considerable increase in new industries.

However, tourism, which ranked first in 1950, is still Dade County's number one industry. Miami, because of its location, has attracted a large number of Latin American migrants. The largest of this group are Cubans which number some 88,000 persons. Florida, one of two southern states, Texas being the other, has had a substantial increase in non-white population. This increase is due in part to the in-migration of Negroes during the past decade, as compared to a marked decrease in out-migration of the state's non-white population. Dade County's Negro population has grown from 65,392 in 1950 to 130,993 in 1960. Florida has now become one of the fastest growing industrial centers in the country, and about three hundred of these new industries located in Dade County during 1961. The current picture reveals a diversity of industries with food products, fabrics, printing, furniture, and metal products accounting for more than half of the plants in the area. These industries require both skilled and semiskilled labor. A growing number of other industries requiring technical and special skills have located in the area. Transportation service and suppliers services are also important supporting industries for Florida's number one industry, tourism.

To the people of Miami, however, this is not a prosperous city. Average weekly earnings for July, 1961, are low ($76.80 in Miami compared with $111.67 in Houston, $83.79 in Atlanta, and $82.11 in Nashville). And although some solid industrial thrusts have been made in the area, Miami is still in the throes of a recession. Its unemployment rate (5.1) falls above the national average of 4.5. Recent in-migrations have only served to intensify the employment crisis in the city.

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*The data collected here represents the diligent efforts of Mrs. Ruth Perlmutter and the Florida Council on Human Relations. Additional copies of this report may be secured from the Florida Council on Human Relations, 4241 S.W. 109th Ct., Miami 55, Florida

A look at Greater Miami's labor force reveals the following characteristics. A large percentage of Miami's labor force migrated to the area in recent years from various parts of the country. Many of its professional, managerial, clerical, sales, and skilled workers migrated from northern communities. Marginal workers, both Negro and white, have come from rural backgrounds in southeastern states to fill the unskilled labor needs of the area. There is also a residue of agricultural migratory workers in the area who did not follow the sun with their crews. In addition, over eighty thousand Latin Americans, in the main Cubans and Puerto Ricans, form part of the labor force. In the labor force, three out of four Negroes are working as unskilled laborers and about fifteen percent of these workers are employed at levels below their skills and training. Since this group is at the bottom of the job ladder they are in competition with the two other groups of marginal workers, i.e., the Puerto Ricans and unskilled whites.

At one time Negroes comprised the largest number of hotel employees, but in recent years have been replaced by other marginal workers, Puerto Ricans and whites. Two reasons are offered for the reduction of Negroes in hotel employment. According to the Hotel Employees Union they will not press for employment of Negroes in retalitation, it is alleged, for the failure of Negroes to support the union in its efforts to organize the industry. Another reason given is that "the employment situation in this town is so bad that many whites are now taking menial jobs who never did so before."

WHERE DO THEY TURN FOR JOBS?

A review of job placement practices of twenty employment agencies reveals the following. Four of the agencies do not accept or place Negro applicants. The remainder state that they accept Negro applicants, the majority of whom are placed in unskilled and domestic work. There are few placements outside of the unskilled occupational categories. Negroes fare somewhat better in the public employment agencies than in private agencies. Even here, however, discrimination occurs. The Florida State Employment Service, the public agency, has a special Negro section. It is common practice when an employer telephones the agency to ask if he wants a Negro or white worker. If no preference is stated, a white applicant is furnished. There seems to be a consensus among people in the employment agencies that non-discrimination clauses required of holders of government contracts by presidential executive order will increase employment opportunities for Negroes.

EDUCATION AND TRAINING: KEY TO A DREAM - OR DISILLUSIONMENT?

Prior to the fall of 1961 Negro opportunities for vocational training in public schools were limited to courses in dry cleaning, radio mechanics, building trades, beauty culture, cooking, and tailoring. Training offered Negro youth is tailored to the job opportunities for Negroes in the Negro community. Lindsey Hopkins Vocational School (white) offers many more technical subjects and training for trades than are available in the Northwestern High School, the school for Negroes. Among private vocational schools are training opportunities for Negroes in business, electronics, and barbering.

Dade County offers Diversified Cooperative Training for students of both races. This is a program in which students attend school part time and work part time. This program operates in cooperation with employers who provide job and training opportunities for students under joint school and employer supervision. Under this plan Negro youths receive on-the-job training as grocery stock clerks, cooks, and orderlies; the girls are trained as stenographers, cashiers, file clerks, student nurses, and stock girls.

With a few notable exceptions Miami industries have no in-service training programs for Negro employees to qualify them for higher level jobs or better pay. Airlines do have such training in all phases of their operations, and in areas where Negroes are employed they benefit from the over-all program. One aircraft maintenance contracting firm allows Negroes to participate in any phase of its in-plant training and upgrades to supervisory jobs Negroes who participate in the training.

In Dade County there are over fifteen hundred persons in apprenticeship training programs. There are no Negroes among this number. In fact, not only do the unions bar Negroes from their apprentice training programs, but none of them provides instructors for Negro vocational schools, a common practice with the white schools.

What about the third of Miami's Negro high school graduates who go on to college? As of 1961, at least 12 Negroes are taking courses on the junior college level. These students are enrolled in such courses as sales, real estate, and insurance.

Northwestern Junior College, the Negro division of the Dade County Junior College, offers a basic two-year curriculum in the arts and sciences and in business administration, and also gives a technical degree in police science, accounting, and engineering.

The University of Miami, officially desegregated in the fall of 1961, at present has 47 Negro students.

THE NEGRO'S "PLACE" IN THE MIAMI LABOR MARKET

Although Negroes in most industries are officially assigned to menial tasks, frequently their particular skills and educational backgrounds are put to other and more responsible uses. One highly skilled welder, for example, reports that his job title is "laborer," that he draws a laborer's pay, and that he trains white welders, some of whom move on to higher salaried posts while his status remains the same.

A young Negro woman, hired as a maid by a jewelry store, does all of the store's bookkeeping and earns a bookkeeper's salary. This is her full-time job now, but the manager still requires her to wear a maid's uniform, so that his customers will not know that she actually works in a white collar capacity.

Such deception might seem absurd; yet the manager of one major department store relates that he has tried to place Negroes in higher status jobs, but has been "forced" by white employees and other merchants to abandon the policy. He states that the store employs some Negroes in jobs below their competence.

Among the Negroes who had skills was a Negro who had worked for years in a northern city as a building maintenance supervisor and electrician. He reports that he has twice answered advertisements by the Dade County School Board for such a position and has instead been offered custodial work.

One of the major airlines has in its employ a Negro Skycap with a degree in journalism and many years of experience in free lance writing.

The situation at two aircraft maintenance firms appears more favorable, at least in regard to the availability of trained Negro aircraft mechanics. One of these companies hires Negroes both as mechanics and inspectors, and furthermore, employs two Negroes in supervisory positions over white employees.

The other firm also employs Negroes in all maintenance capacities. It presently has no Negro supervisors, but according to its personnel department this is due to lack of an opening rather than to a discriminatory upgrading policy. Neither of the companies feels that there is any noticeable friction between whites and Negroes on equal job levels.

One large furniture store hires Negroes in its shipping, webbing, and maintenance departments, as vendor, machine, and drill press operators, and as buffers. However, no Negro supervisors are employed in any of these areas.

City and county governments make no racial distinction in applicants, but color enters into the assignments made. Dade County employs Negro secretaries, social workers, lifeguards, nurses, jailors, probation officers, and recreation supervisors, all of whom, however, work in Negro areas.

The city of Miami currently employs 77 Negro policemen, and a spokesman says that the police department has openings for more. However, Negro policemen work only in Negro areas of the city, but are allowed to arrest whites. Formerly all Negro police officers were classified as patrolmen (a patrolman being assigned to a patrol in a specific area - Negro) and all whites as policemen, but today all are classified as policemen.

Training for the police force is entirely integrated. According to police officials, no friction exists between white and Negro officers.

Despite the unquestioned success the police department has had in employing Negroes, the Miami fire department remains all white.

Although the postmaster of the Miami Post Office refused to grant an interview, interviews with a number of Negro postal employees reveals no great dissatisfaction. One mail carrier observes that there is only one Negro foreman in the entire post office. None of the Negroes interviewed reported any resentment from white employees, and the majority feel that the postmaster is a fair and able administrator.

Employment for Negroes with college training is limited primarily to the teaching profession. Recently college graduates with training in agriculture, psychology, sociology, engineering, library science, and physical education, after a futile search for employment found it necessary to leave the community for northern urban areas which offered possibilities for employment. This situation of very limited opportunities for Negroes with college training means that many of Dade County's young Negroes are lost to the community.

GROUNDWORK FOR DISCRIMINATION - WITH A UNION LABEL

There seems little doubt that a generally negative attitude exists on the part of Miami labor unions. The Miami locals

are a key factor in the perpetuation of discriminatory hiring policies in Miami industries. Even companies which work under federal contract are sometimes faced with the awkward dilemma of discriminating against Negroes or antagonizing the union.

This state of affairs has many ramifications. Miami is an open shop town. Under this arrangement employees are not obligated to join a union; but neither is the union bound to accept all employees applying for membership. In Miami most unions choose not to accept Negro employees. Thus, through the ingenious use of the open shop, a very subtle policy of discrimination results. To cite one example: An engineering company with 300 employees, 25% of whom are Negroes, operates under federal government contracts. There is no segregation in the plant and, in theory, no racial bar to supervisory jobs. Yet only one Negro is employed as a supervisor; the rest are classified as laborers. This situation, Negroes feel, is a result of the open shop policy; the union, which bars Negro membership, insists on the assignment of the better jobs to union members.

Almost without exception trade unions in Miami adhere to strict segregation. No Negroes at all are admitted to electricians and plumbers locals, although there are some competent, skilled Negroes in these trades. In fact there exists the situation where Negro plumbers and electricians contract for and get jobs doing electrical and plumbing work, with the city or county permit for the job being issued in the name of a white mechanic and the actual work being done by the Negro tradesmen.

Segregated unions include carpenters, plasterers, hod carriers, roofers, kettlemen and helpers, transport workers, sleeping car porters, and dining car railroad operators, city sanitation workers, moving picture projectionists, laundry workers, bartenders, teamsters, and state, county, and municipal employees. The longshoremen's union is all Negro, but it has no racial bars.

Integrated unions are few. Reported in this category are musicians, guild artists, hotel employees, Hebrew butchers, and garment workers. Even in some of these there is evidence of discrimination. The hotel employees union, for example, does not refer Negroes to jobs unless Negroes are specified by employers. In the three integrated carpenter's locals most Negroes are listed as helpers.

Negro workmen say an unwritten law in the construction and building trades forces Negro craftsmen to work only on jobs in Negro residential neighborhoods; yet white

workers have free access to construction in Negro sections. Typical experiences were recalled: Negro carpenters on construction work in white apartments were allegedly forced to quit after intimidation by white carpenters. Two other Negroes tell of answering an advertisement in the Miami Herald; they furnished their qualifications in a telephone conversation, and were asked to report at once for an interview. When they reached their destination thirty minutes later, the contractor, after taking one look at them, told them all of the jobs had been filled. His advertisements, however, ran in the paper for another week.

The treatment of Negro electricians reveals perhaps the most ignoble aspect of the Miami labor story. Because the city government imposed severe qualifying restrictions upon Negroes seeking electrical contracting permits, few were ever licensed. As a result, the custom arose whereby a white contractor applied for and secured a license which he in turn gave to a Negro electrician to use. This feudal arrangement, called "mastering," cost the Negro five percent of the amount he earned for the job, plus the license fee. In theory, the white contractor supervised the job, but usually he did not even appear on the scene. Negro electricians did not raise strong objections to the arrangement, for it at least allowed them to work at their trade. Negro plumbers and Negro electricians, of course, do not work on jobs in white neighborhoods.

In 1957, with the advent of the "Metro" system of city-county government, the practice of "mastering" was abolished. Thereafter, only contractors who could pass a difficult written examination were allowed to work in Dade County.

It is noteworthy, perhaps, that a few Negroes see the situation as more an economic than a racial struggle. They feel that white union members, with large established businesses of their own, "boss" the licensing board, thus preventing both "small white contractors" and Negroes from obtaining the coveted unrestricted licenses.

PROFESSIONAL PRIDE AND POPULAR PREJUDICES

One of the most frequently expressed rationalizations of southern moderates is that Negroes must "earn" their right to equal opportunity and that once they have done so racial discrimination will cease. Those who advance this line of thought base their observations on the premise that it is only the illiterate and poorly educated

Negroes who suffer discrimination. One need only examine the status of Negro professional men and women in Miami to see that this argument is palpably false.

It is true that Negro doctors have full staff privileges at three of the city's hospitals. However, there are no Negro residencies or internships at any of them. The Dade County Medical Association grants Negro doctors "associate" memberships which, although admitting their names to official rosters, does not include voting privileges.

Negro dentists are excluded entirely from membership in the local dental association. The largest number of Negro college graduates are teachers. Negro teachers have advanced to supervisory positions in the Dade County school system; but in no case are faculties integrated, and Negro supervisors do not work with white teachers. There are two professional teachers' groups, the Classroom Teachers Association (all white) and the Dade County Teachers Association (all Negro). Despite efforts by the Negro group and many sincere white teachers to integrate the two organizations, their attempts so far have not been successful. However, various units within both organizations have held integrated meetings in recent years to discuss mutual problems. Since 1953 the salaries of teachers of both races have been equalized.

Presently, there are no practicing Negro accountants in the city; until the integration of the University of Miami in the fall of 1961 there were no advanced accounting courses offered Negroes in the Miami area. To take a Certified Public Accountant examination a candidate must have had four years of college with a major in accounting and either one year's experience in an accounting firm or a master's degree in accounting. Here Negroes are at a distinct disadvantage. Since no white accountant will hire them, and thus enable them to gain the mandatory experience, they must earn a master's degree before they may apply to take the examination. Despite such discouragements, a Negro faculty member at Florida A. & M. recently gained her graduate degree, took the examination, and passed with the highest grade ever made in the state of Florida.

Negro attorneys are admitted without discrimination to the Florida State Bar, but they are not accepted for membership in the Dade County Bar Association. Indeed, the organization goes to great pains to maintain its all white status. When the names of those who have passed the bar examination are released a check is made

on all to see if they are white or Negro. This is done in order that no Negro will be mailed the customary message of congratulation and invitation to join the association. To make doubly sure that Negroes are kept out, the group requires that every applicant be endorsed by two current members and the board of directors. Many Negro attorneys feel that this lack of recognition from their white colleagues is a blow to their prestige in the Negro community and has seriously hampered their law practice.

Registered nurses are employed at four major hospitals. Here an inconsistent pattern is found. At one, Negro nurses are strictly limited to working in Negro wards; they are barred from maternity wards and surgery; and none may be promoted above the category of "charge nurse." Cafeterias and rest rooms are also segregated.

Another hospital hires nurses solely on the basis of qualification and"does not keep separate figures for Negroes." Negro nurses work in both white and Negro wards with no noticeable friction with white nurses or patients. No Negroes act in a supervisory capacity, however.

Two other hospitals report that they practice no discriminatory working conditions.

Negro social workers employed by the county are promoted to supervisory positions, but only over other Negro personnel. Two such workers said that for the most part their work is with the Negro community, but that occasionally they have worked with white families. Both said that their office relationships with white employees are excellent, and neither reported any discriminatory treatment from their supervisors.

In view of the attitude expressed by many observers that the electronics and missiles fields offer a potential opportunity for qualified Negroes, the experience of a young electronics technician merits attention here.

> The young man has more than four years of training and experience in radio and is presently completing the final requirements for a B.S. degree in Commercial Industries. In August, 1961, he answered an advertisement in the Miami Herald for the position of Data Processing Engineer with the local office of a large national business machine firm. The advertisement stated that applicants would be considered without regard to race, creed, or color. (The company has a federal contract, and this state-

ment is required by federal order in any newspaper advertisement of available jobs.) The young man arranged an interview and scored a perfect grade on a preliminary examination. He was then given a series of three, more advanced tests in the areas of electronics, abstract reasoning, and mechanical ability; his grades on these tests were "A," "B," and "B," respectively. Before he took the tests the interviewer told him that the results were not of prime importance. His grade on the electronics portion of the test was the highest the interviewer had personally every encountered. However, the interviewer informed him that the two "B's" should have been "A's." His considered opinion was that the young man would not be happy in his job, for customer relations were "most important," the implication being, of course, that white customers would resent dealing with him because he was a Negro. The point was emphasized several times. The young man took the hint and did not re-apply. He presently works part time as an electrical contractor while continuing his studies in electronics at the University of Miami.

NEW HOPES ON THE HORIZON

A Negro nurse found employment in a white physician's office. The young lady said she had held the job for 6½ years, starting at a weekly salary of $45,00 and was now making $70.00. Among other duties she assists the doctor, a chiropodist, in minor foot surgery. She does not feel that the patients resent her.

The case of a Negro architect is even more encouraging. He is employed in a white-owned architect-engineer firm. He was hired solely on the basis of personality, educational background, and professional recommendations. He has achieved supervisory level over white employees, without incurring their resentment. As a thoroughly competent architect he has earned the respect of his associates and the unwavering support of his employers. He has also been instrumental in helping Negro students find summer employment as junior architects.

There are other instances of Negroes holding "unusual" jobs in Miami. For instance:

- A former assistant district attorney is now vice chairman of the Miami Housing Authority.

- A Negro judge presides over the misdemeanor court in a Negro precinct.
- At an embroidery plant a Negro is a supervisor over white employees.
- A jewelry store employs a Negro woman as secretary. She regards her salary as "good."
- A white urologist has a Negro laboratory assistant.
- Nine Negro probation officers are employed by Dade County.
- Two Negro pilots, unable to work for United States airlines, fly for a South American carrier.
- The Internal Revenue Service employs a Negro agent in its Miami office.
- Western Electric hires clerical, electrical, and warehouse personnel in services other than maintenance.
- R.C.A. employs a Negro process operator.
- Pratt and Whitney employs three Negroes in positions of chemist, engineer, and mathematician.

But these, it must be emphasized, are exceptional cases and constitute only a small fraction of the total Negro work force in Miami. This overwhelming majority of Negroes are employed as garbage collectors, cooks, kitchen helpers, porters, maids, bellboys, elevator operators, household domestics, dry cleaning pressers, and helpers in the construction trades.

Many millions of dollars are to be spent in Florida by the federal government at Cape Canaveral. Translated in terms of jobs this means that openings with pay scales ranging from $4,000 to $12,000 are available to those who can qualify as engineers, electricians, technicians, draftsmen, and lead plastic technicians. Miami's Negro population represents an untapped resource to help meet this demand.

SUMMARY

Dade County's Negro population, which is a part of the work force, presents the same basic employment pattern which

exists in the country at large. The majority (71%) are to be found in unskilled or semiskilled occupations. There has been no substantial change in the employment pattern in the past decade. In fact, there is little mobility in the group out of the unskilled categories.

There are, however, isolated cases of Negroes in other than the so-called traditional occupations. There are some indications that there is an acceptance of Negroes in other than the traditional jobs. This change in attitude about employment of Negroes in part is the result of a rapidly growing community, both in industry and population, with a fluid labor market.

On the negative side is the fact that training opportunities are limited for Negroes.

However, with a more clearly defined public policy toward equal employment opportunity the future for this group seems somewhat brighter.

New South

Racial Work and Negro Waste in Southern Employment

MAY 1962

Strictly Subjective

By MARGARET LONG

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I KNOW NOTHING of economics—indeed, in my wondering innocence I've often thought we should turn on this mystic institution, take it over and put it to work for us instead of submitting to its capricious batterings—so, I can't imagine why a society with fairly good sense must be at the mercy of poverty and unemployment, suffer stagnant labor pools, tremble before supply and demand, develop ulcers and tics over inflation debts, fight one another for a living and look at photographs of greasy slums and know that men, women and babies abide there with hungry rats and roaches.

So, the problem of Negro employment in the South is not one on which I can discourse with any authority. I can, however, understand Donald Dewey in this issue of NEW SOUTH when he deplores our "racial division of labor" and our insistence on "white work" and "Negro work." This is, I'm sure, one of our less endearing folkways and one which, as Dr. Dewey clearly demonstrates, retards our prosperity and hurts both white and Negro labors, professionals, artists, business men and all other southern bread winners.

What interests me, though, is the personal plight of a Negro with big abilities confined to the menial, physically dirty, monotonous and degraded work. This atrophy of eager ability, cut off of the powerful thrust of talent and denial of the hungry urge to find one's own best work, is more vividly painful to me than our embarrassingly low per capita income, our waste of productive people and our segregated foot-dragging to a promising state of plenty, for which we have the people and natural physical riches.

I know, for instance, a maid in an

(Continued on page 13)

Southern Poverty and the Racial Division of Labor

by Donald Dewey

WE KNOW that racial discrimination is morally wrong. Since this is so, do the many other reasons for condemning racial discrimination matter? Ought we also oppose it because it causes young African and Asian nations to distrust our diplomacy? Because it makes the American economy less efficient? Unfortunately, those, and other reasons for condemning racial discrimination exist and do matter.

When we accept that discrimination is morally wrong we agree that "something should be done about it." We do not, however, commit ourselves to do anything about it in the foreseeable future. In fact, when racial discrimination is described in high-flown language as a "moral problem," one often has the feeling that the speaker does not really mean to do anything about it. American Negroes, whatever their disabilities, are, after all, Americans. Even second-class citizenship entitles them to be numbered among the more fortunate peoples of the earth. And since racial discrimination is the toughest moral problem the United States has ever faced—tough enough to put us on the bloody road to Appomattox and meet us at the end—we are often tempted to turn our hands to easier tasks. Why should we not conserve our energies for such worthy and more easily attainable ends as slum clearance, the improvement of education, aid to hungry children in other countries, prison reform and mental health?

In the South the temptation to take the easy way out is especially strong. This is not because Southerners, white or Negro, are any more cowardly than Americans elsewhere. The southern reluctance to "do something now" about racial discrimination simply reflects that it is here an even tougher problem, and a more formidable evil, than elsewhere. Moreover, the southern citizen of good will, white or Negro, who wishes to avoid taking a stand against discrimination which may prove uncomfortable, embarrassing, or dangerous has a convenient excuse. He may point out that while discrimination is a problem it is not the only problem of the region. The South is also very poor. He is, of course, correct. The South is very poor, indeed.

The richest area of the South, the West South Central States, in 1958 had a per capita income of $1,696 which placed it below the poorest area outside the South, the West North Central States with their per capita income of $1,928. Yet the figure actually understates the poverty of the South since the Census Bureau counts as southern the prosperous border states of Maryland, Delaware and the District of

Dr. Dewey, a former Duke University professor, is now with the Department of Economics at Columbia University.

Columbia. The melancholy truth is that in eight southern states—North Carolina, Georgia, South Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi and Arkansas—per capita income did not even reach $1,500 in 1958.

The poverty of the South would not matter so much if it merely meant that Southerners had smaller cars, cheaper television sets and fewer washing machines than other Americans. Unfortunately, poverty is more than skin deep; its marks can be seen in too many poor schools, inadequate welfare budgets, poor law enforcement, too little medical care and the continuing loss of too many able young people to other regions. (Between 1950 and 1960 only three of eleven southern states—Virginia, Florida and Texas—showed a net gain from immigration. The other eight suffered through emigration a net loss of 2,306,000 people. Two of the eight, Mississippi and Arkansas, had, in fact, a population loss of 140,000.) Hence the southern citizen of good will, when asked to take a more active stand against discrimination is likely to reply:

"Of course it is bad. But the real problem of the South is poverty. If we can improve living standards, then we shall have more money to spend on health, education and other public services. As our children become better informed, the old myths that teach inferiority of Negroes will lose their hold. As Negro citizens become better educated and more skilled, they will more readily be accepted as social equals by their white neighbors. Therefore, let us concentrate on improving the economic condition of the South. If we succeed in this task, the problem of discrimination will fade away."

Unhappily, this well-intentioned argument rests on a false premise. It assumes that one can deal with poverty in the South while doing nothing about racial discrimination. Nothing could be further from the truth. Poverty was riveted on the South by generations of slavery. It has been prepetuated in our own time by myths of white supremacy. The poverty of the South cannot be blamed on an unkind Providence. The South may not have New York's harbor, Minnesota's iron ore or Pennsylvania's coal. But her resources compare most favorably with the modest natural endowments of California, Nevada and Arizona, which are now the fastest-growing states. Indeed, in climate, soils, rainfall and mineral resources, the South ranks as one of the most favored areas of the earth.

What does the South lack? In the struggle for higher living standards, the South operates under two grievous handicaps. The first is that her workers do not have enough to offer in the national labor market because they are poorly prepared by experience and education for modern industry. The second is that southern workers, both whites and Negroes, are often unable to offer southern employers the skills that they do have. They are prevented from doing so by the division of employment in virtually every southern town into "white" and "Negro" jobs. When, after a hard struggle, the mayor or manager of a town or city in the South manages to sign up a new industry, it is too often only another textile mill or saw mill in search of cheap labor. This type of industry is not to be despised. It is better than nothing. But textile mills and sawmills will never elevate the living standards of the South to the rest of the nation.

Southern workers must be equipped for modern industry by education. And they must have a chance to use their education without moving to New York

or California. For this happy end, we must greatly reduce the competitive handicap that Negro workers carry into the labor market. Some costs of discrimination are obvious: the wastes in maintaining segregated libraries or railroad ticket offices or schools. But the most important economic cost of discrimination is not so plainly visible.

There is no more pernicious falsehood than the notion that white workers can become better off by enforcing restrictions which make Negroes worse off. Production is a cooperative venture. The income that one man receives depends not only on the skill and experience which he brings to his job, but also on the competence of his fellow workers and the prosperity of the people who buy their joint product. A social policy calculated to give Negroes inferior educations, encourage their emigration and relegate them to jobs below their capacities will do all these things. It will also condemn white people to work in less efficient firms, businessmen to sell to poorer customers and communities to skimp on essential public services because their citizens cannot afford better.

Economic discrimination is a complicated evil that frustrates easy solutions. Ordinarily when we say Negroes suffer discrimination in their search for jobs we mean one of three things.

Negroes are denied certain jobs because they are not qualified. They have been unable to get training in the home or the school which would make it worthwhile for employers to hire them in these jobs.

Negroes cannot obtain certain jobs because the employer is personally prejudiced, so prejudiced, in fact, that he refuses to employ Negroes even though he loses money by this stand.

Negroes are denied certain jobs because the employer fears he will lose more by hiring a qualified Negro than he will gain by hiring the next best white worker available.

The handicap that a Negro laborer suffers in the labor market because he was the child of a poor school or a broken home reflects no credit on the richest nation in the world. But this sort of discrimination is at least understandable. It will decline as the educational and cultural opportunities of Negro children increase.

The second sort of economic discrimination, blind employer prejudice, is the least formidable of the three. Southern employers, whatever their personal views on race relations, do not regard their own businesses as the chosen instruments of white supremacy. And the fear that underlies much of the prejudice of white workers against working with Negroes, the fear of being viewed as doing a "Negro job," does not extend to their employers. As the Urban League has known for many years, the profit motive is a powerful ally to Negro hopes. Indeed we have every reason to believe that most businessmen in the South will use Negro skills in the national interest whenever they can without danger of reprisals from workers, customers or state and local government. However, how much trouble southern employers experience in introducing Negroes into new jobs is not unrelated to how much they are prepared to tolerate; and how much they will tolerate partly depends on what Negro workers have to offer them.

It is the third handicap faced by Negroes in the labor market, the reluctance or refusal of white workers to accept them as fellow workers on some jobs, which is the heart of "economic discrimination."

(Continued on page 11)

Negro Employment in Miami

This is a revision of a study of Negro jobs and job training in Miami conducted by the Florida Council on Human Relations.

FLORIDA is now one of the fastest growing industrial centers in the country, and about three hundred new industries came to Dade County during 1961. There is a diversity of industries; food products, fabrics, printing, furniture, and metal products provide more than half of the plants in the area. These industries require both skilled and semi-skilled labor. A growing number of other industries calling for technical and special skills have come to the area. Transportation and suppliers services are also important supporting industries for Florida's big industry, tourism.

A large percentage of Miami's labor came in recent years from other parts of the country. Many professional, managerial, clerical, sales and skilled workers moved from northern communities. Marginal workers, both Negro and white, came from the country in southeastern states to fill the unskilled labor needs of the area. There are also agricultural migratory workers still here who did not follow the sun with their crews. In addition there are over eighty thousand Latin Americans, in the main, Cubans and Puerto Ricans. Three out of four Negroes are working as unskilled laborers and about fifteen percent of these workers are employed below their skills and training. At the bottom, these Negroes are in competition with Puerto Ricans and unskilled whites.

Of twenty job placement agencies four do not accept or place Negro applicants. The others say they accept Negro applicants, most of whom are placed in unskilled or domestic work. Negroes fare somewhat better in the public employment agencies than in private ones. Even here, however, discrimination occurs. The Florida State Employment Service, the public agency, has a special Negro section. It is common practice that when an employer telephones the agency he is asked if he wants a Negro or white worker. If no preference is stated, a white applicant is furnished. People in the employment agencies feel that non-discrimination clauses required by Presidential Executive Order of holders of government contracts will increase employment opportunities for Negroes.

Before the Fall of 1961 Negro vocational training in public schools was limited to courses in dry cleaning, radio mechanics, building trades, beauty culture, cooking, and tailoring, thus geared to the job opportunities for Negroes in Miami. Lindsey Hopkins Vocational School (white) offers many more technical subjects and training for trades than are available in the Northwestern High School, the school for Negroes. Among private vocational schools are training courses for Negroes in business, electronics, and barbering.

With a few notable exceptions Miami industries have no in-service training programs for Negro employees to help them to better jobs or better pay. Airlines do have such training, and in jobs where Negroes are employed they benefit from the training program. One aircraft maintenance contracting company allows Negroes to participate in any phase of its plant training and upgrades trained Negroes to supervisory jobs.

There are over fifteen hundred per-

sons in apprenticeship training programs in Dade County, none of them Negroes. Not only do the unions bar Negroes from their apprentice training programs, but none of them provides instructors for Negro vocational schools, a common practice with the white schools.

What about the one-third high school graduates (there were some 800 in 1961) of Miami's Negroes who go to college? In 1961, at least 12 Negroes were taking courses on the Junior College level, in sales, real estate and insurance.

Northwestern Junior College, the Negro division of the Dade County Junior College, offers a two-year curriculum in the arts and sciences and in business administration, and gives a technical degree in police science, accounting and engineering

The University of Miami, officially desegregated in the summer of 1961, now has 47 Negro students.

Although Negroes in most industries are officially assigned to menial tasks, frequently their participation and educational backgrounds are put to other and more responsible uses. One highly skilled welder, for example, reports that his job title is "laborer," that he draws a laborer's pay, and that he trains white welders, some of whom move on to higher salaried posts while his status remains the same.

A young Negro woman, hired as a maid by a jewelry store, does all of the store's bookkeeping and earns a bookkeeper's salary. The manager still requires her to wear a maid's uniform, so his customers won't know that she works in a white collar capacity.

Such deception seems absurd; but the manager of one major department store relates that he has tried to place Negroes in higher status jobs, but has been "forced" by white employees and other merchants to abandon the policy.

The situation at two aircraft maintenance firms appears more favorable. One hires Negroes as mechanics and inspectors and employs two Negroes in supervisory positions over white employees.

The other firm also employs Negroes in all maintenance capacities. It has no Negro supervisors, but according to its personnel department this is due to lack of an opening rather than to a discriminatory up-grading policy. Neither of the companies feels that there is any noticeable friction between whites and Negroes on equal job levels.

One large furniture store hires Negroes in its shipping, webbing, and maintenance departments, as vendor, machine, and drill press operators, and as buffers. However, no Negro supervisors are employed in any of these areas.

City and country governments make no racial distinction in applicants, but color affects the assignments. Dade County employs Negro secretaries, social workers, lifeguards, nurses, jailers, probation officers, and recreations supervisors, all of whom work in Negro areas.

The city of Miami employs 77 Negro policemen, and a spokesman says that the police department has openings for more. Negro policemen work only in Negro areas of the city, but are allowed to arrest whites. Formerly all Negro police officers were classified as patrolmen and all whites as policemen, but today all are classified as policemen.

Training for the police force is entirely integrated. According to police officials, no friction exists between white and Negro officers.

Despite the success the police department has had in employing Negroes, the Miami fire department re-

mains all white.

Interviews with a number of postal employees show no great dissatisfaction. One mail carrier observed that there is only one Negro foreman in the entire post office. None of the Negroes interviewed reported any resentment from white employees, and the majority feel that the postmaster is a fair and able administrator.

A generally negative attitude is apparent in Miami labor unions. The Miami locals help perpetuate discriminatory hiring policies in Miami industries. Even companies which work under Federal contract sometimes face the awkward choice of discriminating against Negroes or antagonizing the union.

Miami is an open shop town, so employees are not obligated to join a union; neither is the union bound to accept all employees applying for membership. Most unions choose not to accept Negro employees. Thus through the ingenious use of the open shop a very subtle policy of discrimination prevails. For example, an engineering company with three hundred employees, 25% Negro, has federal government contracts. There is no segregation in the plant and, in theory, no racial bar to supervisory jobs. Yet only one Negro is employed as a supervisor; the rest are classified as laborers. Negroes feel this is a result of the open shop policy; the union, which bars Negro members, insists on the assignment of better jobs to union members.

Nearly all trade unions in Miami adhere to strict segregation. No Negroes are admitted to electricians and plumbers locals, although there are some competent, skilled Negroes in these trades. In fact, Negro plumbers and electricians get plumbing and electrical work with the city or county permit for the jobs issued in the name of white mechanics and the work done by the Negroes.

Segregated unions include carpenters, plasterers, hod carriers, roofers, kettlemen and helpers, transport workers, sleeping car porters and railroad dining car operators, city sanitation workers, moving picture projectionists, laundry workers, bartenders, teamsters, and state, county and municipal employees. The longshoremen's union is all Negro, but it has no racial bars.

Integrated unions are few, including musicians, guild artists, hotel employees, Hebrew butchers, and garment workers. Even in some of these there is evidence of discrimination. The hotel employees union, for example, does not refer Negroes to jobs unless Negroes are requested by employers. In the three integrated carpenters' locals most Negroes are listed as helpers.

Negro workmen say an unwritten law in the construction and building trades forces Negro craftsmen to work only on jobs in Negro residential neighborhoods, while white workers have free access to construction in Negro sections.

One of the most frequently expressed rationalizations of southern moderates is that Negroes must "earn" their right to equal opportunity and that once they have done so racial discrimination will cease. They base their idea on the premise that it is only the illiterate and poorly educated Negroes who suffer discrimination. One need only examine the status of Negro professional men and women in Miami to see that this notion is palpably false.

Negro doctors have full staff privileges at three of the city's hospitals. However, there are no Negro residencies or internships at any of them. The Dade County Medical Association

grants Negro doctors "associate" memberships which, although admitting their names to official rosters, do not include voting privileges.

Negro dentists are excluded from membership in the local dental association. Negro teachers have advanced to supervisory positions in the Dade County school system; but in no case are faculties integrated, and Negro supervisors do not work with white teachers. There are two professional groups, the Classroom Teachers Association (all white) and the Dade County Teachers Association (all Negro). Efforts of the Negro group and many white teachers to integrate the two organizations have not been successful. However, groups within both organizations have held integrated meetings in recent years. Since 1953 the salaries of teachers of both races have been equal.

There are no practicing Negro accountants in the city; until the integration of the University of Miami in the fall of 1961 there were no advanced accounting courses for Negroes in the Miami area. To take a Certified Public Accountant examination a candidate must have four years of college with a major in accounting and either one year's experience in an accounting firm or a master's degree. Here, Negroes are at a disadvantage. Since no white accountant will hire them, so they can gain the mandatory experience, they must earn a master's degree before they may apply to take the examination. Despite such discouragements, a Negro faculty member at Florida A & M recently got her graduate degree, took the examination, and passed with the highest grade ever made in the state of Florida.

Negro attorneys are admitted to the Florida State Bar, but they are not accepted for membership in the Dade County Bar Association. Indeed, the organization goes to great pains to maintain its all-white status. When the names of those who have passed the state bar examination are released, they are checked to see if they are white or Negro, so that no Negro will be mailed the customary message of congratulation and invitation to join the association. The group requires that every applicant be endorsed by two current members and the board of directors. Many Negro attorneys feel that this exclusion from white colleagues impairs their prestige in the Negro community and seriously hampers their law practice.

Registered nurses are employed at four major hospitals, in an inconsistent pattern. At one, Negro nurses are limited to Negro wards, are barred from maternity wards and surgery, and cannot be promoted above "charge nurse." Cafeterias and rest rooms are segregated.

Another hospital hires nurses solely on qualification and "does not keep separate figures for Negroes." Negro nurses work in both white and Negro wards with no noticeable friction with white nurses or patients. No Negroes act in a supervisory capacity.

Two other hospitals report that they practice no discrimination in working conditions.

Negro social workers employed by the county are promoted to supervisory positions, but only over other Negro personnel. Two such workers said that they work with Negroes, but occasionally have worked with white families. Both said that their integrated office relationships with white employees are excellent, and neither reported any discriminatory treatment from their supervisors.

In view of the hope of many ob-

servers that electronics and missiles fields will open opportunity to qualified Negroes, the experience of a young electronics technician is disappointing. The young man has more than four years of training and experience in radio and is completing the final requirements for a B.S. degree in Commercial Industries. In August, 1961, he answered an advertisement in the *Miami Herald* for Data Processing Engineer with the local office of a national business machine firm. The advertisement said applicants would be considered without regard to race, creed or color. (The company has a federal contract, and this assurance is required by federal order in any newspaper advertisement of available jobs.) The young man arranged an interview and scored a perfect grade on a preliminary examination. He took a series of advanced tests in electronics, abstract reasoning, and mechanical ability, and was graded "A", "B", and "B", respectively. Before he took the tests, the interviewer told him that the results were not of prime importance. His grades on the electronics portion of the test were the highest the interviewer had personally ever encountered. However, the interviewer informed him that the two "B's" should have been "A's". His considered opinion was that the young man "would not be happy in his job," for customer relations were "most important," with the implication that white customers would resent dealing with a Negro. The young man took the hint and did not re-apply. He now works part-time as an electrical contractor while studying at the University of Miami.

A Negro nurse has worked in a white chiropodist's office for 6½ years. She started at a weekly salary of $45.00 and now makes $70.00. She assists the chiropodist in minor foot surgery. She does not feel that the patients resent her.

The case of a Negro architect is even more encouraging. He is employed in a white owned architect-engineer firm. He was hired on the basis of personality, education and professional recommendations. He now supervises white employees without incurring their resentment, and enjoys the respect of his associates and the unwavering support of his employers. He has also helped Negro students find summer work as junior architects.

But these are exceptions in the Negro work force in Miami. The great majority of Negroes work as garbage collectors, cooks, kitchen helpers, porters, maids, bellboys, elevator operators, household domestics, dry cleaning pressers, and helpers in the construction trades.

SUMMARY

Dade County's Negro population presents the same basic employment pattern which exists in the country at large. The majority (71%) are in unskilled and semi-skilled occupations. There has been little change in the employment pattern in the past decade.

There is occasional acceptance of Negroes in better than traditional jobs, a change slowly impelled by rapidly growing industry and fast increasing population.

Training for Negroes is still severely limited, as are jobs and positions. A more rational and generous public policy toward this personal injustice and economic waste for the community could free the Negro working force and spur industrial development and business growth.

(Continued from page 5)

In this connection, three features of the racial division of labor in the South deserve our attention. First, why do most employers assume that the right skin color is essential for most jobs? For, as labor leaders and employers know well enough, the southern labor market is almost always discussed as "white" and "Negro" jobs (provided, of course, that nobody is talking for publication). Second, why is there so much variation in racial employment patterns in the same locality? Third, notwithstanding this variation, why is there such astounding stability in racial employment in firms and industries?

Given the Negro gains in health, education and self-confidence over the last two decades, one would expect to find a marked upgrading of Negroes in the labor market. But this has not happened. On this point the evidence is quite clear. Negroes in unskilled jobs are much better paid than 20 years ago and fewer Negroes are out of work. They have, however, made disturbingly little progress in moving into better jobs.

It is sometimes asserted that Negroes and whites cannot work together; that white women and Negro men cannot be put in the same shop; that Negroes cannot be used in jobs where they face a white public. It is just not so. Whenever Negroes comprise 20% or more of the local labor force (as Negroes do now in most southern communities) most firms will have men and women, whites and Negroes, working in close proximity. And few white people in the South go through a week without having some face-to-face business dealings with Negroes.

About the only obvious "rule" of labor use in the South is that Negroes and whites do not work *side by side at the same type of job.* This statement requires some qualification if only because it raises the difficulty in terminology of defining a "job." In a restaurant one often finds a white girl waiting table and a Negro girl cooking, except that when business is brisk the Negro girl will take your order. Is there any true division of labor here? Again, even when job distinctions are real enough, one can without much difficulty find work groups in the South where not much semblance of a division of labor is maintained. Such work groups comprise a very small percentage of all jobs in the region. But they tell us a great deal about how job discrimination breaks down—or more important, why it fails to develop.

Nevertheless, when elaborated and qualified, these two unwritten rules of labor used in the South enable us to understand both the variety and stability of racial employment patterns. Taken together they comprise what may fairly be described as the southern labor pattern. (This is not to say that the pattern is by any means confined to the South; it can be found, for example, in most New York restaurants and hotels.) What are the economic consequences of this rigid pattern?

In the first place, the pattern insures that direct personal competition between individual whites and Negroes is limited largely to isolated jobs where a man is on his own—as in truck driving. And since Negroes cannot rise to command whites, these isolated jobs are also dead-end jobs. The amount of Negro upgrading which can take place through direct competition with whites is necessarily quite limited. For most employment, competition occurs only on a work group basis. The employer may fill a set of jobs with whites

or Negroes; he cannot use both. And before he will transfer a set of jobs from whites to Negroes, he must believe that the Negro group is clearly superior.

The evidence is pretty conclusive that Negroes are not progressing very rapidly up the job ladder in the South. Some of the circumstances which hold them back in work group competition are clear enough. Negroes are in the minority group in most southern labor markets; consequently, the employer has more choice by sticking to white applicants. Emigration tends to reduce the pressure on color bars locally since population movements tend to be selective. If all the Negroes who graduated from high school and college in the South over the last 30 years had remained in the region, instances of Negro promotion would be easier to find. And the South, notwithstanding the remarkable exodus from rural areas, is still abundantly provided with a reserve army of unemployed. (One-third of American farms, most of them in the South, produce only one-tenth of all farm products. Workers on these farms may be viewed as "on the waiting list" for jobs in Southern industry where their wages, however low, will exceed their earnings in agriculture.) Together—the numerical advantage of whites, the emigration of Negro abilities and the labor surplus of the region—seriously weaken employer incentive to make greater use of Negro work groups.

Furthermore, when a labor shortage develops in certain lines, Negroes are not the obvious candidates for advances. The employer's first reaction is to explore the possibility of using more white women. They fit more easily into established work groups, and there are plenty of them. Even in the acute manpower shortage of World War II, Negro gains in the South were confined largely to jobs which white women could or would not do. In the textile industry of South Carolina where most jobs can be handled by women, the manpower shortage of the war years was met almost entirely by upgrading white women. From 1940 to 1945, average monthly employment in the industry rose from 92,700 to 109,500. The percentage of white men employed dropped by 10.2 percentile points, from 62% to 51.8%. The share of jobs going to white women rose 9.1 percentile points, from 34% to 43.1%.

A contrast is provided by the "rougher" paper and pulp industry of South Carolina. Here between 1940 and 1945, the share of jobs going to white men dropped from 75% to 43.2%. The share of jobs going to Negro men rose from 25% to 44.1%. (By 1950 the share of jobs going to Negro men had fallen back to 26.1%.)

If the southern pattern of labor does not change, the outlook for Negro work advancement is not bright, though barring the disaster of another depression, this advance will no doubt continue at its present slow pace. That is, dirty, unskilled jobs will fall increasingly to Negroes and they will continue to gain experience as owners and managers in small business. While this slow progress is not good enough for the South, or the nation, it should not be depreciated, at least it is movement in the right direction.

Yet if Negroes are to make their full contribution to the southern economy, a division of labor based on job segregation and white supremacy must go. There are a number of ways in which the ending of economic discrimination in the South can be speeded up.

First, whenever federal, state or

local funds are spent to attract new firms to the South, new jobs must be filled on the basis of individual merits, and a division into white and Negro jobs must not be accepted. This stipulation is most important, because it is much easier to prevent a racial division of labor from developing in a firm or industry than it is to remove it after a color line is established.

Second, existing federal executive orders which forbid job discrimination by employers who accept government contracts ought to be effectively enforced.

Third, more publicity should be given to the many instances where Negro workers have quietly and successfully moved into jobs previously closed to them. This publicity is needed, because, in many cases, employers hesitate to hire able Negroes for skilled jobs because they vaguely (and wrongly) feel that "it cannot be done in the South."

Fourth, the divisions of workers in certain labor unions into segregated white and Negro locals should be ended. When labor unions sanction segregated locals, as in some sectors of the tobacco industry, the racial division of labor becomes even more firmly established than in non-union industries. For no job can be transferred from the jurisdiction of one local to another local without their mutual consent. This consent is practically never given by the local which stands to lose.

Finally, and most important of all, men of good will must continue, in the face of community indifference or hostility, to speak and act against fear, ignorance and intolerance. For these are the evils of which economic discrimination is merely one of many manifestations.

Strictly Subjective

(Continued from page 2)

Atlanta department store, who worked for years for $25 a week (by some artful formula with which southern businesses manage to circumvent the wage and hour law for Negro employes) for a white woman buyer. The Negro "girl," a middle-aged woman of charm and business perspicacity, "could run this department," her engaging boss confided, and sometimes did when the buyer was in New York. But her friend, the buyer, could not even promote her to saleswoman, because of our "divided work" scheme. I do not like to imagine the bitterness with which this able and energetic woman contemplates her "career," at, say 3 o'clock in the morning when some of us wake up feeling low.

I know a young Negro man in Middle Georgia, a railroad fireman and civic worker held in high regard by the white community, especially at fund-raising time for welfare organizations, whose mind is so informed, sharp and politically sophisticated that I wonder how he endures spending the major part of his life stoking an engine, or whatever firemen do these Diesel days. I also wonder how, with his self-educated eloquence, he can sustain the spectacle of some of our Georgia governors, legislators and congressmen disporting themselves at home and in Washington over Civil Rights measures. This "boy" ought to be in a law office or in politics, but our system of "white" and "Negro" jobs as yet prohibits so *outre* and intelligent a use of brains and talent.

I knew ten years ago a fairly literate young Negro veteran of the Korean war who was skilled and rather loving

at refinishing furniture. He came to do over an old chest for me and while I washed windows he talked with guarded passion about the sudden white friendships he'd made in battle and the injustice of his black situation at home. He was concerned with white castoffs of our economy as well as black, but being black, could do nothing for any of them. Hearing his plain, colorful and even philosophical protest, it occurred to me he'd make a good CIO organizer for the benighted southern textile industry. But of course few southern labor unions admit Negroes, much less elevate them to the shrewd and dedicated ranks of organizers willing to get their heads cracked on southern picket lines or in jails. In canny retaliation against me, as a white woman getting a cheap job of expert work out of him, he turned my battered black chest of drawers into a lovely antique with an understated old walnut glow, defaced by a hideous mess of unscraped black on one side.

When I was a little girl we had a cook named Annie Williams, a handsome brown woman with a strong, fine-featured face, an ample and dignified figure and a stern and uncertain temper. My little sister and I felt entirely right and safe with her, but we were scared of her. I remember long, rainy winter afternoons with paper dolls in her kitchen—well, it was our kitchen but we never knew it when Annie was there, stoking the roaring wood stove, kneading the supper biscuits, advising us on what paper ladies of fashion to pair with what paper gentlemen, singing her hymns, talking about her preacher and teaching us what was "nice" and what was "ugly." I also remember Annie's voice, heavy and angry, as she flourished her broom and swept us out of her kitchen when too beset by babbling, bothersome children, and how we fled, half-terrified and half-delighted in the excitement of her rage. I remember our laughing breakfasts when Annie served gorgeous battercakes and syrup, grand but easy in her dark dress and great white apron, so that when she smiled we could talk to her. But at supper or Sunday dinner for company we'd forget and look up and say, "Annie, I—" and would be quelled by her formidable head-shaking frown as she offered her succulent dishes from place to place, silently reminding us that it was "ugly" for children to chatter to the servant, and that we must wait for grownup laughter and talk to subside and then ask our father or mother for what we wanted so our requests could be relayed in stately propriety to Annie.

I don't know if I learned such manners as I possess from Annie's insistence on form, proper protection of table talk from babbling children and her precepts on what "ain't nice" and what "is ugly." But I do know it was a happy era in a gay and physically comfortable home under the rule of a proud and able servant. I remember, too, dark days of "Annie's sulks" and grownup anger and submission to "Annie's insolence," and some grave times when our spirited mother and our fierce Annie had dire confrontations in the kitchen, from which both retreated with face saving compromises.

We couldn't afford Annie after my father died. She cost $7 a week, the scandal of neighbors who complained my mother and father were "ruining the servants" with Annie's ridiculous pay. She went elsewhere to run, bully and delight some grander household for $5 a week.

I think it was when I was about 11 years old and my little sister was nine,

that we heard Annie was felled by a stroke. The news frightened us, to imagine her sick or in anyway weakened or impaired. My mother went to see her and came home shaken and tearful. A few days later she sent us to Virgin Lane with flowers, something good to eat and a little money, for Annie. We passed the other clean-swept, grassless yards beneath mulberry and chinaberry trees until we came to Annie's paintless cabin, redolent of potash, lye and wood smoke, a clean fierce fragrance of Negro alleys. We saw Annie sitting changed and sad-eyed in a rocker in her door. Timidly, still afraid of her, we offered our flowers, food and coins and were stricken to see her stroke-distorted face twist into tears. She held out her arms, and for the first time I moved into them, and hugged her. She held my little sister in her lap, as she never had before. She called us "my chillun," and we felt we were, though her hauteur had never let us realize it before. Looking back, I think we cried not only that our fierce and contained Annie was laid so low, but from a feeling of power wasted and love harshly embittered.

Annie Williams was a magnificent woman who should have run the Waldorf Astoria, built Grand Coulee Dam or been president of a college. Remembering what we called her "meanness," I wonder now that the frustration of pinching herself into a domestic job in another woman's house did not make her murderous with wasted force and hatred.

Of course this happens to many women, black or white. Poverty and lack of training drive many a young man of any color into a laborer's job and a life of waste and bitterness. Many white girls flounder in dead ends of little jobs wasting big talents. But the pity of the southern system is that this always happens to most Negroes, because they are Negro. It seems a stubbornly stupid waste for our needful section, and a worse misery for millions of able men and women obliged to pour their brains, ability and talent into mean and dirty work we call "Negro jobs."

These twin problems [unemployment and lack of skilled workers], serious as they are for the nation as a whole, are magnified for minority groups that are subject to discrimination. The rate of unemployment for Negroes, for instance, was twice that of the white population during the recession. In some cities more than one-third of the Negro work force was unemployed. The old adage that Negroes are the last hired and the first fired was all too clearly demonstrated. One of the reasons for this is that, despite a dramatic increase in types of employment available to Negroes during the past twenty years, the mass of Negro workers are still confined largely to the less skilled jobs. This concentration in the ranks of the unskilled and semi-skilled, the areas most severely affected not only by economic lay-offs but by technical change, means that Negroes will be in a poor position to fill the future needs of our constantly changing economy.—*from Employment, 1961 United States Commission on Civil Rights Reports.*

New South

Prejudice and Competition

To be prejudiced against a racial group involves an unwillingness to compete with members of that group for social or economic goods. As we have seen, during slavery there was no rivalry between slaveholders and slaves for social position and there was no competition for economic rewards. On the other hand, where the white mechanics were thrown into competition with free Negro mechanics, the former manifested the fiercest kind of race prejudice toward the latter. Following Emancipation when the two races often became rivals for offices and social position, race prejudice appeared among the former slaveholding class. Moreover, as both races became generally involved in economic competition, prejudice against the Negro as a race became widespread.

In the history of the labor movement in the North as well as in the South, it is apparent that the exclusion of the Negro worker has been based upon the desire to eliminate him as a competitor. During periods of economic stress, when competition for jobs has been along racial lines, race prejudice has become more acute. The prominence of the economic factor in race prejudice has led some investigators to regard the economic motive as the dominant factor in race prejudice. According to this view, race prejudice exists because something is to be gained and the most important gains are economic. Undoubtedly, economic competition plays an important role in race prejudice. However, it should be noted that members of different races may compete without rousing race prejudice. Race prejudice appears only when members of different races who are in competition appear not as individuals but as representatives of races in competition. The desire to eliminate the Negro as a competitor has been rationalized on the grounds of his inefficiency or his inferior mental endowment. Such rationalizations are not confined to those in competition but may be found in theoretical discussions of the relative value of different races.—*from* THE NEGRO IN THE UNITED STATES by *E. Franklin Frazier.*

The Waste in Manpower, Morale and Productivity costs American Industry 30 Billion Dollars a year

the high cost of discrimination

by ELMO ROPER

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CHRISTIANS AND JEWS

Miami

UNIONS
3.2.4

Unions are a Key factorwhy Negroes are not integrated. This story is ~~told~~ repeated over and over again amongst negroes. In the vocational schools and their plans with and for their 10th and 11th grade youngsters; in the adult vocational programs ; in the workaday world of ~~the~~ business; and construction trades; unions, even those nationally to good human relations policies, adhere to and support racist lines in Miami. There are no true apprenticehip programs in Miami because the unions refuse to send qualified craftsmen to the negro schools to conduct the two theoretical hours required by the school system and also refuse to give on-the-job training to the student to learn his trade.

Dade county is an open shop town. Therefore in those plants in which a negro worker can get jobs he will become a member of the union, too. This trend may work against the tight-fisted anti-integrationist policy on the part of the major numbers of unions in our area in that out economy is on the upswing, say reliable sources in negro and white circles of authority. The #10925 edict of the federal government together with the increase in this area of electronics industry and their by-products, will undoubtedly see a chinge in the union picture too.

But at this time, according to Judge Henderson, (negro) in charge of the all-Negro, 300-400 strong Long-Shoremen's ~~Union~~ International Assn 816 N.W. 2 Ave, even the nationally idealistic Garment Worker's Union is strongly all-white. The Musician's Union, known nationally for its strength and its integrationist policy, is according to Judge Henderson, a weak, ineffectual union here. Henderson being a strong union man recalls the time when his men were earning $.35 per hour. Today the rate of pay is $2.91 per hour

UNIONS.

3.2.4

Henderson says his Longshoremen are all negro because no white ever really wanted to join and do the heavy work down here that is typical Longshoremen's work , unlike the Harry Bridges' Longshoremen to whom this group is totally unconnected Judge Henderson informs us. The nearest white men come to this occupation is the Checker's Union, consisting of, Henderson estimates, 35 members. These are the relative white-collar jobs of the industry.

Miami

#2

#3 (Lup)

From Labor & Domestic Service of Dade County.

(3)

What facilities for vocational training? Northwestern They can train in most any field of 15 or more. Vocational only.

Unions attempt to keep negroes out of school board. Worried about controversial. Carpenter, lumber, electricians are tight non-negro unions.

Could place more if they had skills

Need Machine operators, merrow, double stitch, hemstitch, clerical white and negro. ~~Needxix~~

What differences, if any, exist in quantity and quality of vocational guidance?

We have 1 counselor part-time serves 5 high schools--800 people per year. told to keep counseling to minimum. Far better job in white area.

Miami #6

Labor & Domestic Service of Dade County

(1)

Newton:

1) Running 40% lower in placement since 1958. Drop in imployment now 60% less than last year.

2) 400 rather than 600 per month

3) Displaced by Cubans or Puerto Ricans.

4) Go to other states.

Used to come in by carload. Now no more. Construction Industries formerly big things for negroes. 10% of total were carpenters, masons, plasterers. Now closed to them, many.

#17

Skilled workers on file ..Brick-masons.

Colored unions

1)Carpenters
2) Labor union for Common Labor
3) Plasterer's Union-plaster-tender.

'If a skilled worker gets a week's work he can live for a month.' He gets$16-20 ; Common labor-$1.25-1.86 an hour.
Sub contractors hire.

Cherry #8

Garmet Manufacturers, Negroes have good access to industry Garmet industry union.

Professional not half as well.

Unusual person in training Mack Duffy architect General Development

Plan to divide into 3 areas.

1) trade novice (Pre employment preparatory)

2) Trade extension to enhance experience.

3) Apprentice training cooperative controlled by labor unions and schools general education.

Outside industry bring apprenticeshop training into the school, but basically none. Unions stop this.

+ #5 (sup)

Adams Engineering Co.
19300 Biscayne Blvd.
Miami, Florida

- Mr. Reeves (Interviewer) (A)

Interview held with Mr. O'Grady, Personnel Mgr.

He was very receptive and answered rather freely the questions put to him. He said he could not give the exact number of Negroes employed in the plant but that there were approximately 300. On the over-all basis, Negroes composed 25% of the plant employee population.

When asked in what capacities or job classifications the Negroes worked, he stated they were generally laborers. One man whom he spoke of as being among the highest advanced Negroes in the plant was in the sign-painting division. All others seemed to be in the general laboring category. He said that Negroes worked in most divisions of the plant. As to segregation in the plant, he said there was none and that the plant violated none of the Government Contracts' Committee rules.

There is no cafeteria in the plant. All rest rooms are unsegregated. Negro women also work at the plant. They work as laborers although those used in assemply line work are still classified as laborers, according to Mr. O'Grady.

The plant has several government contracts.

Question: In comparison with white workers employed at similar jobs, what are the chances of Negro workers to be upgraded or transferred to better jobs?

Answer: Good. The only example given was that of a sweeper hired at $1.20 per hour who was moved up to a job paying $1.75 per hour. $1.75 seemed to be the highest hourly wage paid Negro workers at the plant. Negroes generally work in the maintenance of the machinery and equipment of the plant. There is one assistant Negro foreman in the polishers and benders dept. All opportunities for advancement are supposedly open to Negroes although none seemed to be in higher level positions. Mr. O'Grady spoke of one situation in which a Negro supervises some white workers in the polishers and benders dept.

This plant operates under an open-shop system but the better jobs seem to be held by union members whose membership is not open to Negroes or in some instances the Negro's licenses have restrictions not making them available for these opportunities. The existence of segregated unions establishes an immediate disadvantage for the Negro worker.

Thurmon Walker

Example: In 1956 in the summer, he took a job he was hard pressed because of wife's operation for less then usually paid. They were working on 2 apartment houses 3 weeks before the "trim out", he was starting to hang doors, white men came to put floor in, saw him working and asked for the nearest phone. The business agent came and asked him if he were carrying a card, he said no (reason- gentlemen's agreement, in unions colored work in colored town and white work in white section, the practice is move him to other job say job is finished and then lay him off, they let white men work in colored section as well as white section, which leaves the colored man with few jobs) the agreement was this,he would stay home when they worked, and when he worked they would stay home. Plasters complained about the colored workers, agreement was worked out the same way. He worked for Janis & Mank Construction Co. (now Janis Constr. Co.) but only the colored section. One day he called Sidney Mank when he wasnot working, the man said he would try to get him a job. He did but said he could only work by himself or with other colored men. They brought in a civil engineer (white), he worked with him, learned thejob, and then he was paid off. He was told he was better but the Supreme Court ruling on integration had made them mad and they didn't want any integration, He had seen it coming with vulger signs put up, work stoppage, etc.

He was an officer in the union AFL International Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners it is the only colored local, they couldn't be represented on the district counsel. Therefore, they were meted out only what the white unions wanted them to know. For example, they were led to believe that a housing project was all white then it was rezoned for colored after it was built. Builder knew what was what, but negroes couldn't be used for work.

On government work negro labor was supposed to be 5% so they consumed this with common laborers if they couldn't find white men with the proper qualifications they imported them from other states. On one job he was the steward, he saw negro men fired for one mistake, white men transferred and then he would have to correct the white man's mistake.

Miami Herald. Aug 29, 1956..John F. Bonner

Did quick Survey of Race tensions and Southern Industy in Greater Miami.

Came up with opinion of"Solid, but silent, advance"

Relative lack of industry and abundance of skilled labor stemmed real advance.

Nelson O. Burt at time Director of Dade Count Advertising Dep't, Area Chief, Industrial promotion"Negro has a better chance of advancing---according to capabilities"

Otis Dunan: President of Greater Miami Manufacturer's Ass'n "negro & white work together with no ill feeling"

Johnathan A. Bliss Florida State Employment Service Manager "no doubt that Negro now in Dade County has better chance to promote himself according to his abilities.

An Eastern Airlines spokesman was quoted as saying no color line existed in employment; but a Pan American spokesman said that they geared their policy"according to the vagaries of local custom" and felt the "need to be a good local citizen".

One "major aviation firm" at Miami International Airport does 3/4 government contract work has about 100 negro employees, ½ dozen in highly skilled jobs.

Bryant Donaldson --May 2, 1956 Miami Herald

C.I.O. sanys no whites & negroes work side by side in a single industry. AFL says more equal pay, and togetherness in Craft Unions. Howard D. Walton, State CIO President-no integration because of business men Local 643, Hebrew Butchers, Workmen & Allied Trade Union only completely integrated union.

Hebrew Butchers and Trade Union

Completely intergrated union, equal salaries and equal opportunity for advancement. The lady to whom I spoke was rather amazed that I should question a union, she asked me, "why aren't all labor union intergrated?". I couldn't convince her that this was unique rather then the rule.

Charles Lockhart

He was vice-president of the International Longshoremen's Association. Work is not too plentiful now because they are building a new port but when that is complete more work will come.in. They are associated with the building and construction union. There is equal opportunity for white and negro in this union. (???)

Only in the electricians and plumbers union will you not find equal opportunity.

He previously was an organizer for the AF of L. He has an excellent background, and experience in labor. He studied labor for 4 years.

He feels the opportunities are equal, that colored men should learn skills and then they would have jobs.

Longshoremens Association intergrated except in New Orleans and Texas they have solid colored unions. Negroes have become officers although no negro has become general president as yet.

He said perhaps his experiences have become unique. He recalled meeting opposition in 1936 vulgar language, etc. But with tact and an intelligent approach to intergration they fell in line.

This city needs more industry for better sentiment and to help the unemployment problem.

#18 Miami

(dup #5)

Mr. Albert A. McCraney - Building Contractor, Electrical Contractor
1080 N.W. 67th Street
Miami, Florida
PLaza 1-8437

Mr. Albert McCraney advises that the Negro electricians in Dade County have a serious problem. In years past, many of them were never licensed as electrical contractors despite their ability to do the work. A custom arose whereby a white contractor would apply for and secure a license under his name, which he would in turn give to the Negro contractor to use as his own. This arrangement was called "mastering" and would cost the Negro 5% of the cost of the job, plus the license fee. But the Negroes had no objection to this procedure since it at least did not hamper their opportunity to work. The white contractor, in applying for this permit, was supposed to supervise the job but in some cases he would appear perhaps once during the time the work was being done, but in many cases, not at all. But the practice continued and its existence was well known.

With the advent of the Metro Govt. in Dade County there was a change in policy. The 5% "master" rebate procedure was discontinued requiring all electrical contractors to qualify for licensing by written examination. Mr. McCraney states that it is impossible for the average Negro contractor to pass this very difficult examination. Due to a technical legal clause known as the "grandfather's clause" which provides that if a man has practical experience in a given field for more than five years, he is eligible for licensing in that field. It It was because of this protective clause that litigation was instituted in behalf of the electrical and other contractors, whose working opportunities have been seriously inhibited since Metro was installed in Dade County.

Despite the fact that these men won their legal battle in the Florida Supreme Court they (both Negro and White) are still subjected to "restricted licenses", which provide that they may only work in the unincorporated areas of Dade County. Mr. McCraney further states that though the electrical contractors are legally permitted to work in the white as well as the colored section of the unincorporated area, the building inspectors will harass Negro contractors when they are found working in the white area but will leave them alone in the colored area, thus forcing a type of double restriction upon them. He feels that white contractors are freer to work in both areas.

Icky Hirschenson- Chairman of Ironworkers.Local 698
Bridge Structural andOrnamental Iron Workers.
Common Laborers now are 60% Cuban rather than formerly negro in this area. The cuban accepts a lower rate than the negro.
At Allied Steel (37th Avenue off 78 th Street) ~~ixxxxx~~ the plant used to be white and colored. Now Cuban. His local is an integrated local , white, colored and Cuban.
At Arnold Aluminim there are all peoples working.
This union has a colored boardmember, Haywood Wilson of Virginia Steel, subsidiary of Behhelhem Steel. This shop is also the only shop that has a colored mecanic, a welder Dalton Taylor by name, who works for the samepay, side by side with no harrassment.
When Hirschenson conducts a meeting, it is totally integrated. He tells a story of a negro member who interrupted a meeting to go the the "john". When he asked where it was, he was answered by the chairman, "You pay for the same john that everyoneelse does. You deserve the same one."

Once an international representative out of Atlanta came down here and passed a remark about "Nigger in the wood-pile" and he was made to publicly apologize.
Vulcan Steel in Hiahleah also has an Negro welder.
Common Laborers used to get$1.25. Now thru unionization they earn $1.90. Bernie Rubin came in and organized them and the Plaster-tenders too.

Tile andTerazzo Workers are integrated.

In organized places there are no kicks from the employers on integrated worker conditions.

The painters,electricians, plumbers, outside iron workers, lathers, pipe fitters, and pile drivers are unintegrated.

There is an apprenticeship program in the Outside Ironworkers.

No negro is a trainee.

E.C. "Roy" Wine and Ken Miller, organizers.

American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees
2934 N.W. 17th Avenue, Miami 42, Florida.

There was a real sense of vitality emanating from these two men. At least throughout there was a feeling of problems being faced and in some way on the way to possible resolution.

There are approximately 2500 members of the union. 1100 are colored. They are in Parks, Waste Collection, Water, Street Division(repairs, underground Sewerage system)

They are not in the other departments, accounting, stenography, public service.

They are the laborers or housekeepers or waste collectors. Occasionally a truck driver is negro within theCounty system. Not however in the City.

The people who work for the city: When union was first formed, negroes had no pension. Now they have social security, and there will be an ordinance presented to the city commision by City Manager Reese enabling them to get pension plan benefits. In 1944, white city workers got the pension plan. Now asking for negro entrance to the plan. The Union promoted it. And before the end of this year it will be accomplished. There are employee members elected by employees to the Pension Board. They are now pushing a $60,000 plan to improve the Police, Fireman and general white pension benefits. This puts blocks in the path of Negro assistance. The feeling is that an inadequate miilage support will have to be divided even further if the negroes are suddenly

included in. However in june 1960 just prior to the approval of budget in July, 8 union groups went to the city commission for the express purpose of getting approval for the negro inclusion in the pension plan. Every city commisioner came out in favor of inclusion. Every city local of this union was represented, the Firefighters, who have no negro members, went as observers and to lend obvious support, were there. Now all the commision are in favor of negro employees inclusison on the same basis. The next step as Wine sees it is to raise the budget next year.

Some of this is taken out of the employees own salary based on an actuary scale of age at time they entered the city service...from 5% to 11½%.

White members will forego some of their own benefit increases to get negro benefits. (There is an increase in deductions from their salaries that they may not want that accompanies increased benefits. This fact may have helped the white workers to approve foregoing further benefits and further deductions fromtheir own salary.)

The pension is an aspect of an integrated social security system. Negroes have had the benefits of the social security system on paper at least,but the predominantly negro waste collection workers have had a hard time collecting benefits when they reached the appropriate age. These people are not educated; do not neeessarily know where they were born; have no proof of age or birth. So that they can

not prove their ages. This means that even if an employee has worked for well over 30 years, and everyone can see how old he is that he can not receive his social security benefits when he reaches 65 years of age. This is certainly important in the Wasted Division. There is an Incentive Plan that kills them. They are induced to work even harder than they have to to pick up the heavy cartons and carry them with their load (frequently in defective cartons so that the garbage oozes out) . Then when a man gets tired or old he is relegated to the catagory of "stand by the gate and catch the brakes". That is, these men work by the day. If they don't work a day, they get no pay. If a man looks older, he is not asked by a driver except in an emergency to come and work on the truck. Instead the driver will chose a younger looking man who isn't so worn out. The older waste collector must "stand by the gate and catch the brakes". (wait for someone's place who is ill that day and can't make his day's work). And even then if he is known to be a little less energetic than he used to be, he won't get that either. So that these men at 65 are very worn-out men.

The union is trying to get this corrected. Wine tells of the fact that the city should be quite able to correct this determination of age by setting up a structure within their offices for helping resolve this obvious inequity.

The cases were brought before the Civil Service Board for hearing. While these workers are ruled under "Classified Civil Service" and came under the city charter, many had never bothered to fill out applications, so they weren't"really"city employees, technically. The union would have to take the cases to further jurisdiction and it would cost $15,000 to prove the case, but they feel that they are going to get them through for civil service status. Up until 1956, evertybody but these negroes were under civil service. It was a specific exclusion of "negro waste collectors" that exempted them under the law...not the whithe waste collectors, of which there are a few. Since November, when Wine came in, this is being corrected.

Not be be quoted

The labor union in Dade County is bankrupt for brains and ambitions. The total labor movement has changed in the past 10 years. Management is different, by and large. They need career employees. No lack of work and therefore no need for union battle. The idealism amongst workers is nil. Management, however, has been employening young, educated progressive people who are going through legislation to get increased advantages and profit.

Not so with the labor movement.

In Dade- we have early retirees; people of 45-40 who are skilled but chose to live on less, a pension with a side job, rather than join the same working world they used to participate in. Leave that up north. So they don't care...about jobs or about Dade.

There is therefore no polititcal body to Miami. People come to retire, or to make a fortune and go back home. The latter never or rarely happens, but the effect is one of no interest in any aspect of Dade County life. They may get registered. They'll vote not knowledgably but according to the Miami Herald, and the problems of unemployment are never quite theirs to grapple with.

This union has spearheaded a momement to bring business and construction up in Miami. The effect will be to the benefit of the Negroes, but not necessarily on the job. Attached is a list of the people who are the"Labor's Community Development Committee of Dade County Federation of Labor". Among other things, they are involved in a mass urban renewal program. They offered to help work up by international union support of a $5 million, a housing renewal plan of $12 million. This would be in conjunction with the Federal government and local government. The Federal Government would insist on "integrated housing". Down here this amounts to negro housing, because once the negroes move in, typically the housing remains negro only, or vice versa.

Electronics is a possible break in our inadequate industrial pattern. Makers of large items find the freight expense hampers development.

The open shop again plays an important role in the sterility of the union movement here.

Colored Laborers Union: a skeleton organization : bad economic times
Construction Industry: unwritten law to keep negroes in colored town.
There are some Negro Recreation Supervisors: college trained.

INTERVIEWS FOR "STATUS STUDY OF NEGRO EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING OPPORTUNITIES". A RESEARCH PROJECT of the SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

Dr

-I-

Hotel Employees Union---Local 255, AFL-CIO; Harvery Morse, Public Relations Director, main interviewee (four other Union executives were brought in to confirm "correct" answers to questions)

Mr. Morse requested COMPLETE anonymity; both for himself and the union. The membership in this union is completely interracial, though there is a certain amount of resentment towards the Negro since they, the Negroes, permitted themselves to be used as strike-breakers (scabs) during the period that the union was attempting to become established. Even so, the union insisted that these people be permitted to retain their jobs, against the the deires of the Hotel Owners Ass. Mr. Morse indicated very positively that the union does not discriminate in any way against the Negro; BUT, strictly off the record, the union does not assign jobs to Negroes unless a hotel specifically asks for them, After having stated the above, Mr. Morse, once again, insisted that the union's policy for Negroes is the same as the policy for the White members.

At present there is no in-service training for any hotel employee. Plans for this are in the talking stage. It was stated that when these plans solidify there will be no discrimination against Negroes unless the hotel owners refuse to permit Negroes to take part in this training. I received the impression that the union will not fight for the inclusion of Negroes in this program.

Approximately 7% of the hotel workers (non-union as well as union) are Negroes.

Negroes are hired in the following capacities in the hotels: laundry, porters housekeeping, waiters (only at the Fountainbleu and the Roney Plaza), busboys, maids, and kitchen helpers.

There was a time when the above jobs were considered "Negro jobs". This is

no longer true. Reason given: the employment situation in this town is so bad that many Whites are now taking menial jobs who never did so before.

The influx of Cuban Refugees, contrary to popular belief, have not userped the Negroes jobs; this displacement is blamed on the Puerto Ricans.

The majority of the hotels (most particularly the large hotels) will hire no Negroes in any capacity. The rational for this is: "the Southern Negro male is too lazy to even be a dishwasher." This statement was made by one of the union officials. Secondly, the White employees do not want to work with a Negro, so for peace among the employees as well as "greater efficiency", there is no integration within each service division.

Since the union is comprised of a comparatively small portion of the hotel workers it was suggested by Mr. Morse that Mr. Dean, Executive Sec'y of the Southern Hotel and Motel Assoc., 1 Lincoln Road be contacted for additional information in this specific field.

ADDITIONAL INTERVIEWS SUGGESTED : MR. DEAN

IT IS THIS INTERVIEWERS FEELING THAT THE HOTEL EMPLOYERS UNION COULD DO MUCH MORE FOR THE NEGRO IN THIS AREA.

Jane R. Leeds

Cose

Kenneth Russell
2775 N.W. 42 St.

Native Miamian
Has been Welding since 1943

Trained St. Augusting, at Bethune Cookman-- Studied Welding at

Bethune
Worked in Chicago after war, 1945-57- At Sanequit Corporation, as welder.
After 1945-57, & returned to Miami and has worked for Markowitz-

a steel company, and Plant City, and at Vulkan as a welder aver since.

There are just a few certified negro welders in town. To be certified

you have to pass 3 tests, flat, vertical and overhead. A Labra-

tory givest the tests. He felt that certified welders could get

jobs in this field and at white companyies .

(5)

Stevens- AFL-CIO (will get title, real if

Stevens himself ran for Presidency of the Dade County of Federation and lost because he was a Yankee and a Catholic.

Not that the large numbers are southerners. But whatever the leadership recommends they will do because they dont know too much or pay too much attention to the problems of the union. Stevens had an important comment to make. Remember, he said, over and over again, the EMPLOYER HIRES. If, in this open shop town, the employer would hire negroes the unions would naturally accept them when they organized a shop. Under the Nat'l Railway Act at the airlines alone, if the employer hired they, the negro workers as any worker would, have to join. That would get all the transport workers into the union.

The building trades represent only 14,000 of over 72,000 workers.

As far as apprenticeship programs are concerned, the major airlines have their own. Any worker starts as a helper, or plane cleaner unless he is in the air and engineering mechanics. Contingent upon seniority must take tests for getting into higher classification.

In the electical workers unions, the negro has the same gripe as John Q. Public. You can become a member only if your uncle was a member. They do not initiate new members. There is no work here. So many of the union people would be on the bench if they opened the membership wide. So that qualified white carpenters and electrician can't get in.

In Building trades there is no apprenticeship program. excepting in the company where the company pays and the union gets representation for selection among the workers for the training program.

Stevens (-1) (will send to Lc. very informed & active in AFL-CIO. recommended by Wheatley)

He maintained that a large portion of the unions were integrated excepting the building trades.

Air-conditioning?-no
Bus-drivers-no
Clothing workers-yes
I.L.G.W.U
AMALGAMATED
Musicians- colored bands belong, but there aren't many.
Guild and Variety Artists - yes. small effect down here.
State, County & Municipal workers Union.-
Negroes- City water works
Garbage collection
They go to the same meetings

Building Trades- Some carpenterrs, Plasterers, Hod Carriers.

Hotel Workers-small.
The Cubans have taken over. The word "Cuban" is a dirty word to unions. The employers see fit to lay Americans off at $1.50 and hire Cubans for $.90.

2 or 3 plants in Hiahleah closed up whole plants for a week and reopened with Cubans at $.90. If they had a union contract this contract had no clause which insisted that upon reopening after a closing they were still unionized. We have an open shop town. Both negro and whithe were replaced. Not having the continuous union contract, any strike to get same workers back is considered a secondary boycott and against the Landrum-Griffith Act. Trying to reorganize is also considered secondary boycott.

Maybe that bad boy Hoffa can come in and help organize this town. If labor unions would live up to the national doctrine of the A.F.L.-CIO then there would be no segregation problem. But the national union has little control over the local. Unions down here are controlled by southerners, and national has little local authority.

How about the northerners who come down here to make a new life?

The leadership (building trades) still is dominated by the

Stevens-

ON-the Job Training

Aerodex,
Utility Companies, gas, electric,(the monopolies)
Airlines
Some in building trades.

Labor as a whole believes in American Democratic Principles.

Not practised down here.

#4 - Miami (Dade) #8

RESEARCH PROJECT OF SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

Construction and building trades:

Interviewee is a major builder of rental units in colored sections of Dade County.

1. What jobs are for Negroes only? In my business all carpenters, laborers, plasterers, tile setters and masons .

2. Where is there "place" or role in construction of a building in:
colored town-all trades
white town -primarily unskilled laborers and truckdrivers.
interviewee is one of few builders using Negroes as carpenters and masons as well.

3. What is specifically a white job even in a colored town building? Electricians and plumbers.

4. Can you upgrade a worker when he qualifies? Yes, no reservations.

5. Do you find discrimination greater as worker gets more skilled? Not in this type of construction.

6. Is there a limit beyond which they cannot go within job classification? No.

7. Is there any construction job which Negroes monopolize? Laborers-unskilled and semi-skilled.

8. What is the union policy in the selection and assignment of construction workers? Officially there are no barriers in assignment of masons and carpenters; unofficially the union ~~recommends white persons in white~~ town and Negroes in colored town construction.

9. Does the union influence the acquiring of additional skills or more education or is there a reluctance to upgrade?
No attempt is made to improve, upgrade or weed out incompetents, whether they be white or colored.

10. Do you have a rough idea of the amount of education of the men working for you? Whether skilled or unskilled, most have not completed high school.

11. What are the chances for a Negro to become a foreman? Good in colored town only. Interviewee has colored foremen.

12. Are Negro skilled workers barred from unions? No.

13. Is there equality governing lay-offs, job security and tenure? There is no tenure in construction business. When lay-offs occur the best person is kept, white or colored.

14. In your opinion, how do construction employment opportunities for the Negro compare to the rest of the state? Same or worse.

#4 Miami

Miscellaneous comments:

(b) Miami is the last large city to officially integrate white and colored masons on the same scaffold. Unofficially they are still segregated.

"The hard-rock base of Miami's population is comprised of retired Northerners and rural Southerners. The majority of builders here are Georgia carpenters who came here during the 1930's and grew with the community."

The above quote was given by the interviewee to explain in some measure why there is more discrimination in the building trades in Miami than in other large Florida cities. Until 5 years ago it was unknown for a skilled Negro in the building trade to work outside ~~fmx~~ of colored town

"A more conservative bunch than the aforementioned retired Northerners and rural Southerners is seldom found. You can integrate schools with no incident but it is almost impossible to integrate the building trades.

#5 Miami

(see #18 for add'l info)

Mr. James C. Copeland - Electrical contractor
1761 N.W. 64th Street
Miami, Florida
OXford 1-7796

Mr. James Copeland states the following regarding the current situation involving the electrical workers in Dade County: He explains that the 5% "master" rebate practice was one that sprang up and continued as a matter of custom and tradition. The Negroes participated in it because they were not sufficiently qualified in theory to pass the required examination for licensing. The white congractor who "mastered" for them was supposedly responsible for the work. One man would take on a "mastership" for groups of these men. The Negro contractors were themselves anxious to discontinue this system before Metro did so in December 1957 but the old-timers were hard to re-orient from pursuing this practice.

Even though the Negro and white electrical contractors should, at this point, be permitted full licensing, this has not been provided them and they have been tossed back and forth between the Metro Commission and the County attorney. This may have to do with the coming election in October, 1961, and whether or not Metro will be retained as the Dade County form of government.

Mr. Copeland personally feels that the "restricted license" situation does not reflect racial discrimination in city government but rather a matter of politics and one of "the big fish trying to eat the little fish" with regard to economic competition. (See attached photo #1). He further states that in most instances the white electrical contractors unable to pass the written examination have received the same restricted licenses, preventing these men too, from working in any but the unincorporated area of Dade County. Mr. Copeland does question, however, why his friends, Messrs. James B. Smith and Andrew Carey have been unable to obtain their licenses since they are eligible for receiving unrestricted licenses "in accordance with the ruling of the Florida Supreme Court in behalf of any tradesmen who hold certificates of competency from the old county government for five years." (See attached photocopy #2. These men, with proof of past experience in Dade County, have been completely unsuccessful in attempts to obtain proper licensing. Except for the person who initiated the litigation which received favorable ruling in the Florida Supreme Court, one Harry Greenberg, who has a 30 year background in this work, Mr. Copeland is not personally aware of ther white persons who have received their "unrestricted licensing". (See photocopy #2.)

Mr. Copeland went on to say that many of the electrical contractors known to him have dropped their union membership in the Electrical Workers Local #349 AFL-CIO, since the union did not intervene for these men when the conflict over the Metro Ordinance came to pass. The Negro members seemed to feel that the union was in favor of the ruling since they made no effort to combat it. The unions are supposed to provide legal assistance in matters of this nature, but they did not, therefore many Negro electrical contractors dropped their membership.

Mr. Copeland too, has a "restricted license".

~~#8~~ #5 Miami

✓

Mr. Willie L. Stallworth - Electrical Contractor and Maintenance Man
2430 N.W. 162nd Terrace
Opa Locka, Florida
NAtional 1-0170

Approximately three years ago, Mr. Stallworth phoned Local 349 of the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers' Union, requesting a teacher to tutor Negro apprentices in order to bring them up to date and prepare them to take the written examination then being required to obtain an electrical contractor's license.

At the time, the white apprentices were being tutored in preparation for this examination, but upon request by Mr. Stallworth for a teacher for the Negroes, who meet in separate halls, he was told that they did not have a man to send over.

Mr. Stallworth did not pursue the matter further.

Memo #5

Mr. Andrew Carey - Electrical Contractor
10201 S.W. 170th Terr.
Perrine, Florida
CE 5-5134

Mr. Carey has been the victim of the "restricted license" situation described in the attached case histories. He too has been denied an "unrestricted license" despite his repeated efforts in this behalf and with submission of proof of past licensing in Dade County. He personally does not feel that this problem of "restricted licenses" has anything to do with racial prejudice.

He too feels that the union seems to be controlling the examining board, which is made up of union members. Mr. Carey dropped his union membership since his dues were being taken but he was receiving no benefits in the form of legal assistance or in any manner whatsoever.

Mr. Carey believes that some of the white men have received their "unrestricted licenses" but he has no proof of this. He feels that if they have received them, these men number no more than a handful.

Mr. Carey states that the "mastering" practice is still being done by some contractors. He further states that some of the white boys are able to avail themselves of the "mastering" procedure at this time, but not the colored boys.

The case seems to be pushed back and forth and the lawyer for these contractors can't even get to see the examining board.

#5 Miami

Mr. James B. Smith
1733 N.W. 68th St.
Miami, Florida
OXford 1-3625

- Electrical Contractor
Member AFL-CIO Local #349

Mr. Smith reports that since the Metro Government took over, his opportunity to work has been seriously restricted. After the electrical workers won their litigation in the Florida Supreme Court, with reference to the "grandfather's clause", these men were told that if they appeared at the license bureau with occupational licenses and permits covering the past five years as proof of eligibility, they would be granted unrestricted licenses which would allow them to build in any part of Dade County.

Mr. Smith appeared at the license bureau with necessary city licenses dating back to 1942 and county licenses dating as far back as 1939. But despite his proof, he was unable to obtain a license. He spoke with his attorney, who advised him to go and apply again but still he was unsuccessful.

Mr. Smith feels that there were white men with much less experience and without proof of past licensing, who were able to secure unrestricted licenses.

Mr. Smith feels too, that the union is boss of the examining board and that they keep out the small men because they want the jobs for themselves. He states that the "mastering" practice is still being used.

His attorney keeps promising him that he will get his license but at this point he still possesses a "restricted license." His attempts to get this license, which he is legally entitled to, have cost him a great deal of money with no results.

unions

At one time, a business agent from the union came to the Negro electrical workers' meeting and told them that they had better join the union or they wouldn't be able to work. They have paid their dues but the union hasn't done a thing for them in the way of helping the men to obtain their licenses, therefore most of the Negroes have pulled out of the Brotherhood of the Electrical Worker's Union.

Mr. Smith still retains his membership.

#18 Miami

Mr. Willie L. Stallworth - Electrical Contractor and Maintenance Man
2430 N.W. 162nd Terrace
Opa Locka, Florida
NAtional 1-0170

Approximately three years ago, Mr. Stallworth phoned Local 349 of the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers' Union, requesting a teacher to tutor Negro apprentices in order to bring them up to date and prepare them to take the written examination then being required to obtain an electrical contractor's license.

At the time, the white apprentices were being tutored in preparation for this examination, but upon request by Mr. Stallworth for a teacher for the Negroes, who meet in separate halls, he was told that they did not have a man to send over.

Mr. Stallworth did not pursue the matter further.

John Hickey
Carpenters Unions.

Several integrated locals.

2 industrial locals-shops;mills and cabinet shops. Most in industry wide union organization are helpers.

some are apprentices and can get tobe meehanics; mechanic journeymen. Colored local has an apprentceship program which union has set up.

Called Elmer Morris who is the secretary-treasurer. there were 26 members in that local (colored) a smattering of colored members in 3 other locals. The apprenceship program takes a student through 4 years with a state diploma becomes a full flegde carpenter.

In last 2 years there has been a drop in membership that has effected even negro local. Prefabrication has replaced the need for the carpenter. Where 30 carpenters would be needed for a house, now only 3. Masons are down too. Membership has dropped from 8000 to 6000. Now they organize at the Prefab factory and at a lower rate.

The all colored union is #1834 and the three others are 1966, 1554, 2820

Would <u>any</u> local union accept negro members? Don't know.

The construction industries in which they are are:
1) Orko Industry-work side by side
2) Small cabinet ships
3) Southern Wood Industry
4) Renuart Lumber & Mills

Manufacture of cabinets and mill work. Some assembly work and on machines.

Sanitation Department--

Has own Personnel department. Has own union.

County, State, Municipal Waste Workers---Lee Tafel-Business Agent

#18 - Miami

"NEGRO UNIONS"

1) Carpenter*s Local Union # 1834
   2939 N. W. 46 St.
   Ne 3-6814 or Ox 1-6557

2) Plaster Tenders' Unions
   Local 635
   939 N. W. 2 Ave.
   Fr 4-3313

3) International Hod Carriers Bldg. &
   Common Laborers Union of America
   Local 478
   1117 N. W. 3 Ave.
   Fr 1 6708

4) Marble Polishers & Machine Operators
   INTERGRATED Local # 121
   1772 N. W. 1 Ave.
   Fr 9 5629

5) Roofers, Kettlemen & Helpers Union
   1772 N. W. 1 Ave. # 316
   Fr9 2918

6) TWUTransport Workers Local # 500
   Sky Caps (mostly colored)

7) Sleeping Car Porters & Dining Car R.R. Operators
   Room attendant.

8) Sanitation Dep't. own Personnel
   20 St. & 12 Ave.

9) Moving picture operators in Negro area
   Local 316A

10) Laundry workers (very weak) but belong to them, unskilled

11) Long-shoremen

#18 Shumi

12) Bartenders

13) Teamsters

#18 - Russini

ARRANGEMENTS BETWEEN SCHOOLS AND LABOR UNIONS 3.2.4

The trade unions bar negroes in their apprentice programs.

Example: Boy graduated as plumber from Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va. He may not serve as an apprentice plumber and since he must serve an apprenticeship to get his license, he is driving a truck for the post office

(Cup #15)

Miami

The construction industry is by and large closed to the negro. General Development has a negro mechanic. Construction companies however, and allied fields, plumbing, electrical work, are not good fields at this time for the negro. But in industries that automation has effected, where the public is not related to the making of the product, the negro has made inroads. The Cleaning and Dyeing industry is open to the negro. Miami Laundry, and Parisian cleaners have training programs fitting the worker to the job. Polly Davis Cafeteria too.

#18

#19

Mr. Cherry gets jobs through the Florida State Employment Service, A Mr. Gibson at the Chamber of Commerce, the National Sales Executives ..a business group, through which he places the college graduate, the Urban League, the hospitals. He estimates that we have 500 college graduates per year, many of whom come back home.

The teaching profession is where they are headed generally cannot absorb all of these people and now there has arisen an new obstacle. The National Teacher's Education Exam will be administered before any teacher can become employed; this exam will require a 400-500 grade which will not be easily accomplished.

#15

Excepting the building trade unions, mechanics where the negro is the last one hired and the first fired, Cherry feels he can place almost all we can train. But the situation has boomeranged because of the paucity of trainees.

LABOR'S COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

of

THE DADE COUNTY FEDERATION OF LABOR

AFL-CIO

2934 N. W. 17th Avenue
Miami, Florida

Chairman
E. C. "Roy" Wine
A.F.S.C.&M.E.

W. J. Owens
President of Dade County Federation of Labor

Fred Alden
Business Agent
Teamsters Union

John L. Hickey
Business Representative
Carpenters District Council

Ray Mathis, President
Communications Workers of America AFL-CIO #3107

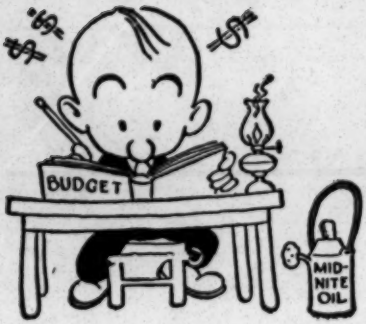
Edward Stephenson
AFL-CIO-CSA
I BEW-359

Arthur Stewart
Business Representative
Carpenters District Council

F. W. T. Smith, Business Agent, Bricklayers
Masons & Plasters Union

Lee Tafel
A.F.S.C.&M.E.

each listed representer 1500 = 2000 people to get work started. Disregarding rest of labor movement to start.



Sept. 12 electric day
2 pad wed. in Sept.

LET'S GO CRAZY

PAD

FIGURE TAXES HERE

on Miami mines

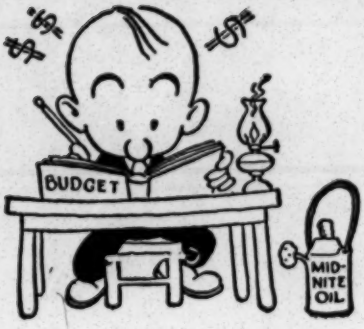
LD says "produce + bind without SRC imprint.

Harry Barfield Company, Inc.

Business Forms

304 PARKWAY DRIVE, N. E. JACKSON 3-3421

ATLANTA 12, GEORGIA



LET'S GO CRAZY PAD

FIGURE TAXES HERE

Maggie has orig-mo.

Harry Barfield Company, Inc.
Business Forms
304 PARKWAY DRIVE, N. E. JACKSON 3-3421
ATLANTA 12, GEORGIA

Memo from **JAMES A. MOSS**

Miami Study

Please scan - - - - - -

shall we mimeo for Fla. Council ----

If so, how many ---------

Dowe re-write for New South? ------

Jude Henderson [redacted] Long Shoreman Union

Ruth - Rembmutter [redacted] AC 3 0 5 [redacted] UN 5-7318 [redacted]

Seymour Samet - FR 3-4749

George Stevens [redacted] AFL-CIO

Waste Collectors [redacted]

Father Gibson -

Mrs. Dalitha Martinez [redacted] Acting Director - MIA Urban League
Don Slayman - AFL-CIO
Wants: trying to break Carpenters union -
friend - Negroes - inspectors wouldn't give
permit with Negroes on job.

Building Trades - entirely segregated

Harold Kramer - Am. Jewish Congress [redacted]
FR 9- 6195 [redacted]

Mr. Harry Wheatley - vocational services

is here on N.S. list [redacted]

Harald Kramer [redacted] AS - Congress [redacted]

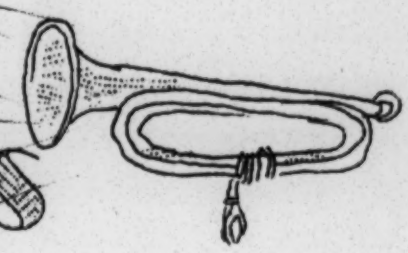
Building Trades: completely segregated

Send New South - promises to react [redacted]

- had carries - Negro members but no vote [redacted]

Post - Strike

NOW--HEAR THIS



WASTE DEPARTMENT MEMBERS

Dear Member:

On June 14th a committee of your Union Representatives met with the County Manager, County Attorney, Waste Dept. Sup't. and other officials of the Public Works Dept. to discuss many of the grievences that existed in the Waste Department. We will list some of the important accomplishments of that meeting and they were as follows:

EQUIPMENT: Proper equipment will be furnished and kept on hand....

INCENTIVE PLAN: When your route is properly finished, your work is done.

VACATION LISTS: Vacation lists to be established showing seniority and amount of time coming to each employee in ample time for him to choose his vacation... All vacation time can be taken at one time... Seniority counts first !

WASTE COLLECTOR DRIVERS: Waste Collectors driving waste trucks to be paid Waste Truck Drivers Wages...

EXAMINATIONS: Waste Collectors will be allowed to take examinations for Waste Truck Drivers...

PHYSICAL EXAMINATIONS: Physical Examinations to be conducted on county time and not on the employees day off...

CONCESSIONS: Employees to be able to establish their own concessions for a mutuel benefit fund and the $700.00 now tied up by action of the Departments Heads will be released... A committee will be formed to handle this for the employees of the Waste Division...

WAGE INCREASE: A four cent (4¢) adjustment in wages for Waste Collectors, bringing the maximum up to $1.56 per hour... We are going to ask the County Manager to pay this retroactive... due them 2 years early but a court filed against it. Had to get it July 1st retroactive but not 2 years still to get. Management has never first ordered.

SICK LEAVE: Mr. Sullivan agreed that it will not be necessary to bring in a Doctors slip when you are out sick, but if you abuse this privilage, they will once again ask you to bring a Doctors Slip when you are sick.

****

FROM THE UNION

A THREE (3) POINT PROGRAM WAS URGED BY MANAGEMENT AS A NECESSARY PART OF THIS PROGRAM AND WE ARE URGING EACH OF OUR MEMBERS TO COMPLY.

1. Take good care of your equipment.

2. Do your best to reduce absentism.!!

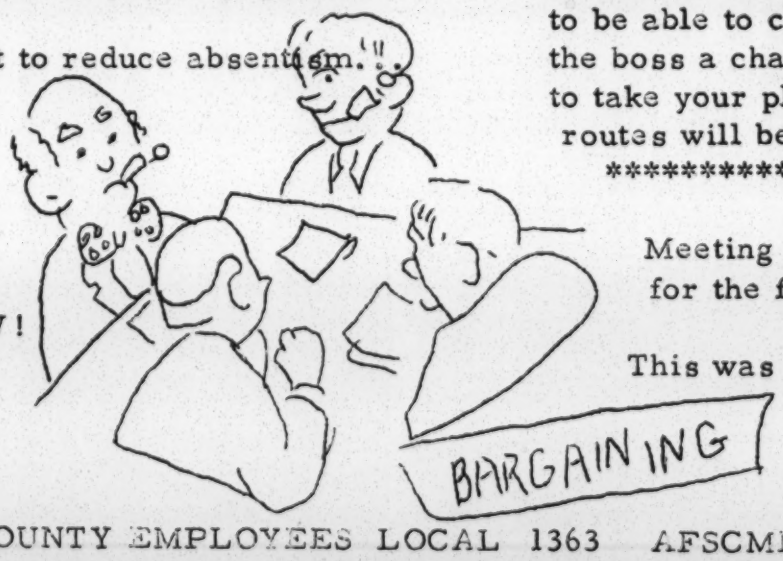
3. Call in when you are not going to be able to come to work. Give the boss a chance to get someone to take your place so that the routes will be covered...

****

YOUR UNION IS WORKING FOR YOU!!!

HELP US GROW!

JOIN NOW!!!



Meeting with management for the first time...

This was a "milestone"

DADE COUNTY EMPLOYEES LOCAL 1363 AFSCME AFL/CIO

February 27, 1962

Dr. Albert W. Dent
President
Dillard University
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Dr. Dent:

As you requested in our telephone conversation this afternoon we are sending you by the fastest means 25 copies each of the two employment studies: Houston and Chattanooga. Enclosed with this letter is a copy of the outline used to guide those who did the research for these reports.

In discussing this matter with Les, he feels that we can, with the proper sponsorship and cooperation, undertake a New Orleans report and grants me permission to send you these materials without charge.

Very truly yours,

James A. Moss
Director of Research

JAM:jl
enc.

DILLARD UNIVERSITY
NEW ORLEANS 22, LOUISIANA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

NO 2

March 2, 1962

Dr. James A. Moss
Director of Research
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Doctor Moss:

I appreciate so very much your prompt response to my request for copies of the Houston and Chattanooga Employment Studies. They arrived in ample time.

I also have your letter of February 27 and a copy of the outline for these studies. I have in mind looking into the possibility of our getting started rather promptly appropriate sponsorship for such a study in New Orleans. I will let you know how I get along.

Sincerely yours,

A. W. Dent
President

AWD:db

MEMBER UNITED NEGRO COLLEGE FUND FOUNDED 1944

June 5, 1962

Dr. Dan Thompson
Dillard University
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Dan:

Les tells me that we hope to be able to help you with the printing expenses of an employment study of New Orleans. I did have a chance to talk about this with Al Dent during the Executive Committee meeting here.

I am strongly in favor of a study that will go beyond the scope of the studies we have published so far, particularly focusing attention on employment progress in industries with federal contracts and on the available skills presently existing in the Negro labor market.

In line with your request to Les we are sending, under separate cover, four copies of the Atlanta study and four copies of A Status Study of Negro Employment and Training Opportunities in Four Southern Cities.

Cordially yours,

James A. Moss
Director of Research

JAM:jl

MARION A. WRIGHT, LINVILLE FALLS
PRESIDENT
GORDON B. HANCOCK, RICHMOND
VICE-PRESIDENT
ALBERT W. DENT, NEW ORLEANS
VICE-PRESIDENT
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F. B. ROUTH, STATE ORGANIZATIONS
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
MRS. M. E. TILLY
IN CHARGE OF WOMEN'S WORK
RUTH HOUSE ALEXANDER
SECRETARY-TREASURER

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 1, GEORGIA

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
"TOP KNOT"
LINVILLE FALLS, NORTH CAROLINA

INTEROFFICE MEMO

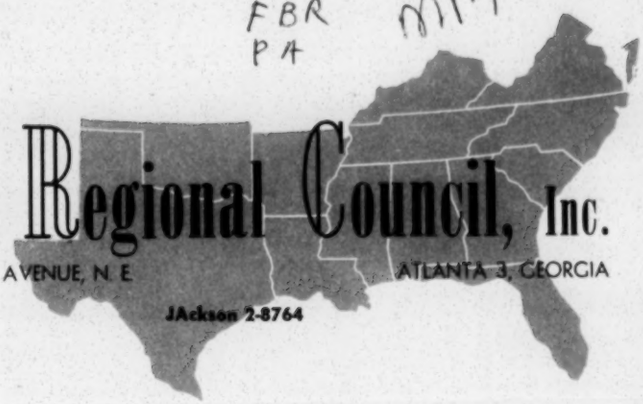
Date _____

To: _____ From: _____

Subject: _____

Talk with LD about Albert Den'ts employment proposal. He wants Jim to come down to New Orleans to talk with Dan Thompson about doing an employment study in New Orleans with a focus on firms with government contracts and encouraging a skill inventory of the Negro community. He can get the money for the interviewing and what not but he would like some assurance that the report can be published.

HCF✓
FBR
PA
MM



Southern Regional Council, Inc.

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

JAckson 2-8764

HAROLD C. FLEMING
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

MEMORANDUM May 15, 1958

From: Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

Re: SURVEY OF EMPLOYMENT IN FEDERAL AGENCIES IN THE SOUTH

We would like to determine the extent and character of employment of Negroes by the Federal Government in several Southern cities.

To secure this information, we are asking someone in each locality who knows the community to talk with a few key contacts who know the situation in a given Federal Agency either from their relation with it or because of their employment by the agency.

Attached are suggestions of persons with whom you may wish to be in touch so that you can pool your resources, contacts, and energies to make for an easier and more comprehensive job.

We are interested in discovering the number of Negroes employed in each agency in clerical, supervisory, administrative, technical, or professional capacities. We are not particularly concerned with the number of Negroes employed in janitorial or labor services, but such information may be useful if it is readily available.

The following suggestions may be helpful:

1. Check the listing of Federal establishments in the telephone directory under "United States Government."

2. List the agencies and their main subdivisions.

3. Consult with your key contact persons as to who would be knowledgeable about each agency.

4. Check the patterns in civilian hiring on any military installations in your area.

5. If a Negro is hired as a "race relations adviser," for example in the housing agencies, please indicate this when known.

6. When checking the Labor Department, you may wish to determine the number of Negroes working in the State employment service who receive pay from the Federal Government.

7. Indicate any agencies in your area on which you have no report.

This survey can be of real service in increasing employment opportunities. If you can share the responsibilities with a few others it should not be an unmanageable job. We are working against a deadline of May 30th - but information received by June 6th would be of use to us.

Please indicate on the enclosed card whether or not you can assume responsibility for this job.

7/19/58

Mr. Bill Peters
921 Grant Avenue
Pelham anor, New York

Dear Bill:

The final report on Atlanta is not so complete as I would like, but better authenticated. Go down the list of the agencies in the 1956 report; I have reports on only t ose I mention, w hich I feel are reliable.

Army- at least one Negro clerical person; probably no mote.

Fed. Mediation and Con. none

Health, Ed., etc. two Negro tech. ; also 2 or 3 Biologic Aids, one of whom is a GS-4; the others are GS-1 or 2. The 4 is very able and has the staunch backing of the man under hom he works. The other Negro employees are in menial classifications, no longer under Civil Service, known as "wage board" employees(work on an hourly rate). All of this section applies to the laboratory operation of the Dept.(out in Chamblee, GA., an Atlanta suburb).
It is reasonably sure that there-are no Negroes employed in the Atlanta administarative offices of the Dept.

Housing agencies -- no change from '56.

Labor -- '56 report was probably in slight error. Now there are 19 employees one is part time, one is a manager, one senior employment interviewr, 10 employment interviewrs, 6 clerks. All of these are in the employment service. They work w ith Negro clientele.
In other sections of Dept. , No Negroes except on temporary assignment to do survyes, eg cost of living.

Small business Admin. No Negroes.

Post Office -- 2 Supt. of Sub station("Negro"); 2 supervisors in Fed. Annex which is downtown, but the depts. they work are at least 99% Negro.
The role of the National Alliance of Postal Employyews here is strategic and interesting. It was only 2 yrs. ago that they got rid of separate toliet facilities.

Penitentiary --- 13 Negro correctional officers(guards); 1 chaplain
2 Negro parole offic ers.

For the others, it is safer to refer to 1956 with no change indicated. In my own mind I would feel quite certain that the following have not changed: FPC, ICC,SEC, FCC, Federal Reserve System. There is some information to back up this "informed guess". With the possible exception of the armed services offices , I would guess that there is no change in the others as well.

I ommitted one in the listing: NLRB --- no Negores(I don't know what a Negore is but that's the way this machine types -- probably no more difficlut to define than Negro.)

I have the leads that would give me answers to about three or 4 more agencies, but I have not reached them yet and I am having to 1/ go out of twown for 2 weeks. Another day or so of work would turn up a bit more; if you can use it then, let me know.

The enclosure is a very good report on Knoxville; more of this will be coming in and I will leave directions for it to be forwarded to you.

Are you using as one line the fact that in some areas the practices of state agencies are better than those of the federal agencies. These are specialized incidents, of course, and usually reflect work with Negro clientele.

Hope this will do; I'm sorry that the whole project has been so drawn out.

Sincerely,

Emory F. Via

MA ✓
LWD ✓
HCF

THE PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE
ON
GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT POLICY
Washington 25, D. C.
Dudley 6-4830

October 24, 1960

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Negro-Americans employed by Federal agencies in Atlanta, Georgia, now constitute 14.6 percent of total Federal employment in the Atlanta area, according to a report released today by the President's Committee on Government Employment Policy. A study completed this week of the survey of Negro employment taken as of July 31, 1960, involved 28 Federal agencies in the Atlanta metropolitan area.

The survey revealed that 2,369 Negroes were employed by Federal agencies in Atlanta, nearly half of whom (49.1 percent) work for the Post Office Department. Forty-one percent of all Negro employees were in Wage-Board or "blue-collar" positions, and 9.5 percent were in the General Schedule or "white-collar" jobs.

Negroes in the "white-collar" jobs ranged in grade from GS-1 through GS-12, although none were employed at grades 8, 9, and 11, and only 14 percent were in Grade 5 and above.

The survey was the first which the Committee has taken in the Atlanta area, but the report compared the current employment figures with a study made by a writer on race relations in 1958. The 1958 study reported 28 Negroes employed in "white-collar" jobs by four agencies, whereas the 1960 study found 226 Negroes in "white-collar" jobs employed by twelve of the Atlanta agencies.

Dr. Archibald J. Carey, Jr., minister and lawyer of Chicago and Chairman of the President's Committee, stated that, "The figures show that utilization is being made of qualified Negro personnel by a number of Federal agencies in Atlanta. However, using all the information now at hand as a basis for further inquiry, much remains to be done to determine the extent to which qualified Negroes are applying for Federal positions, and whether such applicants are being considered without reference to race, religion or national origin.

# # #

CHARACTERISTICS OF NEGRO EMPLOYMENT IN FEDERAL AGENCIES
IN ATLANTA, GEORGIA

The President's Committee on Government Employment Policy
Washington 25, D. C.
October 24, 1960

The President's Committee on Government Employment Policy announced this week the results of a survey in the Atlanta area as one of a series undertaken by the Committee in various cities of the nation. This survey of the employment of Negro-Americans in Atlanta, Georgia, was conducted as of July 31, 1960, and involved twenty-eight Federal agencies and their subdivisions in the Atlanta metropolitan area. Because the government does not keep employment records on racial identification, the survey had to be conducted by the agencies through a process of counting individual Negroes employed by their respective establishments.

The basic fact revealed by the survey was that 2,369 Negroes were employed in Federal positions in the Atlanta area, and that they constituted 14.6 percent of total Federal employment reported by the twenty-eight agencies involved. For a clear understanding of the characteristics of this Negro employment, the following facts are necessary.

Nearly half, or 49.1 percent, of these Negro workers were employed by the Post Office Department in various capacities, including carriers, clerks and drivers. Forty-one percent were employed in Wage-Board or "blue-collar" jobs, which included semi-skilled or skilled persons as well as laborers. Nine and one-half percent were employed in the General Schedule or "white-collar" positions. (Another small fraction of .4 percent were reported in positions which are not classified under any of these three categories.)

Negroes in "white-collar" positions numbered 226. The distribution of these employees through the grade scale was as follows:

GS Grade:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
No. of Negroes:	12	64	93	25	7	3	19	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0

They were employed by twelve of the twenty-seven agencies which had "white-collar" positions. The remaining fifteen agencies (excluding the Post Office) which reported having no Negroes in "white-collar" positions constitute 9.6 percent of all Federal employment in Atlanta. Negroes in "white-collar" positions worked at 37 different kinds of jobs, including such varied job titles as Nursing Assistant, Soil Conservationist, Mail and File Clerk, Tabulating Machine Operator, Laboratory Animal Caretaker, Biological Aid, Messenger, Biologist, and Clerk-Typist.

These figures gain significance when compared with the statistics presented by William Peters in his book, "The Southern Temper." He reported in 1958 that of more than thirty Federal agencies in Atlanta, many with numerous important subdivisions, only five had permanent Negro employees above the level of janitorial and labor services.(1) He included the Post Office in this group. If the Post Office is excluded in the present analysis, there are now twelve agencies employing Negroes in "white-collar" positions. Excluding the Post Office, his report indicated that there were 28 Negro employees in "white-collar" positions in Atlanta agencies.(2) The current survey reveals that there are now 226 Negroes in "white-collar" positions in these agencies. While the Committee does not know the source of the

(1) William Peters, "The Southern Temper", Doubleday, 1959, p. 250.

(2) Ibid, pp. 248-249.

statistics in the Peters' report, it notes that either some Negro employees were not included in those statistics, or a significant gain has been achieved in the two-year interval.

The Committee's contact with Federal agencies in Atlanta began in March of 1956, when a conference was held with all of the heads of local Federal agencies in Atlanta on the non-discrimination policy. Since that time Committee representatives have had a number of meetings with individuals in Atlanta and maintained continuous communication on employment policies.

The current study, of course, serves as a factual base for further inquiry into the question of the employment of Negro "white-collar" workers in Atlanta agencies. Their percentage is small and their numbers in the upper grades are few. The extent to which possible discrimination is involved in the current picture calls for further inquiry. But based on information gathered from other sources in its frequent contacts with Atlanta, the Committee believes that the factor of whether trained Negroes are taking qualifying civil service examinations and being referred to Federal agencies in sufficient numbers must also be considered in analyzing the Atlanta pattern.

This factor became a part of the picture following an analysis of certificates of eligible applicants for Federal "white-collar" jobs in the Atlanta area made by the Committee during a two-week period in March of 1960. That analysis involved identification of Negro applicants on all certificates during this period being sent to Atlanta agencies before the certificates left the Atlanta Civil Service Commission office. Identification was based largely on schools attended by the applicants. Of 156 applications

so reviewed, only seven were filed by Negroes, and three of these were on a single certificate. (One of these was eventually hired.) The certificates studied involved 20 different types of job descriptions for which Atlanta agencies had vacancies.

Although this analysis of available applicants covered only a two-week period and does not afford a basis for any general conclusion, it nevertheless suggests that the Atlanta picture involves more than the question of the reluctance of agencies to hire Negro applicants. It indicates that the picture is complex, and that both the question of the avoidance of qualified Negro applicants and of the availability of such applicants deserve continued investigation. The Committee intends to devote further efforts to both of these questions.

The President's Committee was created by Executive Order 10590 signed by President Eisenhower on January 18, 1955. That order prohibited discrimination on the basis of race, religion or national origin in all personnel matters of the executive branch of the Federal government. Members of this Committee are: Archibald J. Carey, Jr., Chairman; Branch Rickey, Vice-Chairman; the Honorable Charles C. Finucane, Assistant Secretary of Defense; Milton H. Biow of New York City; Charles H. Kendall of the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization; Mrs. Alice K. Leopold, Assistant to the Secretary of Labor; W. Arthur McCoy of the Civil Service Commission; Mrs. Jane F. Warnock of Eagle Butte, S. D., and William T. Coleman, Jr., of Philadelphia, Pa. Dr. Ross Clinchy is the Committee's Executive Director.

EASTERN AIR LINES, INC.

ATLANTA AIRPORT
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

ATLANTA
MAR 2
6 PM
1961
GA.

ATLANTA
MAR 2 - '61
GA.
U.S. POSTAGE
04
PB METER
P.O. 917931

Miss Margaret Robinson

1593 Loring Drive, N. W.

Atlanta 9, Georgia

G-130 Rev. 3-57

EASTERN AIR LINES APPLICATION FOR EMPLOYMENT

Date_____

THIS APPLICATION IS A FACTOR IN CONSIDERING YOU FOR EMPLOYMENT. IF YOU ARE EMPLOYED THE APPLICATION WILL BE KEPT AS A PERMANENT RECORD. PLEASE FILL APPLICATION OUT COMPLETELY IN INK AND IN YOUR OWN HAND WRITING.

Name_____ Social Security No._____
LAST FIRST MIDDLE NICK NAME

Current Address_____ Phone No._____
NUMBER STREET CITY P.O. ZONE STATE

Previous Addresses_____ From_____ To_____
NUMBER STREET CITY P.O. ZONE STATE

_____ From_____ To_____
NUMBER STREET CITY P.O. ZONE STATE

In Case of Emergency Notify_____ Phone No._____

Address_____ Relationship_____
NUMBER STREET CITY P.O. ZONE STATE

Age_____ Date of Birth_____ Sex_____ Are You a U.S. Citizen?_____

Single ☐ Engaged ☐ Married ☐ Date of Marriage_____ Separated ☐ Divorced ☐ Widowed ☐

No. of Children_____ Ages_____ Other Dependents_____ Maiden Name, If Married_____

Is Your Wife (Husband) Presently Employed?_____ By Whom_____

Have You Ever Been an Employee of Eastern Air Lines?_____ Where?_____ When?_____

Have You Ever Filed a Previous Application with Eastern Air Lines?_____ Where?_____ When?_____

Position Applied For_____ Salary Required_____

Other Positions Interested In_____

What Location Do You Prefer?_____ Are You Willing to Travel?_____ Transfer?_____

Will You Work Rotating Shifts Including Nights, Week Ends and Holidays?_____

How Soon After Notification Can You Report for Work?_____

What Languages Other Than English Do You Speak?_____

Have You Ever Been Arrested for Violating Any Law Including Traffic Violations?_____

If Yes Give Details Including Where and When_____

_____

Names of Personal Acquaintances and Relatives Employed by Eastern Air Lines_____

_____
STATE RELATIONSHIP

EDUCATIONAL RECORD

	NAME AND COMPLETE ADDRESS	DATE ENTERED	DATE LEFT	DID YOU GRADUATE	MAJOR COURSES & DEGREE RECEIVED
Elementary					
High					
College					
Aeronautical Or Trade					
Business					
Military					
Service Schools					
Other					

List Extra Curriculalr Activities in High School and College_____

_____

PLEASE LIST ALL PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE INCLUDING MILITARY SERVICE AND PERIODS OF

FROM		TO		EMPLOYER		A
MONTH	YEAR	MONTH	YEAR	GIVE FULL NAME OF COMPANY AND NAME OF IMMEDIATE SUPERVISOR	GIVE NO.	STR

PHYSICAL DATA

Height (w/o Shoes)_____ Weight_____ Color: Eyes_____ Hair_____

	Right Eye	Left Eye
Vision Without Glasses	___/___	___/___
With Glasses	___/___	___/___

Physical Limitations: Hearing_____ Speech_____ Limb_____ Other_____

Time Lost Last Two Years Through Illness_____ Nature of Illness_____

STEWARDESS APPLICANTS ONLY Bust_____ Waist_____ Hips_____ Suit Size_____

PILOT AND FLIGHT ENGINEER APPLICANTS ONLY Date of Last CAA Physical_____

Class_____ Waivers_____

ALL APPLICANTS APPLYING FOR OR EXPERIENCED IN THE FOLLOWING SHO

CAA Pilot Certificate No._____ Ratings: ATR ☐ Commercial ☐ CAA Instrument ☐ Private ☐

All Flight Time Must be Substantiated by Certified Logs or Records

FLIGHT TIME		1ST PILOT UNDER 450 H.P.	1ST PILOT OVER 450 H.P.	CO-PILOT UNDER 450 H.P.	CO-PILOT OVER 450 H.P.	INSTRUCTOR UNDER 450 H.P.	INSTRUCTOR OVER 450 H.P.	DUAL	TOTAL TIME	INSTRUMENTS HOOD	INSTRUMENTS LINK	INSTRUMENTS ACTUAL
Single Eng.	Military											
	Civilian											
Twin Eng.	Military											
	Civilian											
Four Eng.	Military											
	Civilian											
Other Specify	Military											
	Civilian											
Total	Military											
	Civilian											

Date Soloed_____ Where?_____ Date of Last Flight_____

Number of Hours Flown Last 6 Months_____ Last 12 Months_____ Last 18 Months_____

Violations and/or License Waivers_____ (Attach Resume)

List All Accidents_____ (Attach Resume)

OFFICE

State Number of Months Experience in Following: Stenographer_____ Typist_____ File Clerk_____

Bookkeeping_____ Accounting_____ Sales_____ IBM Key Punch_____ IBM Tab Op._____

Machine Op. (Specify)_____ Speeds: Typing_____ Shorthand_____

ENT RECORD

UNEMPLOYMENT, BEGIN WITH PRESENT POSITION AND WORK BACK TO YOUR FIRST JOB

DDRESS EET	CITY AND STATE	YOUR JOB TITLE	DESCRIBE THE TYPE OF WORK PERFORMED	WAGE RATE	REASON FOR LEAVING

MILITARY SERVICE RECORD

Branch of Service____ Dates of Entry____ Dates of Discharge____ Type Discharge____ Serial No.____

Highest Rate or Rank____ Military Specialization____

Reserve Status____ Organization____ Specialization____

SELECTIVE SERVICE INFORMATION

Classification____ Organization____ Specialization____

ULD COMPLETE SUCH INFORMATION REGARDLESS OF POSITION APPLIED FOR

FLIGHT ENGINEER AND MECHANICAL

List Your Experience in Months and Types of Equipment on Which Obtained

License Held & No.		MONTHS	TYPE OF A/C
A —	Line Maintenance		
E —	Aircraft Overhaul		
A&E —	Engine Overhaul		
F/E —	Accessories		
FCC Radio —	Manufacturing		

Can You Read and Work with Blueprints?____ Do You Own Hand Tools?____ Approx. Value____

F/E PANEL TIME—Designate Hrs. by A/C

Type	Hours	Type	Hours
1.		3.	
2.		4.	

NON PANEL (Flt. Mech.) Designate Hrs. by A/C

Type	Hours	Type	Hours
1.		3.	
2.		4.	

RADIO AND TELETYPE

FCC License____ Expiration Date____

CLASS TYPE NUMBER

	TRAINING MONTHS	EXPERIENCE MONTHS	TYPE OF WORK AND EQUIPMENT
Radio Operator			
Teletype			
Radio Mechanic			
Radar Operator			
Radar Mechanic			

Speeds in W.P.M.: Typewriter____ Teletype____ Tape Punching____ Tape Reading____

List Your Leisure Time Activities: _____

_____

List all Organizations in Which You Have Held Membership, Excluding Student Organizations:—

(Circle Those That are Current) _____

_____

_____

Are You Now or Have You Ever Been a Member of the Communist Party? _____

Have You Held a Security Clearance _____ Where Granted _____ If So, Specify Type _____

_____

Do You Own Your Own Home _____ Rent _____ Board _____ Live with Relatives _____

_____

Do You Own Car _____ Make _____ Year _____ Amount of Monthly Payments _____

State Briefly Why You Would Like to Work for Eastern Air Lines _____

_____

_____

_____

I certify that all information given on this application is true and correct. I also certify that I have accounted for all of my work experience and training on this application.

It is my understanding that Eastern Air Lines will make a thorough investigation of my entire work and personal history and will verify all data given in my application for employment, related papers, or oral interviews. I authorize such investigation and the giving and receiving of any information requested by Eastern Air Lines. I understand that falsification of data so given or other derogatory information discovered as a result of this investigation will subject me to immediate dismissal.

I further understand that failure to pass a physical examination required by Eastern Air Lines will prevent my employment by Eastern Air Lines. I agree to present myself upon request for such a physical examination.

When employed you will be required to furnish three recent photographs.

_____

SIGNATURE

DO NOT COMPLETE UNLESS EMPLOYED

AGREEMENT

The undersigned, in being given and accepting employment with Eastern Air Lines, Inc., understands and agrees that his employment is not for any fixed term or period, but may be terminated at the will, and in the discretion of, the employer, Eastern Air Lines, Inc., at any time without advance notice to the employee or further obligation on the part of the employer, and payment of wages at stipulated periods and/or failure to enforce the above stipulations shall not constitute a waiver of same, but shall be in full force and effect as long as the employment shall continue.

The undersigned, in being given and accepting employment with Eastern Air Lines, Inc., consents and agrees that all inventions, discoveries, patents, copyrights, trade names, improvements, plans, devices and ideas of any nature which the undersigned may obtain, make, originate or develop during or after the period of such employment having any relation to said employment or to the business of Eastern Air Lines, Inc., and/or resulting in any way from said employment or business or from information obtained as a result of said employment shall be and remain the sole exclusive property of Eastern Air Lines, Inc., and may be used or disposed of in any manner by Eastern Air Lines, Inc., its agents, legal representatives and assigns, and those acting for it, under its permission or upon its authority, without payment of any compensation whatever to the undersigned, or the payment of any costs except such disbursements as may be necessary and incidental to obtaining, making, originating or developing the same; and the undersigned further agrees to do all things necessary to establish and defend good and sufficient title to same in Eastern Air Lines.

The undersigned, in being given and accepting employment with Eastern Air Lines, Inc., consents and agrees that all photographs, photographic negatives, prints of every kind and nature, and all illustrations, pictures, designs, paintings, drawings, and other reproductions of every kind and nature in which any likeness, accurate or otherwise, of undersigned may appear during or after such employment, made through any media prior to or during such employment, may be published, used, copyrighted, exhibited, displayed and/or printed in advertising or otherwise in any manner, without compensation of any kind or nature to the undersigned or others, by Eastern Air Lines, Inc., its agents, legal representatives and assigns and those acting for it, under its permission or upon its authority, and those for whom Eastern Air Lines, Inc., may be acting; and undersigned agrees to indemnify and hold harmless Eastern Air Lines, Inc., its principals and agents, from any claim arising out of the acts of reproduction and publication of any likeness of undersigned above mentioned.

I Acknowledge Receipt of the Following Booklets:

1. 3. 5.

2. 4. 6.

Date _____ Signature _____

Witness _____

FOR COMPANY USE ONLY

Interviewed by _____ Location _____ Date _____

Action _____

Employed by _____ Starting Date _____ Department _____

Position _____ Salary _____

Delta Air Lines, Inc.

GENERAL OFFICES • ATLANTA AIRPORT • ATLANTA, GEORGIA

WORLD'S FASTEST JETLINER
CV 880

MAR-2 61
GA
U4

Miss Margaret Robinson
1593 Loring Drive N. W.
Atlanta 9, Georgia

APPLICATION for EMPLOYMENT

with

DELTA AIR LINES, INC.

FOR COMPANY USE

Employed by _____

Date to start _____

Position _____

Location _____

Rate _____

Position Applied For _____ Date of Application _____

Name _____ U.S. Citizen _____ Social Security No. _____
LAST FIRST MIDDLE YES OR NO

Telephone No. _____ Date of Birth _____ Age _____ Sex _____

Single, Married, Divorced Annullment, Widowed or Separated _____ Spouse's Name _____ **Spouse's Occupation** _____ No. of Children _____

Would you object to being transferred to another city? _____ Preference of Location (1) _____ (2) _____ (3) _____

Would you object to rotating shifts? _____ Is your Mother living? _____ Occupation _____ Father living? _____ Occupation _____

In case of accident,

Notify: Name _____ Address _____ Telephone No. _____
NUMBER, STREET, CITY AND STATE

RESIDENCES

PRESENT: _____ Present _____ _____ _____
(DATES) FROM TO NUMBER AND STREET CITY AND STATE OR COUNTRY

NEXT PREVIOUS: _____ _____ _____ _____
FROM TO NUMBER AND STREET CITY AND STATE OR COUNTRY

NEXT PREVIOUS: _____ _____ _____ _____
FROM TO NUMBER AND STREET CITY AND STATE OR COUNTRY

PERMANENT ADDRESS: Enter what you consider your permanent home address if different from present address _____ _____
NUMBER AND STREET CITY AND STATE OR COUNTRY

GENERAL INFORMATION

Name relatives in our employ if any (include in-laws) _____
(ALSO INDICATE RELATIONSHIP)

Name personal acquaintances in our employ _____

Have you ever been employed by an airline? If so, give name. _____

Have you ever been arrested or indicted for any offense other than minor traffic violations _____ If yes, explain _____

_____

Are you now, or have you ever been a member of or sympathetic with any organization cited as subversive by the Attorney General of the U. S.? _____

If yes, explain _____

Do you type? _____ Speed _____ Teletype? _____ Speed _____ Take Shorthand? _____ Speed _____

Ediphone Operator? _____ Comptometer Operator? _____ Other _____

How soon following notification could you report for work? _____

_____

FORM A–121
Rev. 11–60

GENERAL OFFICES LOCATED AT:
ATLANTA AIRPORT
ATLANTA, GEORGIA, USA

PHYSICAL DATA

Height _____ Weight _____ Color Hair _____ Color Eyes _____

Do you wear corrective lenses? _____ Are you willing to take a physical examination? _____

What physical defects do you have? _____

STEWARDESS ONLY

Bust _____ (inches) Waist _____ (inches) Hips _____ (inches) What is your suit size? _____

Do you have any dentures? _____ If yes, explain _____

EXPERIENCE

Print Name of Present or Last Employer _____

Address _____ Hourly ☐ Weekly ☐ Monthly ☐

Kind of Work? _____ Starting Date _____ Leaving Date _____ Rate of Pay _____

Still Employed or Reason for Leaving _____

Print Name of Next Previous Employer _____

Address _____ Hourly ☐ Weekly ☐ Monthly ☐

Kind of Work? _____ Starting Date _____ Leaving Date _____ Final Rate of Pay _____

Reason for Leaving _____

Print Name of Next Previous Employer _____

Address _____ Hourly ☐ Weekly ☐ Monthly ☐

Kind of Work? _____ Starting Date _____ Leaving Date _____ Final Rate of Pay _____

Reason for Leaving _____

Print Name of Next Previous Employer _____

Address _____ Hourly ☐ Weekly ☐ Monthly ☐

Kind of Work? _____ Starting Date _____ Leaving Date _____ Final Rate of Pay _____

Reason for Leaving _____

Have you ever been discharged from a position or have you ever been asked to resign? _____

If yes, explain _____

EDUCATION

TYPE	NAME OF SCHOOL	LOCATION	KIND OF COURSE	DATES ATTENDED FROM	DATES ATTENDED TO	DID YOU GRADUATE? YES	DID YOU GRADUATE? NO
Grammar and/or Jr. High School							
High or Prep							
College							
Other							

In what languages other than English can you converse? _____

CHARACTER REFERENCES

DO NOT REFER TO MERE ACQUAINTANCES, PREVIOUS EMPLOYERS OR RELATIVES. REFER TO PEOPLE WHO KNOW YOU WELL, EITHER PERSONALLY OR IN BUSINESS.

NAME	OCCUPATION	ADDRESS

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Please give us any further information which might be helpful in the consideration of your application.
For example: Leadership experiences in community activities, assistantships, etc.

_____

_____

What branch, if any, of Armed Forces were you in? _____ Dates of Service _____ FROM _____ TO _____ Type of Discharge _____ Rank at Discharge _____

Are you a reservist? _____ Present Status _____ What is your present draft classification? _____

Final processing prior to employment will include a review of the original or a copy of your military discharge.

PARTICULARS OF EXPERIENCE FOR PILOTS ONLY

(The following flying times must be substantiated by certified log or record)

Pilot Certificate No. _____ Ratings _____

Total Hours _____ Day _____ Night _____ Cross Country _____ Captain _____ Co-Pilot _____

Break down your total time by single, twin and four (or more) engine, and indicate whether jet or reciprocating _____

_____

Aircraft type ratings (list by type) _____

What Military Airplane Pilot Rating do you hold? _____

Nature and date of license waivers _____

What aviation training courses have you completed? _____

_____

LIST: (Give place, date, type airplane, circumstances and penalties)

(1) Accidents: _____

_____

_____

(2) Violations with which charged: _____

FOR RADIO AND PILOTS ONLY

Radiotelephone License: Class _____ No. _____ Expiration Date _____

FOR MECHANICAL AND PILOTS ONLY

Licenses Held & Number		Original Date Of Licenses		Expiration Date	
	AIRFRAME				
	POWER PLANT				
	AIRFRAME & POWER PLANT				

IMPORTANT

If employed, in consideration thereof, and/or in consideration of the continuance thereof, and without further consideration, I do hereby agree:

That any and all inventions, discoveries or improvements in any way relating to business of the character now or hereafter carried on or contemplated by Delta Air Lines, Inc. (hereafter referred to as "Company"), or to processes of Company, or to apparatus particularly adapted to business or processes of Company, and improvements on any such inventions or discoveries, whether now known to me or discovered, conceived, made, or acquired by me individually, or jointly with others, in the line of work assigned or in any other line of work or investigation in which Company is or may be engaged, or may contemplate during the term of my employment, shall immediately become absolute property of Company, and shall be disclosed fully to Company; and I further agree to make application for such letters patents or copyrights thereon, or related legal protection, as Company may consider desirable, necessary or useful, and to sign and execute any and all papers incident to the filing, prosecution and protection of such letters, copyrights, or related matters, Company, however, to bear the cost and expenses incident thereto;

That without further consideration I will assign all my right, title, and interests in such inventions, discoveries, improvements, letters patent, copyrights or other evidences of possession or ownership to Company, its successors or assigns, and will give Company the right to apply for and obtain patents, copyrights, or related legal protection in any and all foreign countries as Company may select;

That I will at any and all times cooperate with Company in the prosecution and/or defense of any litigation which may arise in connection with any of the foregoing; that no termination or cancellation of this agreement or of my employment will relieve me of any of my above-stated obligations;

That Company may request, and I also authorize and request each former employer and each person, firm or corporation given above as reference to answer any questions that may be asked and to furnish any information that may be sought, by Company concerning me and my work, habits, character or skill; and I hereby waive any privileges involved;

That at any time in the future, whether during or after termination of my employment, upon request of any party or any surety, Company may furnish reports and information relative to my record and services with and for Company;

That I will submit myself to physical examinations by physicians of the Company's selection as often as requested during my employment, and understand that failing to pass any such examination may not be retained in Company's service; and I further understand and agree that failure of Company to request physical examination shall not be construed as an admission by Company that I am physically qualified to perform any specific type of service;

That if at any time I shall make claim against Company for personal injuries, I will submit to examination by physicians of Company's selection as often as requested;

That Company, its successors, assigns, subsidiaries, employees, servants, agents, independent contractors, customers and purchasers at any time may copyright, sell, use and publish all negatives made of me at any time, whether before, during, or after termination of my employment, together with all photographic prints or other reproductions from all or any parts thereof, including making, altering or adding to the same by publication, advertising, testimonial, or otherwise, and including any and all commercial use thereof whatsoever, with or without the use of my name;

That Company is subject to and is operating under workman's compensation law, and that in case of injury, I will accept compensation as provided by said law, where applicable, and hereby waive any and all other claims for damages or other relief on account of any injury, including all actions at law;

That should I be given employment either in the position applied for or any other, now or hereafter, such employment may be terminated at any time without notice or liability for wages or salary, except such earned at date of such termination, and without any other liability whatsoever (for the purposes of this paragraph, wages or salary earned at date of termination shall only include pay for time worked, and shall not include pay for accrued vacation time, sick leave or the like);

That all terms and conditions of my employment, except as inconsistent with this contract or any other valid contract between Company and me (or someone legally acting on my behalf) shall be determined and governed by Company's Standard Practice Manual, as same may be amended from time to time hereafter (a copy of which, together with all amendments shall at all times be available to me);

That this Agreement, including the foregoing application shall apply to all positions I may hereafter hold with Company; that upon my initial employment, and any subsequent change of my position by Company, I prompty will familarize myself with all governmental and Company rules and regulations (including all parts of aforementioned Standard Practice Manual) applying to any positions to which I may be assigned; and it shall be sufficient cause for my discharge if I shall fail to familiarize myself with and to faithfully abide by all such rules and regulations, or by the decisions of Company or such instructions as may be given to me at any time;

That I will observe all Company regulations regarding Company uniforms after my employment has ceased;

That I will be on a six months probationary period following my initial employment (unless I am a pilot, in which case, I shall be on probation for a period not to exceed twelve months); and that my continued or permanent employment beyond above-mentioned probationary period will be contingent upon completion of all employment requirements of whatever position I hereafter may hold to complete satisfaction of Company;

That, I will give Company two weeks' advance notice before terminating my association with Company, on condition that otherwise I shall forfeit all wages and salary due me on termination date;

That any falsification of facts in this application shall be sufficient cause for my immediate discharge without any notice or liability to me by Company, whenever any such falsification is discovered;

That Company shall not be subjected to any annoyance, embarrassment, or expense on account of being made garnishee in suits involving me, on account of any wage or salary assignments made by me, on account of any federal, state, or local levies involving me, or on account of any other similar cause; and that it will be sufficient cause for my discharge, without notice or liability whatever to me by Company, if I violate this paragraph in any manner.

Give careful attention to all provisions of this application which, including all terms and conditions set forth herein, if accepted, constitutes the contract of employment between you and Company, all terms and conditions of employment, and all other questions arising relative to your employment, will be determined in accordance with its provisions.

DATED _____ 19_____ _____

(SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT IN INK)

WITNESS: _____

INTERVIEWERS' COMMENTS

INTERVIEWED BY: _____ DATE _____ LOCATION _____

COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS: _____

_____

_____

INTERVIEWED BY: _____ DATE _____ LOCATION _____

COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS: _____

_____

fly for Delta

THE AIR LINE WITH THE BIG JETS

After five weeks' training you can wear a Delta uniform

A uniform that will widen your horizons — that will say and do so much for your poise, charm and capability!

As a Delta stewardess, you will meet more interesting people and do more traveling in a year than most people are privileged to do in a lifetime. In the line of duty you'll fly the world's finest airliners. And, under the sheltering wing of Delta, you'll have one of the most respected, responsible, and enjoyable jobs that is available to young ladies today.

1. CAN YOU QUALIFY? The answer is "yes" if:

- You are single, and have never been married . . .
- You have a neat, attractive appearance and a clear complexion.
- You have a pleasing personality and high moral character. (This is *most important*, because you will carry the image of Delta to your passengers.)
- You pass your physical entrance examinations and periodic re-examinations.
- Your vision is good, or you have been wearing contact lenses successfully for six months, and your uncorrected vision is at least 20/100 with no astigmatism. (Glasses are not permitted.)

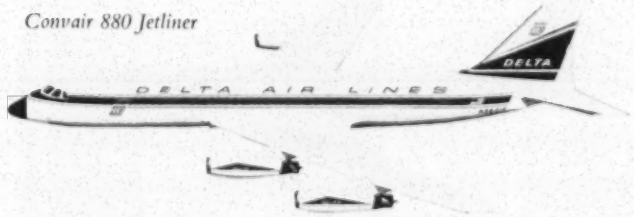
Douglas DC-8 Jet

- You are a high school graduate. (Some college is also preferred.)
- You are 20 through 26 years of age.
- You are 5′ 2″ to 5′ 7″ tall in stocking feet.
- Your weight is in proportion to your height . . . and no more than 130 pounds.

A big plus is the ability to speak Spanish, a necessity to stewardesses on International flights.

2. YOUR TRAINING, at Delta's General Offices in Atlanta, Georgia will take just 5 weeks. During your training period, Delta provides an allowance of $40 per week for living expenses.

Convair 880 Jetliner



3. YOUR NEW HOME, after training, may be Atlanta, Chicago or Miami . . . Houston, Dallas, Memphis or New Orleans. Delta has stewardess bases in all these cities!

4. YOUR FLIGHT PLANS! Delta serves 67 cities in the United States and in the Caribbean — operates over 11,385 route miles. You will normally fly approximately 85 hours each month.

5. YOUR TRAVEL ALLOWANCE . . . Provided by Delta in addition to your salary, covers your hotel, meals and taxi expenses away from your base. You will pay your own living expenses at your domicile base. Two or more girls often share an apartment.

6. YOUR SALARY will consist of a base wage plus your flight pay, which, of course, varies with the type of airliner you fly. Complete details will be furnished at your interview for employment.

7. YOUR APPLICATION FOR EMPLOYMENT can be obtained at any Delta city ticket office, airport office, or by writing Delta's Employment office. Complete the application, and attach two of your recent pictures (one close-up and one full-length) to:

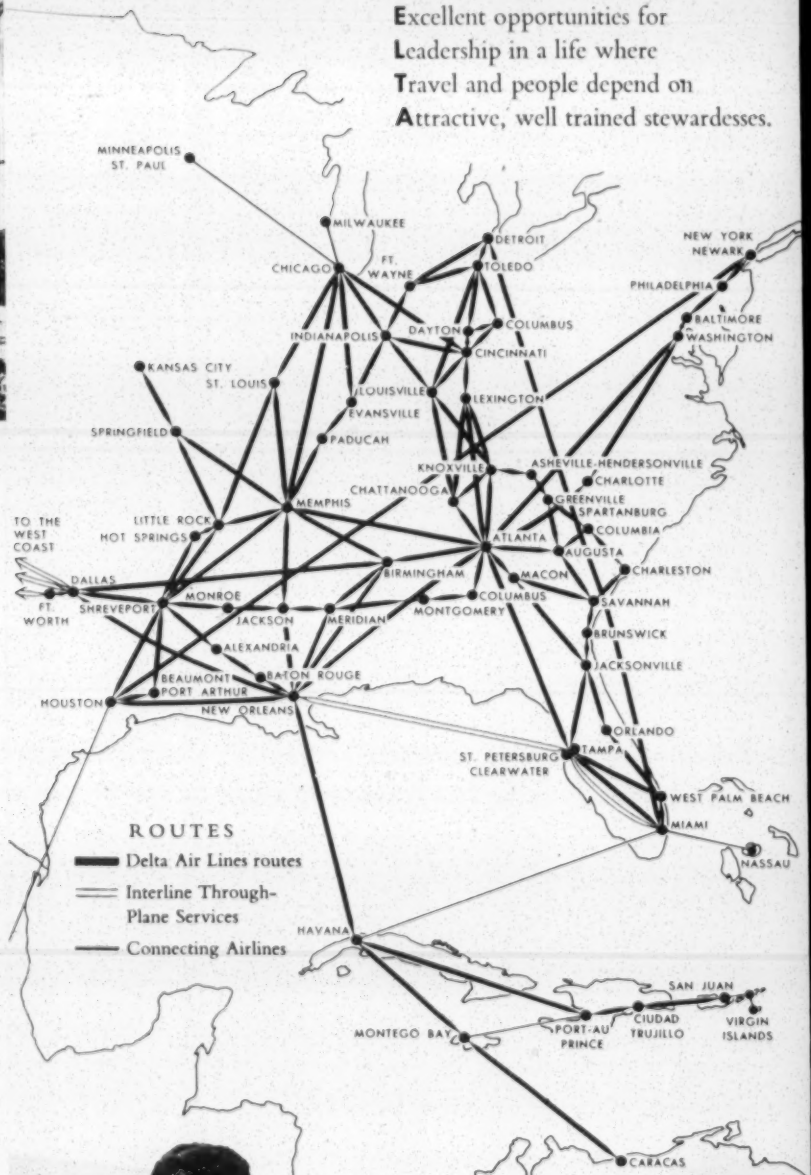
EMPLOYMENT SUPERVISOR
DELTA AIR LINES
GENERAL OFFICES
ATLANTA AIRPORT
ATLANTA GEORGIA

Douglas DC-7

Convair 440

Fly for Delta Air Lines

Delta stewardesses have
Excellent opportunities for
Leadership in a life where
Travel and people depend on
Attractive, well trained stewardesses.



Extra benefits you will enjoy with Delta Air Lines

You'll enjoy reduced rates on DELTA after 30 day's employment, free travel privileges after 6 months with Delta. As your seniority increases, so does your personal travel mileage. In addition, there are reciprocal agreements with other major airlines.

Paid Vacations after one year of service are a matter of Delta policy. Your two weeks vacation with pay also includes free transportation privileges in addition to your annual mileage.

Insurance and hospitalization coverage is available to all Delta Air Lines employees, including flight crews. The group insurance plan is entirely optional, and provides adequate coverage at a very modest rate. Both the Company and the employee contribute to the cost of this voluntary agreement.

Pleasant working conditions are synonymous with Delta Air Lines. Delta flight crews are noted for efficient, friendly service. Among your fellow employees, crew members and many interesting passengers you will discover some of the nicest people anywhere . . . the folks who fly Delta!

One of America's Pioneer Scheduled Airlines

Southern Airways **Incorporated**

GENERAL OFFICES—ATLANTA AIRPORT • ATLANTA, GEORGIA

March 7, 1961

Miss Margaret Robinson
1593 Loring Drive, N.W.
Atlanta 9, Georgia

Dear Miss Robinson:

We are pleased to learn that you are interested in training and employment as a Southern Airways Stewardess. Your inquiry gives us the opportunity to tell you of the training and employment policies of our Stewardess Department, and the advantages of airline employment.

In order to be considered for Stewardess training with our Company, an applicant must meet the following general requirements.

Age: 20 to 26 years, inclusive....Height: 5'2" to 5'~~8~~6"....Weight: 100 to 135 pounds, in proportion to height....Good health (a physician's certificate is required before assuming flight duty)....Normal vision....A pleasant smile with white, even teeth....A good complexion, with no scars or blemishes..... A pleasant voice....An agreeable personality.....Excellent character.

College graduates and registered nurses are preferred. A minimum of two years of college work is required. However, in the event that an applicant's other qualifications are outstanding, we may waive the college requirement, and consider her on the basis of her business experience if it is extensive in the field of public relations.

If the application and photographs submitted by an applicant indicate that she meets our minimum requirements, free air transportation to Atlanta from the Southern Airways station nearest her location may be arranged so that she may have a personal interview. Personal interviews are conducted by appointment, Monday through Friday, from ten until three o'clock. All personal expenses involved in coming to Atlanta for this purpose will be borne by the applicant.

Once the applicant has been accepted for training, she must qualify for employment and flight duty by passing successfully the Southern Airways Stewardess Training Course conducted by the Company in the general offices at the Atlanta Airport. This course requires approximately four weeks of intensive work and study. The Company furnishes free transportation to Atlanta from the Southern Airways station nearest the home of the Stewardess candidate. Although students are not placed on the payroll during the training period and must take care of their own living expenses, they do receive $30 per week to assist with the expenses. If she desires, the Company will arrange living accommodations for

the student in advance of her arrival in Atlanta. Most students live in groups in private homes near the airport, where the average room rent is $10 per week. We find that it is best to permit each student to make her own plans for meals. Public transportation to the airport is available during business hours and is quite reasonable.

Employment conditions in our Stewardess Department are excellent. The starting salary averages $285.00 per month with flying time averaging 85 hours per month. In addition to regular pay, certain expenses are paid by the Company while the Stewardess is on flight duty or other assignments. Annual vacations with pay, regular raises, free air transportation and reduced fares for herself and family are some of the other advantages enjoyed by Southern Airways Stewardesses.

While on duty, the Stewardess wears a smart uniform. The Stewardesses at Southern have both winter and summer uniforms. The winter uniform consists of: jacket, skirt, blouse, hat, pumps, shoulder-strap bag, white shortie gloves, and topcoat and the summer uniform consists of a one piece dress, hat, pumps, gloves and shoulder-bag. You may purchase some of the items through a payroll deduction plan; however, personal items which go with the uniform can be purchased at department stores and specialty shops. They must conform to company uniform regulations, of course.

We hope this information will be useful to you, and appreciate your interest in our Company.

Yours very truly,

SOUTHERN AIRWAYS, INC.

J. R. Duncan

J.R. Duncan
Employment Supervisor

Form DP-0.0
(Rev. 5/56)

Southern Airways

Atlanta Airport
Atlanta, Georgia

APPLICATION FOR EMPLOYMENT

All information given on this application will be treated confidentially. Applicants must answer all questions fully and accurately.

Type of work or position desired _____ Date _____

Will you accept temporary work? Yes ☐ No ☐ Part time work? Yes ☐ No ☐ Shift work? Yes ☐ No ☐

Employment at any location on our system? Yes ☐ No ☐ Locality preferred _____

Name _____ Social Security No. _____
(last) (first) (middle)

Present address _____ City _____ State _____ Telephone _____

Name and address of person who will always know your whereabouts _____

Date of birth _____ Place of birth _____ Are you a U. S. Citizen? _____ Age _____

Ancestry: (English, Scotch, Irish, Hebrew, etc.) _____ Have you ever filed an application with this Company before? If so, when? ____ Where? _____

In case of emergency notify _____
(Name) (relationship) (address & telephone)

Sex _____ Marital status: Single _____ Married _____ Widowed _____ Separated _____ Divorced _____ Annulled _____

Father's full name _____ Address _____ Is he living or deceased? _____ If living, his occupation _____

Mother's full name _____ Address _____ Is she living or deceased? ____ If living, her occupation _____

Do you own a car? _____ Have you any relatives employed by Southen Airways? _____ If yes, name and relation _____

List dependents (spouse, children, etc.):

Name	Date of Birth	Relationship

List below three persons whom you have known three years or longer and who are not relatives or former employers:

Name	Street & Number	City & State

List your previous addresses for the past five years:

Street & Number	City & State	Lived There from	To

MILITARY SERVICE RECORD

Have you ever served in any U. S. military or naval service? Yes ☐ No ☐ If yes, branch of service _____

Last rank or rating _____ Date of entry _____ Date of discharge _____

Condition of discharge: Honorable _____ Medical _____ Other _____ Selective Service Classification _____

Are you now a member of the Armed Forces Reserve? _____ National Guard? _____ If you are a reservist, indicate status:

Active ____ Volunteer ____ Inactive ____ Unit assigned to _____ Enlisted ____ Officer ____

EDUCATIONAL RECORD

Did you complete elementary school? Yes ☐ No ☐

Dates Attended			Name of School	Location:		Degree or Certificate Received
From Mo. Yr.	To Mo. Yr.			City	State	
		High School				
		University				
		Business				
		Military or Service				
		Aeronautical or Trade				
		Other				

What high school and/or college activities did you engage in? _____

What special honors or awards have you won? _____

What clubs or organizations do you belong to? _____

What languages do you speak or write? _____

EMPLOYMENT RECORD

Start with your present or most recent employment. List all full or part time work including military service and work during school years. Account for your unoccupied time and be exact as to dates:

From	To	Name and Address of Employer	Name of Immediate Supervisor	Nature of Position	Salary	Why did you leave?
Month 19____	Month 19____	Street & No. City State				
Month 19____	Month 19____	Street & No. City State				
Month 19____	Month 19____	Street & No. City State				
Month 19____	Month 19____	Street & No. City State				
Month 19____	Month 19____	Street & No. City State				
Month 19____	Month 19____	Street & No. City State				

If presently employed, how much notice is required before you could accept employment? _____

May we contact your present employer? Yes _____ No _____ Remarks: _____

PHYSICAL DATA

Height _____ Weight _____ Color of Eyes _____ Color of Hair _____ Any defects in: Speech? Yes ☐ No ☐

Sight? Yes ☐ No ☐ Hearing? Yes ☐ No ☐ If yes, please describe _____

Do You wear glasses? Yes ☐ No ☐ Have you had any serious physical injuries? Yes ☐ No ☐

If you are now receiving treatment or have ever been treated for any of the following, give date.

Tuberculosis		Arthritis		Cancer	
Pneumonia		Rupture (hernia)		Skin disease	
High blood pressure		Nervous breakdown		Blood disease	
Heart trouble		Epilepsy		Back injury	
Varicose veins		Mental disease		Polio	
Kidney disease		Asthma		Venereal disease	
Diabetes		Sinus		Alcoholism	
Fractures		Hay fever		Operations	
Ulcers		Allergy			

Have you ever or are you receiving workmen's compensation or disability compensation? Yes ☐ No ☐

Have you left any previous positions due to health reasons? Yes ☐ No ☐

Date of last physical examination _____ Reason _____ Results _____

GENERAL OFFICE - RESERVATIONS - COMMUNICATIONS - STATION AGENT - CLERICAL

Check if you have experience in any of the following:

Filing		IBM machines		Adding machines	
Comptometer		Multigraph machine		Switchboard	
Dictaphone		Duplicator machine		Payroll or accounting	
Addressograph		Calculator		Statistical	

Typing speed _____ wpm. Shorthand speed _____ wpm. Teletype speed _____ wpm. Tape-reading speed _____ wpm.

Can you read an airline guide? Yes ☐ No ☐ Have you dealt with people over the telephone? Yes ☐ No ☐

Have you a restricted radio-telephone permit? Yes ☐ No ☐ If yes, number _____ Date of issuance _____

Any other applicable licenses _____

STEWARDESS - SALES AGENT

Condition of skin _____ Condition of teeth _____ Bridge Yes ☐ No ☐ Partial plate Yes ☐ No ☐

Do you have any scars or birthmarks on arms, face, neck or legs? Yes ☐ No ☐ If yes, describe _____

Measurements: Waist _____ Bust _____ Hip _____

Have you ever flown for another airline? Yes ☐ No ☐ If yes, which airline _____

In what foreign countries have you traveled or worked? _____

Are you a registered nurse? Yes ☐ No ☐ Have you completed any nurse's training? Yes ☐ No ☐

Have you had any experience in modeling? Yes ☐ No ☐ If yes, please elaborate _____

Have you had any experience or training in public speaking? Yes ☐ No ☐ If yes, please elaborate _____

MECHANICAL

License held and number	Date obtained
A	
E	
A&E	

State amount of aeronautical experience (in years)

Line maintenance _____

Engine overhaul _____

Airplane overhaul _____

Own complete set of tools? Yes ☐ No ☐

State amount of any additional or specialized experience, such as sheet metal, dope and fabric, welding, etc.: _____

Types of aircraft and engines most thoroughly acquainted with _____

PILOT

(If ratings are not U. S., please specify)

C.A.A. Pilot Certificate No._____ Class _____ Total Flying Time _____

C.A.A. Instrument Rating_____ Instructor Rating_____ Airline Transport Rating_____

Total Multi-engine Time_____ As First Pilot _____ Types _____

Total Night Flying _____ Total Cross Country Flying _____ In Planes Grossing 20,000 Lbs. and Over_____

Total Airline Flying Time _____ As First Pilot _____ As Second Pilot _____

Total Instrument Time: Actual_____ Hood _____ Link Trainer _____

Types of Aircraft Flown _____

What training have you had in:

1. - Navigation _____
2. Radio _____
3. Meteorology _____

List (Giving date, place, type of plane, circumstances and penalties)

1. Accidents Resulting in Death or Injuries _____
2. Violations with which charged _____

RADIO

Radio Telephone License Class_____ No. _____ Date Expires _____

State any other radio training or knowledge _____

GENERAL

For applicant's use: Remarks, to be used for elaborating on any information given elsewhere in application _____

STATEMENT TO BE SIGNED BY APPLICANT: (NOTE: No application considered unless following statement is signed)

I HEREBY AUTHORIZE any of my former employers to furnish Southern Airways, Inc. with their record of my services, my reason for leaving their employ, together with all other information they may have concerning me, whether of record or not. I hereby release any of my former employers from all liability for any damages whatsoever in furnishing said records.
I REPRESENT that all the information on this application is true, and agree that any misrepresentation or concealment of a material fact will be sufficient charge for my dismissal.

_____ _____

(Applicant's Signature - In Ink) (Date Signed)

FRONT VIEW PHOTO

2 x 2

MUST BE ATTACHED

HERE

FOR USE OF SOUTHERN AIRWAYS ONLY

Results of Tests: Wonderlic_____ Otis _____ Other (specify) _____

Interviewed by _____ Date _____ Comments _____

Interviewed by _____ Date _____ Comments _____

Interviewed by _____ Date _____ Comments _____

Employee notified by _____ Date _____

Final disposition _____ If to be placed on payroll, job title _____ Location _____ Dept. _____

Place on payroll effective _____ Rate _____ Approved by _____ Date _____

UNITED AIR LINES

MAINTENANCE BASE

National Airport, Washington 1, D.C., RE 7-6830

July 29, 1961

Miss Janet Robinson
1593 Loring Drive, N. W.
Atlanta 9, Georgia

APPLICATION FOR EMPLOYMENT

Thank you for your inquiry concerning employment with United Air Lines.

Here is an application for you to complete and return. After we have reviewed your qualifications, we will contact you if we are able to offer you further encouragement for employment.

We appreciate your interest in our company and look forward to receiving your application in the near future.

Very truly yours,

D. E. Bowers

Daniel E. Bowers
Employment Manager
Southeastern Region

(Please Print)

UNITED AIR LINES
EMPLOYMENT APPLICATION

FIRST NAME	MIDDLE	LAST	WORK PREFERRED, FIRST CHOICE	SECOND CHOICE

NUMBER AND STREET ADDRESS	CITY	ZONE	STATE	TELEPHONE NUMBER

AGE	SEX	HEIGHT	WEIGHT	RESERVE OR DRAFT STATUS

MARITAL STATUS ☐ SINGLE ☐ MARRIED

OTHER

NUMBER OF DEPENDENTS

NUMBER OF CHILDREN

WILL YOU ACCEPT:	YES	NO
TEMPORARY WORK?	☐	☐
PART TIME WORK?	☐	☐
SHIFT WORK?	☐	☐

Circle last year of education completed

GRADE & HIGH SCHOOL: 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

COLLEGE: 1 2 3 4 5 6

Did you graduate? ☐ YES ☐ NO

PRINCIPAL SUBJECTS

DEGREES

OTHER EDUCATION OR SPECIAL TRAINING

How will you get to work?

Have you applied for work with United previously? ☐ YES ☐ NO

IF YES: When? YEAR AND MONTH Where? CITY AND STATE

Are you employed now? ☐ YES ☐ NO

RATE OF PAY ON MOST RECENT JOB $ PER

ACCEPTABLE BEGINNING RATE OF PAY $ PER

3 MOST RECENT JOBS (INCLUDE MILITARY SERVICE)

EMPLOYER'S NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE OF WORK	FROM	TO	REASON FOR SEPARATING

WHAT PROMPTED YOU TO APPLY WITH UNITED?

ADVERTISEMENT ☐

EMPLOYMENT AGENCY ☐

REFERRED ☐

OTHER

SIGNATURE _____ DATE _____

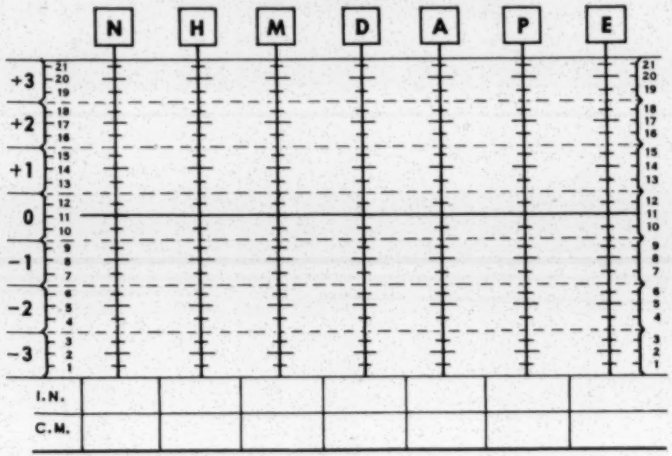
UPE 1457 REV. 8-58 PRINTED IN U.S.A.

AX _____ No-ct. _____ Second No-ct. _____

Profile Positions & Ind. Norms

Raw Scores	R-S Prof. Positions	1st comp. PrS	1st comp. RgS	2nd comp. PrS	2nd comp. RgS
N					
H					
M					
D					
A					
P					
E					
Pr. Cts.					

DO NOT WRITE ON THIS SIDE



REMARKS

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INTERVIEWER

DATE

UNITED AIR LINES

Write or print specific and accurate answers to all questions in detail. All information will be treated confidentially. If space is inadequate in any area, use a blank sheet of paper.

PERSONAL HISTORY

Date _____

Mr., Mrs., Miss _____ Social Security No. _____
First Name Middle Last

Present Address _____ Telephone Number _____
Number and Street City Zone State

Permanent Address _____ Telephone Number _____

Type of Present Residence _____ Owned _____ Rented _____ How long have You lived there _____

In Case of Emergency Notify _____ _____ _____ _____
Name (Relationship, if spouse or parent) Address Telephone No.

TYPE OF WORK DESIRED

First Choice _____ Second Choice _____ Acceptable Beginning Rate of Pay $_____ Per _____ Locality Preferred _____

Have you previously applied for work with United Air Lines _____ If so, Where _____ When _____ Will You accept: Temporary Work _____ Part Time Work _____ Shift Work _____

PHYSICAL DATA

Date of Birth _____ Age _____ Sex _____ Height _____ Weight _____ General Health Condition _____

Wear Glasses _____ Reason _____ Identifying Marks or Scars _____

Serious Illnesses, Operations, Accidents or Nervous Condition _____

Physical Limitations _____

FAMILY DATA

Marital Status: Single _____ Married _____ Separated _____ Annulled _____ Divorced _____ Widowed _____

Date(s) of Marriage(s) _____ Maiden Name If Married _____ Number of Children _____ Ages of Children _____

Spouse: Given Name _____ Date of Birth _____ Occupation _____

If Separated, Annulled, Divorced, Widowed, Give Date(s) and Location(s) _____

Dependents

NAME (list only your parents, spouse, minor children)	DATE OF BIRTH	RELATIONSHIP

Brothers' and Sisters' Occupations

OCCUPATION	CHECK ONE		AGE
	BROTHER	SISTER	

Parents

	NAME	AGE	OCCUPATION OR FORMER OCCUPATION	HEALTH (IF DECEASED, GIVE DATE)
Father				
Mother				

UPE 128 REV. 3-61 PRINTED IN USA.

EDUCATION AND TRAINING

TYPE	SCHOOL NAME	LOCATION	TYPE OF COURSE	AVERAGE GRADE	DATES ATTENDED FROM MO.	FROM YR.	TO MO.	TO YR.
Elementary								
Junior/Senior High School								
College or University								
U. S. Military Service School								
Special Training								
Other								

Highest grade completed: 789101112 College 123456 Number in High School graduating class _____ Class Standing _____

Reasons for Not Completing High School or College _____

Degrees and Dates Received _____ Honors _____

College Major _____ Minor _____

Favorite Subjects: High School _____ College _____

Least Liked Subjects: High School _____ College _____

Extra-Curricular Activities in High School and College including Offices Held. (Omit those that indicate Race, Creed, Color or National Origin.) _____

To whom did you go for help with personal problems during High School and/or College _____ What percentage of your school expenses did you earn _____

Business Machines You can Operate _____ Typing Speed _____ Shorthand Speed _____ Languages You can Speak or Write _____

Unexpired Licenses or Certificates _____ Driver's License _____ State _____

ACTIVITIES

(Omit Activities that indicate Race, Creed, Color or National Origin)

Past or Present Hobbies or Interests _____

What do you do in your spare time _____

Membership in Civic, Social or Professional Organizations _____

Additional activities in which you would like to participate _____

What are your future plans _____

EMPLOYMENT AND U. S. MILITARY SERVICE RECORD

1. Jobs During High School and College:

DATES OF EMPLOYMENT				EMPLOYER	ADDRESS OF EMPLOYER		TYPE OF WORK OR DUTY	WHAT YOU LIKE AND DISLIKE ABOUT IT
FROM		TO			STREET	CITY AND STATE		
MO.	YR.	MO.	YR.					

2. Jobs Since Completing School, Including U. S. Military Service:

DATES OF EMPLOYMENT				EMPLOYER OR BRANCH OF U. S. MILITARY SERVICE	ADDRESS OF EMPLOYER		TYPE OF WORK OR DUTY	RATE OF PAY	REASON FOR LEAVING
FROM		TO			STREET	CITY AND STATE			
MO.	YR.	MO.	YR.						

Employed at present _____ How much notice is necessary _____

Which job did you enjoy the most _____ Reasons _____

Which job did you enjoy the least _____ Reasons _____

Account for all time, since age 16, when you were not employed or in U. S. military service, or in school. _____

Give specific reasons why you feel qualified for the position for which you are applying

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

What kind of job would you eventually like to have, why _____

_____

U. S. MILITARY RECORD

Branch of Service _____ Rank when Entered _____ Rank End of Active Duty _____ Present Rank _____

Nature of Duties and Military Experience _____

What was the condition shown on your discharge or separation papers: ☐ Honorable ☐ General ☐ Other

If general or other, explain _____

Selective Service Classification _____ Reason if deferred or classified 4F _____ Present Status { ☐ Member U.S. Armed Forces Reserve ☐ National Guard } ☐ Ready Reserve ☐ Standby Reserve

GENERAL INFORMATION

Amount of Life Insurance _____ Do you have Health & Accident Insurance _____ Pension or Income other than salary _____ Has Bond ever been refused or cancelled _____

Have you any debts or financial obligations _____ If "yes" explain fully _____

What are your present plans for paying obligations _____ per _____ Where would you go to borrow money _____ What does it cost you and your dependents to live per month _____

Can you furnish Birth Certificate or other proof of citizenship after employment _____ Are you a U.S. Citizen _____ If "No" does your legal right to remain in the U.S. permit you to work _____ Do you plan to remain in the U.S. permanently _____

Have you ever been arrested, indicted or summoned into court as a defendent in a civil or criminal proceeding or convicted, fined or imprisoned or placed on probation, or have you ever been ordered to deposit bail or collateral for the violation of any law, police regulation or ordinance, excluding minor traffic violations _____

If yes, explain nature of violation, dates, name and location of court and disposition of case _____

I represent all information entered by me on this form and on any other forms completed at the time of employment to be true, and agree that any misrepresentation or concealment of information will be sufficient reason for dismissal.

Signature _____

Interviewer's notes on Personal History made by

_____

TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT

1. United Air Lines, Inc., hereby employs the undersigned in the Job Title, at the rate of pay, and effective on the date shown on the Notice of Employee Status form, or in such capacity as may hereafter be designated by the employer.
2. The employee shall devote his entire working time and his best efforts to the discharge of his duties and to the promotion of the interests of the employer, and shall comply with the Company's rules and regulations in effect from time to time.
3. In part consideration for the employment of the undersigned by United Air Lines, Inc. (hereinafter called the "Company") and for wages to be paid to the undersigned employee by the Company, the undersigned promises and agrees as follows:
   A. That he will not reveal to any person, unless authorized in writing by the Company or its officials, any information concerning the Company's inventions, processes and, in general, any of its business affairs of a confidential nature.
   B. That he will disclose to the Company all inventions and improvements which he may make during his employment by the Company or within 6 months after the termination of such employment that may be within the existing or contemplated scope of the Company's business, and that he will, on demand, assign to the Company all of his interest in any such inventions and improvements, executing any papers and doing any acts which the Company may consider necessary to secure to it or its successors or assigns any and all rights relating to such inventions and improvements, including patents in the United States and foreign countries.
   C. Such assignment will be made with the understanding that should the Company decline to patent or make use of such inventions or improvements it will, on request, release the Employee from any assignment thereof to the Company, retaining only a non-exclusive license for itself and the right to grant a royalty-free non-exclusive license to the United States Government with respect thereto.
   D. Such assignment will be made with the further understanding that, in the event the Company does patent or make use of such inventions or improvements, and licenses or otherwise disposes of the same to others, it will, after caring for its costs, apportion and pay to the Employee a share of any net revenue received therefor from outside sources determined on some equitable basis of the Company's selection. In determining that basis the Company will take into consideration the nature of the invention and the nature of the Employee's duties.

Employment is accepted and retained under the foregoing conditions.

Signature _____
(Sign only on request by UAL representative)

WITNESS: _____ Date _____

having a wonderful time...

Atlantic Steel Company, Atlanta, Ga., employs approximately 1700 people of whom approximately 400 are colored. The latter group is covered by contract with United Steel Worker's Union and has equal privileges within its framework. Mr. Riley stated, "We will be plenty able to care for any problems arising within our company without any outside assistance." Never having heard of SRC, he wanted to know more about this organization and its personnel. Conference terminated on a friendly note. The letter below, original of which was mailed to Mr. Riley, is self explanatory.

August 17, 1961.

Mr. William O. Riley,
Manager of Industrial Relations
Atlantic Steel Company
P. O. Box 1714
Atlanta 1, Georgia.

Dear Mr. Riley:

Thank you for the courtesy accorded me in your office this afternoon.

In view of your expressed interest in knowing more about the Southern Regional Council, as evidenced by your noting the names of others than myself on my calling card, you may find the enclosed copy of the History and Aims of this organization informative.

Please continue to think about suggestions made to you that you explore the possibilities of extending the practice of equal employment opportunity to such catagories as clerical, stenographic, and administrative positions which may be outside the framework of the Union contract which governs plant people.

With continuing best regards to you and to Mr. Maynard, I am,

Sincerely yours,

Julian M. Longley
Industrial Consultant.

Encl: Copy of Origin and Aims SRC

JML/s.

10/13/61: Note to Mr. Paul Anthony, Assistant Director, SRC: The above is the comment covering my visit to Atlantic Steel. Although Messrs Riley and his assistant Mr Maynard were courteous, there was an air of restrained suspicion of the intent and motive of my visit. I mailed Mr. Riley a copy of the Origin and Aims of SRC along with original of above letter.

COPY

LABOR UNION CONTACTS (telephoned by M. Albright seem willing to cooperate)

Jim Moore 876-2096
Atlanta Labor Council AFL-CIO, 250 10th St. NW

(would be able to tell you what unions are integrated, how many unions active in Atlanta, etc.)

W. H. Montague, pres. State Federation AFL-CIO JA2-6974
(council organizer) State, County and Municipal Employees
Office: 819 Forsyth Bldg. (said usually in office 8-9 a.m., the out most of day. Came by SRC Friday and waited half hour to see Mr. Holman, talked frankly to me, but blamed situation on City Hall. 40% of members of his unions are Negro.

Al Gross ILGWU (local) JA 2-7696
187½ Trinity Avenue SW
(friend of Paul Rilling; talked very frankly and cooperatively over telephone. Said the garment workers were integrated for all Union meetings; for social events plus families and friends, they are segregated--this is, for instance, Christmas party, summer picnic, etc.

Ed Blair ACW PL3-4543 (could not get on phone)
1151 Regent St. S.W.

Nick Bonanno ILGWU, regional office Hurt Bldg. PL3-1151
also Charlie Gilman
(Mr. Kehrer, ~~[illegible]~~ executive director, is SRC board member)
Talked with Mr. Bonnano (also friend of Paul Rilling) He is out of town a great deal, especially now when it is time to renew contracts. He sounded very cooperative, but doubted he could be as much help as local union people. I said there would be some questions which would cover entire South, and unions in general.

Charlie Mathias, Secretary-Treasurer State AFL-CIO
U. S. Steel Workers, 1776 Peachtree NW

(steel workers are example of quasi-integrated, as at Fischer Body)
Also, packing house ~~[illegible]~~ workers)

Wm. Clinkscope IAM, 808 Glenn Bldg., 120 Marietta. JA 5-3576
has not talked to on survey; he has been cooperative in other things SRC has asked, such as talking with foreign visitors about labor.

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TRANS WORLD AIRLINES, INC.

380 Madison Avenue
New York 17, New York, U.S.A.

August 23, 1961

Miss Janet Robinson
1593 Loring Drive, N. W.
Atlanta 9, Georgia

Dear Miss Robinson:

Thank you for your kind letter outlining your general qualifications and expressing your desire to become an airline stewardess with TWA.

I have telephoned this information to our Director of Employment at New York International Airport and you will receive an application form, which you may complete in full and return to the same office at your convenience.

If your basic qualifications meet the requirements, you will be advised of the date and place of interview nearest your home.

I am pleased to inform you that TWA has a completely democratic employment policy at all levels, in fact, we are the only U. S. airline with Negro hostesses actively flying our routes.

Your interest in Trans World Airlines is much appreciated and I wish you much success in your endeavor.

Cordially,

James O. Plinton, Jr.
Asst. System Manager
Passenger Sales

9-20-61

My name is Johnnie Brooks, I am twenty years old and a June graduate of Hampton Institute, Hampton, Virginia with a mojor in Social Science and emphasis in Sociology. At present I am unemployed, but I have worked for one summer as a buyer's assistant with Plymouth Shops, Inc. in New York City.

On August 2, 1961 I applied for employment at the Atlanta Branch of the Southern Bell Telephone Company as a Service Representative. This position was not advertised.

Upon entering the building I went directly to the employment office. I told the receptionist my purpose and was given an application blank to fill out. It was strange to me that this application was in the form of a card and there were no questions concerning references.

After I had completed the application I was interviewed by a lady who's name I do not remember. The interview was very interesting and surprisingly the interviewer was extremely courteous. I was asked questions concerning the condition of my health, previous employment, the occupation of my parents, my hobbies and my scholastic average in high school and college. After answering the necessary questions concerning my personal life, I was then asked, " How did you become interested in working with the telephone company as a service representative? " I answered the question by saying, " I have several friends that are employed as service representatives in New York, and from them I have acquired knowledge of the job, which impressed me as being very interesting. I understand that the qualifications require a bachelor's degree, and since I feel that I am qualified, I came here to apply for the position.

The interviewer then turned to me and said " Yes, you are qualified for the position as service representative, but at present we have no vancancies. You see a job of this nature is promotional with the company and persons from other departments bid for these positions as vancancies

occur, from a list that is posted by the company, " If any vancancies occur we will notify you. Thank you for your interest ".

I returned a "thank you" for her kindness and the enduring task she had completed, for I am sure that my appearance started a very exciting day at the Southern Bell Telephone Company.

9-20-61
Now employed, Social Welfare
New York City

SCHOOL FOR WORKERS
MADISON 6, WISCONSIN

THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

University Extension Division

March 14, 1962

Mr. James Moss
Director of Research
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Jim:

First let me thank you for your cooperation and very real help on my recent trip to Atlanta. Secondly, let me say how sorry I am that the two occasions on which we had a chance to talk with each other were so rushed due to my own busy schedule.

Below I am listing some fly-speckings comments on the Atlanta employment report. Most of them you have already heard. I am working from the thermo-faxed draft which you gave me. Since we had been pressed for time and beset with interruptions I thought it might be advisable to put these on paper for your consideration.

Page 1, Para. 2 - I was assured by both the union and a Negro complainant from the Steel plant that the Klan notice was on a company bulletin board; I would wonder if the phrase "allowed space" is entirely accurate.

Para. 5 - I was told by a Negro complainant within the U.A.W. local that the injured individual never made any complaint; of course, this would not have stopped the local from taking some action by some other route. I was assured, however, that the relations at the meetings have greatly improved and that there is currently no real problem there largely because the bulk of the white membership was ashamed of the incident. Is "integrated meeting" a proper term to apply to the meeting in question. Incidently, Local 34 represents more than one plant (Chevrolet and Fisher and Chevrolet parts). The number of Negroes on the production line at Chevrolet has no been upped to eight and the report is that all is going well.

Page 3, Para. 1 - The ambiguity of "Negro leaders have not insisted on integrated facilities for the State is financing the program" depends on whether you're looking at state aid and constitutional arguments or at a backward state government as contrasted to a relatively liberal city government.

Para. 5 - The painters training program is not an <u>apprentice</u> program.

Page 4, Para. 4 - 1. You may wish to indicate that you're discussing the building trades primarily. In general apprenticeship training in Georgia there are a number of programs, for instance, which involve no local union. Although a union might be the dominant party in an apprentice training program I think there is a joint committee with

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management representation in every program in which a union is involved. The two exceptions to the pattern, lathers and cement masons, are predominately Negro unions. This of course makes the picture even darker (or whiter) depending on how you slice it).

Page 6, Para. 4 - I would personally welcome any further information or confirmation of the report on Davison-Paxon. How many Negroes have been upgraded to what kind of jobs?

Page 7, Para. 4 f. - A good bit depends on which auto companies you are talking about. The information here may be dated. Ford and Chevrolet now have Negroes on the line. My information would indicate that facilities at Chevrolet and Buick-Oldsmobile are now integrated. The same is true for Ford if we are to believe the reports of the guys who are upgraded to the line.

Page 8, Last para. f. - I did not look into the Lockheed situation and I don't doubt that it is far from where it should be and I would raise as to whether some of this information is now dated. Ruby Hurley or some of her Lockheed contacts (complainants) perhaps could update this information. However, even here there is a serious time lag from the time that the NAACP gets a complaint and is able to process it which allows a company under pressure to make changes which do not necessarily come to the NAACP's attention.

Page 9, Para 2 - I would raise the same questions raised on page 1 regarding the Klan notice on the bulletin board.

Page 10, Para. 1 - Depending on which Hall you are talking about, I wonder if this information is not now dated.

Para. 2 - Is this information dated and what is meant by "the department actually does not exist in union records."

Para. 3 - If this is Atlantic Steel I feel confident that Negroes are allowed to bid for jobs held by whites <u>if</u> they can claim seniority. This is a tough and ticklish matter, however. Certainly they can bid on jobs which are open and were previously held by whites. However, they may be required to give up all seniority rights in their original job and department.

Para. 4 - I would wonder if the lathers, laundry workers, or the cement masons hire Negroes in their offices.

Para. 5 - You will recall that I felt this statement was much more confusing than helpful. Briefly unions may be classified as exclusive (no Negroes allowed into membership), segregated (of which there are a number of forms including separate local unions by race), and integrated (or desegregated of which there are several different forms).

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

In Atlanta the electricians and the musicians certainly have Negro members. In the case of the musicians they are evidently in separate locals. The list of excluding locals in the Atlanta area could be made longer. I believe your own report mentions printers at some later point. This is an area in which I feel that being quite explicit as to what is being reported and what is being complained about is of great strategic importance as well as a matter of accuracy.

Page 14, Para. 2 - The phrasing "takes on other and even more sinister shapes" doesn't have the right ring to my ear for this situation. I would much prefer the kind of statement found in paragraph 1 on page 15.

Para. 3 - Though the federal employment situation is still white (or dark, depending on how you slice it) I think that the phrase "one of the whites inevitably is chosen" is perhaps too strong in a situation where there has been some observable change. The October 24, 1960 report of the President's Committee on Government Employment Policy on Atlanta states that 226 Negroes were in white collar positions. Although this figure seems high to me and it does not represent very many Negroes at the top grades as you will know I would be inclined to think that the figure would reflect the current situation fairly well. Of course, the latter part of this past year has shown some changes in federal agencies in Atlanta, even though the most significant areas are perhaps in the agencies concerned with housing.

Page 15, Para. 4 - I believe that we agreed that the last statement was so qualified as to reliability as to make it worthless.

You understand that my comments have been made only in areas that I felt I had some information or insight and that I do not feel that I have anything to say in certain other areas which your report covers. You will recall that I said that the report basically gives an accurate picture of the Atlanta situation and indicates the very real problems faced by Negroes in seeking adequate job opportunities. I trust that these comments are more helpful than confusing and that you will make use of them as you see fit. It was good to have met you in Atlanta and I trust that we will have some opportunity to see each other in the future under more relaxed circumstances.

Sincerely,

Emory P. Via

EPV:jb

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

March 28, 1962

Mr. Emory F. Via
The University of Wisconsin
School for Workers
Madison 6, Wisconsin

Dear Emory:

Thank you very much for the detailed suggestions for improving the Atlanta employment study. I have noted all of these suggestions in the draft and where you had question marks I have taken the pains to re-check the data submitted.

I, too, am looking forward to the opportunity of meeting you when we shall have the chance to chat more - under less pressure.

Very truly yours,

James A. Moss
Director of Research

JAM:jl

THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN
University Extension Division
SCHOOL FOR WORKERS
MADISON 6, WISCONSIN

March 14, 1962

Mr. James Moss
Director of Research
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsythe Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Jim:

First let me thank you for your cooperation and very real help on my recent trip to Atlanta. Secondly, let me say how sorry I am that the two occasions on which we had a chance to talk with each other were so rushed due to my own bum schedule.

Below I am listing some fly-specking comments on the Atlanta employment report. Most of them you have already heard. I am working from the thermo-faxed draft which you gave me. Since we had been pressed for time and beset with interruptions I thought it might be advisable to put these on paper for your consideration.

Page 1, Para. 2 - I was assured by both the union and a Negro complainant from the Steel plant that the Klan notice was on a company bulletin board; I would wonder if the phrase "allowed space" is entirely accurate.

Para. 5 - I was told by a Negro complainant within the U.A.W. local that the injured individual never made any complaint; of course, this would not have stopped the local from taking some action by some other route. I was assured, however, that the relations at the meetings have greatly improved and that there is currently no real problem there largely because the bulk of the white membership was ashamed of the incident. Is "integrated meeting" a proper term to apply to the meeting in question. Incidently, Local 34 represents more than one plant (Chevrolet and Fisher and Chevrolet parts). The number of Negroes on the production line at Chevrolet has now been upped to eight and the report is that all is going well.

Page 3, Para. 1 - The ambiguity of "Negro leaders have not insisted on integrated facilities for the State is financing the program" depends on whether you're looking at state aid and constitutional arguments or at a backward state government as contrasted to a relatively liberal city government.

Para. 5 - The painters training program is not an apprentice program.

Page 4, Para. 4 - f. You may wish to indicate that you're discussing the building trades primarily. In general apprenticeship training in Georgia there are a number of programs, for instance, which involve no local union. Although a union might be the dominant party in an apprentice training program I think there is a joint committee with

management representation in every program in which a union is involved. The two exceptions to the (racial) pattern, lathers and cement masons, are predominately Negro unions. This of course makes the picture even darker (or whiter) depending on how you slice it).

Page 6, Para. 4 - I would personally welcome any further information or confirmation of the report on Davison-Paxon. How many Negroes have been upgraded to what kind of jobs?

Page 7, Para. 4 f. - A good bit depends on which auto companies you are talking about. The information here may be dated. Ford and Chevrolet now have Negroes on the line. My information would indicate that facilities at Chevrolet and Buick-Oldsmobile are now integrated. The same is true for Ford if we are to believe the reports of the guys who ~~are~~ were upgraded to the line.

Page 8, Last para. f. - I did not look into the Lockheed situation and I don't doubt that it is far from where it should be ~~and~~ but I would raise the question as to whether some of this information is now dated. Ruby Hurley or some of her Lockheed contacts (complainants) perhaps could update this information. However, even here there is a serious time lag from the time that the NAACP gets a complaint and is able to process it which allows a company under pressure to make changes which do not necessarily come to the NAACP's attention.

Page 9, Para 2 - I would raise the same questions raised on page 1 regarding the Klan notice on the bulletin board.

Page 10, Para. 1 - Depending on which (UAW) Hall you are talking about, I wonder if this information is not now dated.

Para. 2 - Is this information dated and what is meant by "the department actually does not exist in union records."

Para. 3 - If this is Atlantic Steel I feel confident that Negroes are allowed to bid for jobs held by whites if they can claim seniority. This is a tough and ticklish matter, however. Certainly they can bid on jobs which are open and were previously held by whites. However, they may be required to give up all seniority rights in their original job and department.

Para. 4 - I would wonder if the lathers, laundry workers, or the cement masons hire Negroes in their offices. I know that the Laundry Workers used to.

Para. 5 - You will recall that I felt this statement was much more confusing than helpful. Briefly unions may be classified as exclusive (no Negroes allowed into membership), segregated (of which there are a number of forms including separate local unions by race), and integrated (or desegregated of which there are several different forms).

In Atlanta the electricians and the musicians certainly have Negro members. In the case of the musicians they are evidently in separate locals. The list of excluding locals in the Atlanta area could be made longer. I believe your own report mentions printers at some later point. This is an area in which I feel that being quite explicit as to what is being reported and what is being complained about is of great strategic importance as well as a matter of accuracy.

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Sincerely,

Emory

Emory F. Via

EFV:je

Memo from **JEAN T. LEVINE**

LES - How many?

large

4/24/62

Jim -

I have gone over the raw material from Carl Holman and the following paragraph is the only one I can find that seems to describe the firm he spoke of on the phone yesterday.

Scripto

While some firms in Atlanta employ no Negroes in skilled or semi-skilled positions, one ~~light~~ manufacturing firm has for years quietly employed ~~hhndreds of~~ Negroes in ~~these categories~~. N many of ~~the~~ ~~whom~~ are in these ~~capacities~~

almost 2000

I have a call in for ~~him~~ now since he did mention the figure 1500 and/or 2000 Negroes employed in this firm.

categories.

HOLD

1500 - 2000

June 6, 1962

Mr. Carl Holman
Holmes Hall
Clark College
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Holman:

We thought you might like to have the enclosed copies of newspaper clips. As we receive other reports on the Atlanta study from the clipping service we will copy them and send them on to you.

Jim sends his best wishes and hopes you are still on the mend.

Sincerely yours,

Jean Levine
Administrative Secretary
Research Department

enc.

The National Urban League, which has had 50 years of experience in the merit employment field recently, through its southern regional office, completed ~~an analysis covering a 3 year period of Negx~~

a 3 - year analysis of complaints ~~filed with them~~ regarding ~~with regard to~~ employment in the Federal Civil Service.

These complaints include those of Negroes disqualified for ~~xxxx~~ initial employment as well as from those seeking promotion within the service.

Included in the analysis also are the findings ~~xxx~~ from conference, over the last two years, with governmental officials, ~~concerned with the employment of Negroes in the lFederal Civil Service~~.

The findings below reveal the most frequently cited ~~reasons~~ means ~~given for~~ disqualifying Negroes, ~~for both~~ entry into and promotion ~~within the Federal Civil Service:~~

THE NEGRO AND EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES IN THE SOUTH

ATLANTA

The third of a series of Employment Studies in Southern Cities

A Report based on a survey by the
Greater Atlanta Council on Human Relations
and the
Atlanta Council for Cooperative Action

Carl Holman
Research Coordinator

FOREWORD

This is the third in a series of Negro employment studies in southern cities. Reports have previously been issued on Houston, Texas and Chattanooga, Tennessee.

This report is based on interviews carried out in the summer and fall of 1961 and on continuous observation since then.

Our gratitude is extended to the Atlanta Council for Cooperative Action and the Greater Atlanta Council on Human Relations, co-sponsors with us of the study. We are indebted also to Carl Holman, Professor of English at Clark College, who served as research coordinator, and to the interviewers, firms, and citizens of Atlanta whose cooperation has made this report possible.

James A. Moss
Director of Research
Southern Regional Council

On the classified ad page of a Sunday newspaper, jobs listed for whites cover more than five columns and include openings for engineers, salesmen, accountants, machinists, bookkeepers, and technical writers. In the same paper there is a total of six listings for Negro men, all as handy men, car washers, and porters.

Of 124 graduates of the Atlanta University's School of Social Work, only seven have been able to find jobs locally in their field during a four-year period.

At a meeting of automobile workers addressed by a national union official, a Negro refusing to take a seat in an area customarily segregated for members of his race, is beaten with a chair by an irate white worker. The affair, witnessed by all present, is quietly hushed. No disciplinary action is ever taken against the assailant.

TIME: 1961

PLACE: Atlanta, Georgia

EDUCATION AND TRAINING: OPENING TO A DEAD END STREET

The roots of employment discrimination against Negroes in the South seem inextricably bound with discrimination in vocational training offered in the public schools. Negroes are limited to training for jobs considered theirs by "local custom" and denied opportunities in other and more lucrative fields. In Atlanta, though counselors make all career information available to Negro youth regardless of whether job opportunities actually exist, the curriculum in the city's all-Negro vocational school — Carver High — falls far below the courses available to white students at Smith-Hughes. Both schools provide training in homemaking, business education, radio and television repair, beauty culture, practical nursing, food service, painting and decorating, carpentry, and blueprint reading. But there the parallel ends. The white student may also study machine shop, electronics, tool and die design, industrial instrumentation, plumbing and steam fitting, iron working, and electricity, courses that are not available at Carver High. Instead, the curriculum at Carver includes laundering, dry cleaning, plastering, and shoe repair.

Many Negroes look to a proposed area trade school for Atlanta's west side as a solution to many vocational training problems. Negro educators have worked with the state advisory committee on the setting up of this project. These Negro leaders have not yet raised the issue as to whether the proposed facility will be segregated or integrated. "Our biggst fight right now," at least one Negro reports, "is to make sure that Negroes get everything the whites are getting."

With one exception, trade unions do not participate in Negro vocational training at the city's Negro vocational school. The exception is the Negro local of the Brotherhood of Painters, Paperhangers and Decorators, members of which serve on the advisory committee of Carver High School's painting, paperhanging, and decorating course.

On the other hand, plumbing and steam fitting, machinist, iron worker, electrician, and sheet metal locals have representatives who work with white trainees at Smith-Hughes.

Private schools for business and vocational training for the most part bar Negroes, though one said it did hope to enroll Negroes in the future and another said it would take an all-Negro class if as many as ten Negroes applied.

Vocational training for Negro adults is provided through evening courses at Carver High School.

The United States Department of Labor's Bureau of Apprenticeship Training, working in connection with local firms and unions covering the building trades, sponsors apprenticeship training programs in the Greater Atlanta area. However, administration of the programs is left to the contractors and unions and Negro participation is not greatly encouraged. Only the local lathers union, in fact, currently offers integrated training programs. In this same local, six Negroes serve on the union's 12-man planning committee. The cement masons and plasterers local plans to integrate its training program in the near future.

As far as is known, except for the lathers, there are no apprenticeship programs—integrated or segregated—for Negroes in Atlanta.

A spokesman for a carpenters local, for instance, states that there are no racial qualifications for participation in its apprentice program, then adds, "But you know how things are in this area." None of the union's 60 current apprentices is Negro, nor has there ever been any in the past.

The experience of a young Negro building trades worker seems particularly significant here. This young man had consistently been denied admission to any apprenticeship program. He had sought training at all-white Smith-Hughes vocational school but had been rejected. Seeking help from the Bureau of Apprenticeship Training, he was told the agency provided only tools, data, and assistance in setting up on-the-job training programs; actual training is done through the unions operating with contractors and subcontractors. The man called on several subcontractors and was informed that they had all the apprentices they could handle.

A bricklaying apprenticeship program for him and several other Negroes was attempted but failed to materialize because of the difficulties in finding white contractors who would employ them.

Nor are the educational opportunities for Negro professionals substantially greater. An index of the frustrations facing the Negro professional or would-be professional in Atlanta is the fact that many of the educational inequities still exist which were cited two years ago.* For example, it is still true that "without the added expense and inconvenience of leaving the city, white Atlantans may study for advanced degrees which are not offered locally to Negroes. Among these are the Ph.D. and the B.B.A."

Georgia Tech now admits Negro students and thus engineering and scientific fields are available. But it is still true that no Negro Atlantan may study for an advanced degree in medicine, dentistry, law, or nursing without leaving Atlanta.

DISCRIMINATION: A TIME-HONORED TRADITION

A principal source for recruiting by private industry, whether operating with or without government contracts, is the Georgia State Employment Service. Until recently the service processed job requests for Negroes and whites separately. Some changes have been reported in the policy governing the acceptance of orders by the Employment Service, but insufficient time has elapsed for an evaluation to be made of their effectiveness. Plants with federal government contracts place job orders with the service without specifications as to race, and the orders are reportedly processed jointly by both the white and Negro sections of the service. So also for

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**A Second Look: The Negro Citizen in Atlanta,* Atlanta Committee for Cooperative Action.

orders from employers without government contracts, who do not indicate race as a criterion. If such an employer does, however, initially designate race or state such a preference upon inquiry from the service, then the order goes to one or the other of the segregated sections.

There is great reluctance on the part of private employers to violate local custom. Local custom, it appears, dictates two cardinal rules to which exceptions are rare indeed.

1. Negroes must not work on an equal status with whites.

2. Negroes must not — if it can at all be avoided — supervise whites.

These laws of custom give insight into the following examples of Atlanta's practice:

- The city's largest department store, which desegregated its lunch counters after weeks of Negro boycotts, does not employ a single Negro in a sales capacity.

- Another large department store, owned by a New York firm, employs Negroes only in menial jobs such as stockmen, stockwomen, elevator operators, maids, porters, and waitresses. A Negro at this store once held a "semi-selling" job, but unfavorable reaction from some white customers caused the management to transfer him back into a more menial role.

- A smaller department store, in addition to the usual maids, porters, stock clerks, and elevator operators, does employ a Negro as a part time salesman.

- The local outlet of a nationwide variety store has Negroes working as stock clerks, porters, waitresses, and produce concession clerks. It has also a Negro with 15 years service, who is described as being "next to the manager," though his official title was not specified.

- A large paper products manufacturer employs Negroes in its packing and machinery maintenance divisions. A spokesman said that opposition by white employees is a barrier to Negro promotion.

- An automobile manufacturer, working under federal contracts, has a union agreement which forbids racial discrimination. Rest room and eating facilities are reportedly integrated, although Negro employees customarily eat at separate tables and seem to feel that they are expected to do so. Two Negroes were, in the fall of 1961,

upgraded to assembly line positions. Other jobs held by Negroes are menial. No Negroes serve as officers in the union, and at union meetings Negroes are required to take seats in the balcony.

- Lockheed, one of the country's major aircraft producers working under federal contracts, has had national publicity with regard to its Negro employment practices. Lockheed reports some notable improvement in compliance with Executive Order 10925 on Equal Employment Opportunity for the last six months of 1961. According to the *New York Times,* January 26, 1962:

  > Negro employment at the once-segregated Marietta plant showed the following changes in the six-month period:
  >
  > —While the over-all plant force increased by roughly 2,500 to 12,815, or a 25 per cent increase, the number of Negro employees increased from 494 to 696, a gain of 202 or 40 per cent. This increase occurred despite a "recall list" of some 3,000 previously laid-off workers, mostly white, who had first rights to new jobs at Marietta.
  >
  > —Eight Negroes in white-collar jobs joined the plant's Management Club and attended the club's Christmas party in the Hotel Dinkler in Atlanta. Other Negroes participated in the company golf tournament and joined a desegregated firm choral group.
  >
  > —Three Negroes were admitted to an eighty-six-man electronic technicians course; one Negro was enrolled in a twenty-three-man apprenticeship training school.
  >
  > —The number of Negroes in supervisory jobs at Marietta increased from sixteen to twenty-four, in professional and administrative posts from zero to six; in technical classifications from zero to one; in office jobs from zero to five; in skilled crafts from four to eight; in semi-skilled and unskilled from 366 to 547.

- The personnel director at a major steel plant told researchers that his company employs 400 Negroes out of a total work force of 1,700. On the company bulletin board here the Ku Klux Klan is allowed space to recruit members.

- As far as is generally known, utility firms do not hire Negroes in any but menial capacities.

UNIONIZED FOR JOB DISCRIMINATION

One of the ironies of employment in Atlanta and other cities in the South is the fact that local affiliates of some labor unions — well known on the national level for nondiscriminatory policies—contribute directly to discrimination against Negroes on the local labor scene.

Consider several cases in point. The union hall of an automobile workers union is segregated and until a year ago Negro members were required to hold their meetings on separate dates. At a large steel plant Negro union members state that they are not allowed to bid for jobs held by whites. Only two unions in the city employ Negroes in their own offices — a packing house local and a garment workers local. Negroes are barred altogether from at least two trade unions — sheet metal workers and plumbers. In the electricians union, Negroes hold memberships in the industrial section, but not in the craft section, and the musicians union has one local for Negroes and one for whites.

All this contributes to a feeling of estrangement on the part of Negro members of the unions. The unions' frequent lack of interest in their jobs is countered by a failure on the part of Negroes to support union objectives, as has been evidenced several times in strike votes.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT: REFUGE OR SUBTERFUGE

All city jobs in Atlanta are filled by civil service examination. Negroes hold 1,400 of these jobs and the majority are on lower-pay custodial levels. The city personnel director admits that discriminatory practices exist, and has taken some measures to change the situation.

Negroes are discouraged from seeking jobs which tradition has deemed "white men's jobs." Negro workers, in Atlanta as in so many places, frequently complain, too, against the workings of the "rule of three" (whereby a supervisor may select one of the highest three applicants for promotion). They see it as an added hurdle to the Negro when he is in competition with whites. Of some 100 Negro applicants recently applying for the relatively unskilled position of water meter reader, all except one were turned down for not meeting requirements.

The city employs no Negro clerks or stenographers. There is one Negro secretary, who works for the city's one Negro assistant to an area superintendent in the public schools.

Though the city's experience with Negro policemen working in Negro neighborhoods has been good, the city fire department is yet entirely all white. Fire department officials maintain that the housing of integrated units would be very difficult without a great deal of resentment on the part of white firemen. Throughout the entire fire department Negroes hold only three jobs — two as custodians and one as a laborer.

For reasons never quite clear the city for years declined to allow Negro interns to practice even in segregated wards of the city's public hospital. Within the past few weeks, however, this policy has been reversed with the announcement that one Negro intern may be employed.

Elsewhere in the hospital some Negro nurses work in white wards, though most are still employed in segregated Negro sections. The hospital, in effect, has two schools of nursing — one for members of each race.

Atlanta, the first Deep South city to hire Negro policemen, also currently employs Negroes as prison matrons, recreational supervisors, and librarians, all restricted to service in the Negro community.

Fulton County, in which Atlanta is principally situated, employs a Negro investigator who works out of the Solicitor General's office, and four deputy sheriffs who work as turnkeys in the county jail. All other nonschool jobs held by Negroes in the county employment are in the custodial category.

The Georgia State Department of Personnel maintains two administrative divisions — one for whites, the other for Negroes. In the Negro division there are 11 interviewers, six clerks, and one personnel manager.

The State Welfare Department has no Negro clerks or stenographers but does employ Negro social workers, teachers, supervisors, counselors, and dormitory mothers at the state institution for Negro boys.

All money financing the State Employment Service comes from the federal government, but except in Atlanta, Negroes are not employed above the menial level. The Atlanta office is segregated.

Employment in the Federal Civil Service carries with it security and opportunities for advancement for Negroes not always found in private industry. Also there is growing sentiment for fixing responsibility on the federal government for assuring equal employment opportunities in all areas receiving federal funds. Negroes expect, in short, more equal access to jobs at the federal level.

The National Urban League, which has had 50 years of experience in the merit employment field, recently, through its southern regional office, completed a three-year analysis of complaints regarding employment in the Federal Civil Service. These complaints include those of Negroes disqualified for initial employment as well as from those seeking promotion within the service. Included in the analysis also are the findings from conferences, over the last two years, with government officials. The findings below reveal the most frequently cited means of disqualifying Negroes:

> If a Negro is a serious candidate, a promotion may be made within the department to eliminate the position.
>
> If a Negro is a serious candidate, the department may be reorganized to eliminate the position.
>
> If a Negro is a serious candidate, the position may be re-evaluated and a new job description drawn to eliminate the "exact" position.
>
> One department may request the active roster which includes the names of Negroes and hold it so that another department may request a new roster which does not include the names of Negroes.
>
> If the racial identity of a Negro applicant is not discovered until the oral interview, he may then be disqualified on any one of several grounds such as improper attire, undesirable manner, inarticulation, or "undesirable" personality.
>
> The hiring officer(s) may take advantage of a racial situation and the inexperience of the prospective Negro worker to "talk him out" of taking the job.
>
> Prospective workers report that the testing situations are difficult and sometimes discomfiting and indicate that the person responsible for the administration of the test may or may not always be impartial.
>
> Since the hiring officer(s) has the final word with regard to who is employed, he may legally determine that a Negro, because of race alone, "will not fit into the working scheme and program" or "work effectively in his particular work situation" or "may not be well received by his agency's public."

A look at the specific jobs held by Negroes in various federal agencies in the Atlanta area would seem to bear out these findings.

- Of 450 positions, above the menial level, at the Veterans Administration, only two are held by Negroes.

- Of 175 supervisors in the Atlanta Post Office less than five per cent are Negroes. Yet the carrier force is 80% Negro and a conservative estimate is that 60% of the carrier force holds college degrees.

Though lack of training, initiative, and persistence are often cited as reasons for the absence of Negroes in civil service posts, the experience of a young Negro man, cited below, illustrates that even the presence of these qualities will not assure equal employment opportunity.

This young man was employed in 1957 as a medical technician in the bacteriology section of a nearby military installation. His level at the time he began was GS-4. After one promotion to GS-5 he was assigned to routine work which did not permit him to gain additional experience. He held this job for two years at which time the Civil Service Commission established a distinction between technicians and technologists — the major requirement for promotion to technologist being a B.S. degree in Chemistry, which he held. Technologists can be promoted to the level of GS-11; technicians can be upgraded no higher than GS-9.

The young man expected, as a matter of course, to be promoted along with his white fellow workers, but was not. He spoke to his civilian supervisor about the matter. This supervisor told him he would speak to the commanding officer. The officer gave him an answer to the effect that he would "write letters all over the country and find out what they were doing in other labs." No progress on the promotion had been made at the time the officer was transferred several months later.

Meanwhile, the young man learned of an opening in chemistry in another department, was interviewed by the officer in charge and told that he was ineligible because he had not taken a course in quantitative analysis. This course was not listed as a prerequisite in the official announcement.

Hearing of still another opening for a technologist, the young man attempted to fill it and was told by the new officer in charge that he would have to consult with his superiors. Two months later the young man learned that the job had been filled.

When yet another opening developed, with a GS-7 rank, in which he was interested, the job was filled with dispatch by a white woman transferred from another laboratory. He then applied for the job she vacated as a GS-6 in dairy bacteriology. His military supervisor told him in an interview, however, that he was "inclined to turn him down." Since the officer had complimented him on his work only a few weeks earlier, he

was surprised and asked why. "Because," the officer replied, "you don't cooperate."

Further, the officer stated he definitely would not commit himself to giving the young man the job "voluntarily." He hinted vaguely that he had in mind someone with more experience, though he did not specify whom. The technician then concluded that his efforts to achieve promotion were being blocked solely because of his race and wrote a letter of complaint to the Deputy Employment Policy Officer. Immediately, thereafter, he was promoted to medical technologist. His grade currently is GS-6.

EMPLOYMENT WITHIN THE NEGRO COMMUNITY

The prominence of the Negro business class in Atlanta raises the question as to the extent the Negro community is able to provide employment opportunities for Negroes not available in the larger white community.

One result of the presence of Negro financial institutions in Atlanta, which have helped to break the credit logjam which hampers Negroes elsewhere, is the existence of a greater number of Negro-owned and operated businesses than can be found in most other American cities. Segregation itself, of course, also contributes to this situation.

As one Atlanta Negro businessman points out, however, "there is still a wide gap between the kind of credit available to Negroes and that available to the white businessman or would-be employer. What would be considered a 'big' Negro business is still not a drop in the bucket when compared with white firms in the same field."

The result is that there are comparatively limited employment opportunities for Negro jobseekers in Negro-owned and operated institutions.

An Atlanta-based Negro insurance company with assets of over 57 million dollars employs over 200 Negroes in Atlanta; a banking institution with approximately 11 million dollars in assets provides employment for over 50 people; a daily newspaper employs approximately the same number, exclusive of carriers; a successful contractor, during peak months, has a payroll of over 110 people; a drug chain employs approximately 60 people; one of the two largest firms in the Empire Real Estate Board (whose membership includes 29 Negro companies) employs 25 persons.

These examples could be extended by citing other insurance, financing, contracting, real estate, mortuary, beauty culture, restaurant, and merchandising firms. These do not include the scores of single-ownership operations involving personnel of a half dozen persons or fewer.

The over-all picture remains the same: Most of Atlanta's Negro businesses are small businesses which can provide employment for only a fraction of the city's Negro labor force.

The biggest payroll in the city derived from Negro-operated institutions comes from the Atlanta University Center. Between them, Atlanta University, the Interdenominational Theological Center, Morehouse, Morris Brown, Clark, and Spelman colleges employ some 710 Negro faculty and staff members.

FAMINE IN THE MIDST OF PLENTY

In spite of the presence of the Atlanta University Center, described by the Chamber of Commerce as the "largest center of Negro higher education in the world," most Negro graduates must leave Atlanta to find positions on a par with their qualifications.

A representative of one local college — reporting on alumni who have distinguished themselves in medicine, in business and industry (including a dozen graduates who are now doing work in space research, electronics, and research chemistry) and in the Foreign Service (including a diplomat who headed the largest economic mission this country has ever sent to Africa) had this to say: "Most of these graduates would have had nothing more to look forward to than public school teaching or the post office if they had tried to stay here in Atlanta."

A second college, checking on the 80 graduates of one of the classes in the 1950's found that 24 of them were teaching in the public schools of Atlanta, 10 were teaching in public schools elsewhere in the South, 4 were teaching in public schools in the North, 7 were housewives in other communities, 6 were postal workers in Atlanta, 4 were housewives in Atlanta, 2 were social workers, 2 were mathematicians, 2 were ministers, and one was in each of the following categories: physician, medical technician, Air Force pilot, hematologist, research chemist, U.S. Department of Revenue official, college teacher, alumni secretary, private music teacher, credit interviewer, secretary, bus driver. Seven did not report their status.

A third local college lists graduates employed in the following fields: dietetics, bacteriology, medical technology, social work, public health, art

instruction, music instruction, fashion designing, physical therapy, speech correction, nursing, chemistry, college teaching, biochemistry, merchandising, dental hygiene, journalism, psychology, medicine, and public relations. The great majority of these are employed outside of Atlanta.

Finally, the placement office of a fourth local college comments that most of its graduates who enter the work force in Atlanta do so as teachers; the placement officer lists two graduates as having "unusual" positions for Negroes in Atlanta — one is heading a special long-term project for the Community Planning Council; the other is an assistant research scientist in the VA Hospital. This placement officer states that graduates who remain in Atlanta tend to be underemployed, with a considerable number working in the post office.

Again, the picture is different with graduates who go North, East, or West. A number hold accounting and secretarial jobs in these sections of the country. A microbiologist in Pittsburgh, a biochemist at Mt. Sinai Hospital in Cleveland, a corrections officer in New York City, an employment security counselor in Detroit — these and others are holding positions of a kind which would hardly be open to them in Atlanta.

The facts are compelling. Whether in the sciences or the arts, Atlanta loses most of its best-trained Negro graduates to other urban centers outside the South. Those who remain may continue their graduate training in some fields, but only to the masters degree. Employment opportunities, however, regardless of the level of college education attained is likely to be restricted either to the post office, Negro businesses, or teaching.

THE PROFESSIONAL MERRY-GO-ROUND

The Dean of the School of Library Service at Atlanta University reports that of the twenty-one 1961 graduates of the School of Library Service, all are employed (a reflection of the great demand for librarians). Ten are employed in school libraries, eight in college and university libraries, two in public libraries, and one in teaching library service in a university.

The graduates are employed in eight states and one foreign country; eight are in Georgia, three in Florida, three in Louisiana, two in Alabama, and one each in Connecticut, New York, Virginia, West Virginia. One is in India. Annual salaries range from a low of $4,000 to a high of $6,404, with an average salary of $5,236, and a median of $5,184. A prime factor

in the loss of talented Negro Southerners to the North is an aggravation of the North-South salary differential which also operates with whites.

Approximately three-fifths of those graduating from the School of Library Service in the past twenty years are employed in northeastern, middlewestern, and western states, with the remaining two-fifths employed in the southern states. Many hold positions in the South as heads of college and public libraries. Graduates are employed in responsible positions in the public libraries of Boston, New York, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Milwaukee, San Francisco, and Los Angeles. Graduates also serve in the libraries of Harvard University, Chicago Teachers College, Ohio State University, University of Kansas, and the University of Southern California.

A graduate of the School of Library Service, librarian of West Virginia State College, is the first Negro president of the state library association in West Virginia.

Colleges and universities which now have or have had on their faculties Negro faculty members and alumni of the Atlanta University Center institutions include: the University of Chicago, Columbia University, Brooklyn College, University of Southern California, Michigan State University, Iowa State University, Syracuse, Western Reserve, Boston University, Ohio Wesleyan, Haverford College, Roosevelt College, St. Louis University, Washington University (St. Louis), American University of Beirut (Lebanon), Beloit College, Brown University, Northeastern University, and San Diego State College.

None of these Negro educators, no matter how excellent their talents and training, would have been offered a place on the faculties of Emory, Georgia Tech, Agnes Scott, Georgia State, or Oglethorpe.

A Second Look: The Negro Citizen in Atlanta pointed out that "though free cultural exchange is so basic to our civilization that Russia and the United States have met on this common ground there is disturbingly little mutually helpful exchange between the educational communities of white and Negro Atlanta."

The faculties of the Atlanta University Center include individuals who have earned degrees and honors at some of the principal universities of the United States and Europe. Yet most of them seldom see their counterparts at Emory, Georgia State, Georgia Tech, Oglethorpe, and

Agnes Scott — except at meetings of learned societies generally convening outside the South. Such exchange as there is, is likely to be one-sided. For example, a distinguished scholar, artist, or public figure who appears in the Atlanta University Center can be heard or seen relatively easily by faculty members and students from the white institutions of higher education in the area. Only on rare occasions do faculty members and students from the Center find themselves welcome at the white campuses.

The Negro professional who elects to practice in Atlanta accepts a considerable handicap to his professional growth. He similarly subjects both himself and his family to a paucity of opportunities for broad cultural exchange and development. For, unless he is content to wage a continuing battle to attend recreational and cultural facilities (open without restriction to his white counterparts), he is limited to the sparse offerings of the segregated Negro community.

Physicians: Although almost every third person in metropolitan Atlanta is a Negro, the availability of professionally trained medical and dental assistance to him is severely limited. Of some 30-odd diplomates (physicians granted formal recognition as specialists in their fields) who received their undergraduate training in the colleges of the Atlanta University Center, only three are now practicing in Atlanta.

What these three trained physicians, tested by the highest national standards, are giving up by living and working in Atlanta may be surmised by a quick glance at where the other 90% are and what they are doing.

Like the three diplomates now practicing in Atlanta, all the others except three are Southerners by birth. (One was born in the Midwest, one in a border state, one in South America.) More of them now are to be found in California than in any other state. Except for one in Washington, D.C., Florida, North Carolina, and Tennessee, the remainder are living in the North, the Midwest, and the West.

They are staff members of the finest hospitals in their communities and several teach cn the faculties of integrated medical schools. They live in cities where free exchange enriches their professional lives, where their children may secure first-class schooling, and where the additional compensations of a concert, a play, or a movie are not limited or ruled out altogether by racial barriers and taboos.

The 1961 Resident Staff of Grady Memorial Hospital, the publicly supported hospital operated by the Fulton-DeKalb Hospital Authority,

included 137 residents and interns. Seventy-one of these had received their training outside the state, including two coming from foreign countries.

Not one Negro was included in the group. The Fulton-DeKalb Hospital Authority, under sharp attack by Negroes and some whites for the discriminatory policies at Grady, has announced that it is negotiating to have a Negro intern begin training in the fall of 1962, subject to the approval of the Emory University Medical School, which operates the training program. The Authority has not yet clearly answered queries as to whether the Negro intern will or will not be confined to Negro wards and Negro patients — nor indeed, where he will live and with what staff members he will work.

Negro physicians in Atlanta are still barred from membership in the Fulton County Medical Society — and thus excluded from membership in the American Medical Association.

Technicians: The employment of Negroes as technicians and technologists in public hospitals is extremely limited. One is employed as a tissue technician at Grady Hospital, and two as laboratory technicians; two as x-ray technicians at Hughes Spalding Pavilion; one as a medical technician at the VA hospital; and one technician is employed at the Communicable Disease Center of the U.S. Public Health Service.

Nurses: Although the Negro professional nurse still has some distance to go before achieving complete equality of opportunity with her white counterpart, she is at present farther along the way than are Atlanta's other Negro professionals.

Recently, Georgia became the last of the States to admit Negro nurses to full membership in the American Nurses Association. Two years ago the national body made clear that the Georgia State Nurses Association must admit Negro nurses or forfeit its own membership in the national organization. Within the past two months Negro nurses have officially become members of the Atlanta area's Fifth District, Georgia State Nurses Association.

Nursing officials estimate there are some 120 Negro professional nurses in Atlanta and some 450 white nurses. Negro professional nurses are employed at Grady Hospital, Hughes Spalding, the two private Negro hospitals (McClendon and Harris), the VA Hospital, the hospital at Fort McPherson, and at the new DeKalb General Hospital.

Though Negro nurses have in the past been employed at the Egleston Hospital for children, and though Negro private duty nurses are occasionally used on the "white side" at Grady when white nurses are not available, white hospitals and patients generally have been off limits for Negro nurses.

Several years ago a few Negro nurses were called to Emory and St. Joseph's hospitals for polio nursing since the Negro nurses had more experience with polio cases than did many of the white nurses. However, more recently when a white patient who had been attended by a Negro private duty nurse at Grady was moved to a private, church-supported hospital, his request to have his Negro nurse continue to attend him was denied.

Negro graduate nurses are employed at the four Negro undergraduate institutions in the Atlanta University Center and four full time nurses and a relief nurse are employed by the Visiting Nurses Association. Only three Negro physicians employ professional nurses in their offices.

Emory University offers a nursing degree and the white nurses have a training program in affiliation with Georgia State College, but neither of these programs is at present open to Negro nurses. Negro nurses trained at Grady are taught some of their work by Emory instructors and receive some of their training through the Emory doctors and interns connected with Grady. Through a special arrangement, Negro nurses are brought to the Spelman College campus to complete some college courses.

Two Negro nurses are employed in the teaching program at Grady — but they teach only Negro nurses. Negro nurses who have graduated from Grady report that it is "a good school" and point to nurses trained at Grady who are working in other parts of the country and "doing very well." Included among these are captains in the Army and the Air Force (not stationed at armed forces installations in the Atlanta area).

Though the national body has consistently recognized only one Grady alumni group, there have always been two: Grady Alumni No. 1, the white chapter; and Grady Alumni No. 2, the Negro chapter. "Students should contend for only one cap and only one uniform," a Negro Grady graduate pointed out, "but again, contrary to all legitimate procedure, there has always been one cap and one uniform for whites and another cap and uniform for Negroes at Grady."

Although two Negro nurses have been given supervisory ranking, it has been taken for granted at Grady that even on the Negro wards the supervisors will be white.

Recently, nurses at Hughes Spalding, the Negro private pavilion designated by the Fulton-DeKalb Hospital Authority as a "pay ward" of Grady, mounted a serious protest against unsatisfactory working conditions and pay. Although it has been difficult for the Negro nurses to establish sufficient proof, leaders contend that there are pay differentials between Negro and white nurses similarly trained, of equal seniority, doing similar work.

Dentists: Included among Atlanta's 17 Negro dentists are dentists and dental surgeons who have attended patients of both races in the armed services or in civilian hospitals in other sections of the country.

However, these and other Negro dentists in Atlanta cannot belong to the American Dental Association through affiliation with the local dental society which is lily white, nor can they:

—practice or get training at Grady Hospital or the VA Hospital (whose medical phase of the training program is operated by Emory University Medical School).

—participate in the training program of the Emory University School of Dentistry.

In 1961, Negro dentists picketed the annual Thomas P. Hinman dental meeting at the Municipal Auditorium held under the sponsorship of the unaffiliated Fifth District Dental Society. The decision to picket came after all previous attempts to gain admittance to the clinic and to the convention had failed. This year (1962) Negroes again negotiated with the Fifth District Dental Society for admission, but without success. Negro dentists sent letters to program participants and other dentists all over the country asking for their support. This effort yielded an invitation to attend the scientific sessions. The basic problem of the admission of Negroes to membership in the local affiliate of the American Dental Association is yet to be resolved.

One Negro dentist has the title of Dental Director in the public health program associated with the Fulton County Health Department. His part time services, however, are restricted to the "Negro arm" of the program.

Pharmacists: A Negro pharmacist, a graduate of Claflin College (South Carolina) and Xavier University (New Orleans), was employed as a pharmacist in a leading downtown department store on the recommendation of the senior pharmacist there. The Negro pharmacist, during the first few days of his employment, found that he was complimented and accepted with some warmth and curiosity by most of the white customers of the firm. Others exhibited hostility or resentment.

After he had worked for a short time he was summoned by the Director of Personnel who informed him that complaints from white customers and employees—"mainly those from the lower economic brackets"—made it necessary that his services be terminated.

SOME CHANGES IN THE WIND

There are some encouraging signs that steps are being taken to recruit and upgrade Negroes in both the private and governmental spheres. Although the listing below is not complete it suggests the kinds of job areas in which progress is being made. In some instances, Negroes are performing jobs at the skilled level, being paid at prevailing rates, but not accorded the commensurate job titles.

For example:

- At one large industrial company Negroes work as electricians but carry other, menial, job designations.
- A printing company official said that his white foreman was "not as much good to the company" as one of his Negro workers who "does all of my silk screen work and the jobs that have to be done exactly right." The Negro was originally hired as a porter and has never been given a classification commensurate with the work he does, though he is paid more than most of his fellow workers. (Since Negroes cannot belong to the printers union in Atlanta, most Negroes employed in the printing field are paid less than the union scale.)

In other gains Negroes are holding both the jobs and the titles:

- Although many white building contractors reportedly are reluctant to use Negro bricklayers, others — among them one of the largest

builders and developers in the city — insist on Negro and white bricklayers working together.

- There is a trend toward the employment of Negroes in stores which, while located in predominantly Negro areas, are owned by whites. At least five Negroes have been hired as clerks in stores serving both white and Negro patrons.
- At least five Negroes are working as cashiers in stores previously employing only whites in such capacities.
- A Negro has been promoted to manager of the meat department in a large supermarket.
- A large dairy has employed two Negroes as drivers and one as a route representative.
- An automobile assembly plant has upgraded two Negroes from sweepers to the assembly line.
- A Negro woman was recently upgraded in the Federal Reserve Bank from maid to machine clerk.
- At least two Negro analysts, a secretary, and a mail clerk have been hired for the first time in the Housing and Home Finance Agency.
- Negro technicians have been added to the staff of the Federal Internal Revenue Service.
- Eight Negroes are employed on the staff of the Federal National Mortgage Association.

Two Negroes are employed as bus drivers by the privately owned transit company. The city has promoted a Negro to the position of sewage disposal plant operator, upgraded two others to the position of truck driver, appointed a Negro as a probation officer, appointed another as a housing code inspector, and for the first time employed a Negro as meter reader for the water department. At least two union locals are integrated. The cement masons and plasterers union is entirely integrated and has a Negro president, vice president, and business agent. A similar situation obtains in the lathers union. Though the number of whites attending the last election meeting of the cement masons and plasterers union exceeded the number of Negroes, the Negro candidate for president received all but 14 of 400 votes cast.

While some firms in Atlanta employ no Negroes in skilled or semi-skilled positions, one large manufacturing firm has for years quietly employed almost 2,000 Negroes, many of whom are in these categories.

The judgment as to whether these gains are impressive or not must be made against the backdrop of the large and diverse labor force serving Atlanta. The Atlanta newspapers have recently reported a 44% increase in their Help Wanted advertisements. There is a demand for a wide range of skills in a growing Atlanta, and there is a sizable, underused, and untapped labor reserve within its Negro population. All that is needed is to bring the two together. Yet as simple as this solution may seem it strikes at the heart of the impasse. For to bring equal employment opportunities to the Negro in Atlanta requires that he be looked upon as a person with varying skills to contribute to the job market and only incidentally, if at all, as a person of color. An indication of how widespread is the notion that the employment of Negroes carries with it some special hazards, in spite of their qualifications, is reflected in the editorial comment in the *Atlanta Journal* following the granting of visiting staff privileges to a Negro physician in the largest public hospital in the city:

> . . . On Monday, the authority acted favorably on the application of Dr. Asa Yancey, a leading Negro physician to join its visiting staff.
>
> Both the method and the motive of those who govern this hospital are to be commended. The hospital's primary aim is service. But it also is a great training ground for the doctors and technicians of the future. Negroes have been denied full use of these training facilities, in the past, but cannot be denied them forever.
>
> *But the transition must be made in slow and orderly fashion, with selectivity and care. The problem here is to take the middle road, disregarding the emotionally involved extremists of either side, and this the authority seems prepared to do. (Italics are the authors.)*

Caution in employment should not be influenced by color, but should rest solely on the qualifications and ability of an individual to perform a job competently.

GREATER ATLANTA COUNCIL
ON HUMAN RELATIONS
41 Exchange Place, S.W., Atlanta, Georgia

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
5 Forsyth Street, N.W., Atlanta, Georgia

April, 1962

TRUST COMPANY OF GEORGIA

ATLANTA 2, GEORGIA

Employment Application

To the applicant: Please fill out this form accurately and completely. It provides important information which, if you are employed, becomes a part of our permanent record. After your application is completed you will have an opportunity to make any explanation you may wish regarding the information you have recorded. Acceptance of this application does not imply employment even though every requirement has been complied with. When the Bank requires the services of the character offered, the application will be considered along with others on file.

Personal Data

Name_____ Date_____
(Last) (First) (Middle)

Address_____ Telephone No._____
(Give Street Number, City, Postal Zone, County and State)

Position Desired_____ Social Security No._____

Height_____ Weight_____ Age_____ Male ☐ Female ☐ Single ☐ Married ☐ Divorced ☐ Separated ☐ Widowed ☐

Birthplace_____ Date of birth_____

Ages of children_____ Relationship of other dependents_____

To what extent are you in debt?_____

What income do you have other than your salary?_____

If you have a specific salary requirement, how much?_____

Name of person with whom you reside_____ What Relation?_____

Name of person to be notified in case of emergency_____ What Relation?_____

Residence address_____ Telephone No._____

Business address_____ Telephone No._____

What is your Military Status?_____

We have affiliate banks in Augusta, Brookhaven, Columbus, Macon, Rome and Savannah. Would you be willing to work for our affiliates in any of these cities? Yes ☐ No ☐. If yes, which is your preference?_____

If you have relatives employed by the Trust Company of Georgia or any of its affiliates, give their names and relationships to you.

_____

Please give us the following information regarding members of your immediate family (father, mother, step-father, step-mother, wife, husband, sisters and brothers):

Relationship	Name	Address	Employer	Position	How long Employed
Father or Step-Father					
Mother or Step-Mother					
Sister					
Brother					
Wife or Husband					

Physical Condition

General condition of health: Excellent ☐ Good ☐ Fair ☐ Poor ☐

Known physical defects: Vision ☐ Hearing ☐ Other_____

What illnesses have you had during the past three years?_____

Approximately how much time have you lost from work (or school) during the past year because of illness?_____

For other reasons?_____

FORM 404—10-60—1M

Educational Background

Name of School	Location [City & State]	Years Attended	Did You Graduate?	Major Subjects
_____ [High School]	_____	19__-19__	_____	_____
_____ [College or University]	_____	19__-19__	_____	_____
_____ [Business School]	_____	19__-19__	_____	_____

Other education or special study_____

Scholastic standing in last school attended: Upper third ☐ Middle third ☐ Lower third ☐

In what subjects did you get your best grades?_____

In what subjects did you get your poorest grades?_____

Machine Skills

List below machine skills in which you have had training or experience and the degree to which you are capable of performing them: F = fairly well; M = moderately well; E = exceptionally well.

__Adding Machine	__Calculator	__IBM Tabulator	__Typewriter:
__Addressograph	__IBM Key Punch	__Printing Machines	__Electric WPM_____
__Bookkeeping Machine	__IBM Proof Machine	__Transcribing Machine	__Manual WPM_____

Other Skills

__Accounting	__Computing	__Interviewing	__Stenography
__Auditing	__Correspondence	__Law	__Supervision
__Bookkeeping	__Credit	__Statistics	__ _____

Employment History

Start with your current or most recent position and list, in order, the positions you have held. Include military service, part-time or vacation work during school, and work done for expenses during school.

Name of firm		Title of jobs held	
Address		Major duties	
Type of business		Name & title of supervisor	
Length of employment: From	to	Starting rate	Final rate
Reason for leaving			

Name of firm		Title of jobs held	
Address		Major duties	
Type of business		Name & title of supervisor	
Length of employment: From	to	Starting rate	Final rate
Reason for leaving			

Name of firm		Title of jobs held	
Address		Major duties	
Type of business		Name & title of supervisor	
Length of Employment: From	To	Starting rate	Final rate
Reason for leaving			

Name of firm		Title of jobs held	
Address		Major duties duties	
Type of business		Name & title of supervisor	
Length of Employment: From	To	Starting rate	Final rate
Reason for leaving			

Activities and Interests

List social, athletic, military, civic and other organizations of which you have been or are a member: _____

_____

In what extracurricular activities did you participate while in school? _____

_____

What positions of leadership have you held in organizations or in school? _____

_____

What are your hobbies and special interests? _____

_____

Personal References

List the following information regarding three persons (not relatives, previous employers, nor fellow employes), more than thirty years of age, to whom we can refer as to your character, habits and integrity. (Businessmen preferred.)

Name	Address	Occupation	No. of Years Acquaintance

I hereby affirm that my answers to the foregoing questions are true and correct and that I have not knowingly withheld any facts or circumstances that might, if disclosed, affect my application unfavorably.

I understand that employment, if offered, is subject to a satisfactory physical examination by the bank's physician, and to the issuance of a surety bond.

I understand that employment is on a trial basis of six months, and that, if at the end of that time or sooner, it is found that I am not suitable for the position and no other suitable position can be found, I will not be permanently employed.

If accepted for employment, I will comply cheerfully with all orders, rules and regulations. I agree not to engage in any other business without written consent of the bank. Should my employment be terminated, the bank may supply, in confidence, to any prospective employer my complete record, with no responsibility in connection therewith attaching to the bank or any member of its staff.

Signature of Applicant _____

Final Action

FOR USE OF PERSONNEL DEPARTMENT

Remarks _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Assignment:

Department Assigned to _____ Job Title _____ Rating Group _____ Grade _____

Monthly Salary $ _____ Commitment Date _____ Employment Date _____

Credit Report _____ Physical Examination _____ Bond Application _____ Approved _____

EMPLOYMENT APPLICATION

We are pleased that you are interested in joining our "Fulton Family" and assure you your application will be given every consideration.

THE FULTON NATIONAL BANK OF ATLANTA

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Date_____

PERSONAL HISTORY

Mr.
Mrs.
Miss

Social Security Number

(First) (Middle or Maiden) (Last)

Address:

Age: | Date of Birth: | Place of Birth: | Telephone:

Single		Height		Own Home	
Married		Weight		Rent Home	
Widowed		Color of Hair		Rent Room	
Separated		Color of Eyes		Board	
Divorced		Right or Left Handed	Rt. ☐ Left ☐	Live with Parents	

Are you a citizen of United States? Yes ☐ No ☐

If married, give date: Month Day Year

Physical defects if any:

If married and living with spouse give

Name:

If employed, business address: | Telephone:

Number dependent on you for support: | Number of children if any:

If parents are living give:

Name of Father:

Home Address:

Occupation:

Name of Mother::

Home Address:

Occupation:

In Case of Emergency Notify: | Address: | Telephone:

Are you related to anyone employed by our bank? Yes ☐ No ☐

If yes, name:

Relationship:

Have you ever been in our employ before? Yes ☐ No ☐

If yes, in what capacity? | What Office?

Name of Church to which you belong:

To what military organization, fraternal lodges, similar organizations or associations do you belong or pay dues?

FORM NO. 97 REV. 8-56

What position do you desire at our Bank?

What experience have you had which fits you for this position?

How did you happen to apply for this position?

On own initiative ☐ Introduced by_____

Through the_____Employment Agency

Is there any particular reason why you might be interested in banking as a career?

Are you at present employed? Yes ☐ No ☐

If yes, why do you wish to make a change?

SCHOOLING

	FROM	TO	NAME	CITY	STATE	Did You Graduate?
HIGH SCHOOL(S)						
COLLEGE(S)						
BUSINESS SCHOOL(S)						

DATE OF LEAVING LAST PLACE OF INSTRUCTION: Month Day Year

SPECIAL SKILLS

Do you operate:	Yes	No
Typewriter	☐	☐
Adding Machine	☐	☐
Calculator	☐	☐
Comptometer	☐	☐
Bookkeeping Machine	☐	☐
IBM Proof Machine	☐	☐
Dictaphone	☐	☐
PBX	☐	☐

If you type, what is your speed?

_____words per minute.

If you take dictation, what is your speed?

_____words per minute.

Any other office machine?

MILITARY RECORD

Have you ever had military service? (Explain)_____

Were you honorably discharged?_____When?_____Rank?_____

Are you a member of a Reserve or National Guard Unit?_____Active?_____Inactive?_____

Are you receiving service connected disability? (Explain)_____

Present draft status?_____

EMPLOYMENT RECORD

FROM		TO		LIST MOST RECENT EMPLOYER FIRST			
Mo.	Yr.	Mo.	Yr.	NAME AND ADDRESS OF EMPLOYER	POSITION	PAY RATE	REASON FOR LEAVING
				Name: Address:		$_____ Per_____	
				Name: Address:		$_____ Per_____	
				Name: Address:		$_____ Per_____	
				Name: Address:		$_____ Per_____	
				Name: Address:		$_____ Per_____	

CHARACTER REFERENCES

LIST THREE PERSONS (other than relatives, former employers, teachers or principals) who know you well and who can vouch for your character.

NAME	ADDRESS

My answers to the foregoing questions are true and correct and I have not withheld any information that would affect my application unfavorably. Should I be given employment by you, either the position applied for or some other position, now or hereafter, I hereby agree that such employment may be terminated by you at any time without advance notice and without liability to me for wages or salary, except such as may have been earned at the date of such termination. I understand that appointments to positions are on a three months probationary basis, the period of employment depending upon my usefulness to the Bank. I agree to give the Bank two weeks prior notice of resignation, and should I terminate my service after accepting employment it is understood that the Bank may supply to any prospective employer my complete record with no responsibility to the Bank or any of its staff. Should I be considered for employment I hereby authorize a physical examination by a doctor selected by the Bank.

Signature of Applicant _____

ATTACH PHOTO HERE

Position: _____

Location: _____

Immediate Supervisor: _____

Effective Date: _____

Monthly Rate: $ _____

SCORES

Interview _____

Initials _____

Date _____

Telephone inquiries re vocational training (adult) from yellow pages of telephone book. Calls made by Janet Fagans, SRC, posing as Negro

Marsh Business College: high school graduate applying for executive secretarial course.
"No Negroes"

Southern Business University, Inc. (Mr. Bannister, high school or equivalent. No Negroes.

Patricia Stevens (Mr. Muller) No, "not set up for Negroes, cosmetics difference, for instance. High school graduates. Referred to Ophelia DeVore, N. Y.

Falls College: said secretarial course taught at Marsh

Massey College: high school or equivalent. No Negroes

Dental Assistance Div. of Vocational Arts Institute: Ages 17-50, High School Diploma; New school. No other school as such in the state. Mr. Rich very nice and cordial, hopes to be able to enroll Negroes in future. Said Dr. Harvey B. Smith had called him re the same submect and Mr. Rich felt that Dr. Smith would "help him out."

Harry Conover: Would take a class of Negroes (must be 10 in class) if she could get them; so far, no one has applied.

Memo from **JEAN T. LEVINE**

(p. 12)

Mr. Collingson says 'meter reader has been added in last 2 weeks and that he is on a regular rotating schedul of neighborhoods.

Frank Walls
Personnel Dept.
City Hall

A Negro doctor accredited by the American Board of Surgery, having also an impressive record of post graduate work in St. Louis and Chicago hospitals, plus five years of private practice, is denied a teaching position in a local medical school and barred from performing surgery in a multi-million dollar municipal owned hospital.

On the bulletin board of a labor union at a major steel plant the Ku Klux Klan is allowed space to solicit membership among "native born, white gentiles, interested in the preservation of the white race and the Southern way of life."

On the classified ad page of a Sunday newspaper jobs listed for whites cover more than five columns and include openings for engineers, salesmen, accountants, machinists, bookkeepers and technical writers. In the same paper there are a total of six listings for Negro men, all as handymen, car washers and porters.

Of 124 graduates of a Negro university only seven have been able to find jobs in their selected field during a four year period.

At an integrated meeting of automobile workers addressed by a national union official, a Negro refusing to take a seat in an area customarily segregated for members of his race, is savagely beaten with a chair by an irate white worker. The affair, witnessed by all present, is quietly hushed. No disciplinary action is ever taken against the assailent.

Time: 1961

Place: Atlanta, Georgia

In September, 1961, peaceful school desegration came to Atlanta, Georgia. The image of the city as a progressive leader of the industrial new South has since grown. Lunch counters and major department and variety stores

have been opened to Negroes on a non-segregated basis. A candidate for mayor generally considered "moderate" on matters of race has defeated a candidate who was an vocal opponent of desegregation at any level.

On the surface today, Atlanta has moved toward a state of race relations so tranquil as to have been unimagined less than a decade ago.

Yet beneath this sparkling veneer and particularly in the field of employment, the cold, day to day realities of discrimination lingeron like a chronic virus. Let us then explore the situation in more detail seeking to determine exactly how widespread discriminatory employment practices are and in what areas change may reasonably be expected.

The roots of employment discrimination against Negroes in the South seem inextricably intertwined with discrimination in vocational training offered in the public schools. Thus Negroes are limited to training for jobs considered theirs by "local custom" and other and more lucrative fields are ignored. In Atlanta, though counselors make all career information available to Negro youth regardless of whether or not job opportunities actually exist in every field, the curriculum in the city's all Negro vocational school - Carver High * falls far below the courses available to white students at Smith-Hughes. Both schools provide training in home making, business education, radio and television repair, beauty culture, practical nursing, food service, painting and decorating, carpentry and blue print reading. But there the parallel ends. The white student may also study machine shop, electronics, tool and die design, industrial instrumentation, plumbing and steam fitting, iron working and electricity, courses that are not available at all Negro Carver High. Instead the curriculum at Carver includes laundering, dry cleaning, plastering and shoe repair.

Many Negroes look to a proposed area trade school as a solution to many vocational training problems. Negro educators have worked with the state advisory committee on the setting up of this project. While it is generally conceded that there will be two schools, one for Negroes and the other white, Negro leaders have not insisted on integrated facilities, for the state is financing the program. "Our biggest fight right now," one says, "is to made sure that Negroes get everything the whites are getting."

Earlier plans called for courses in aviation, electronics and sheet metal crafts for the white school only, but Negro members objected and now feel that if the courses are included in the curriculum of the white school they will be offered at the Negro school.

One Negro educator summed up the situation this way: "Instead of channeling everybody with a halfway decent brain into college preparatory high school training or liberal arts education so that they can wind up teaching school or working in the post office, we'd better start sending good students into technical and technological training that will prepare them to make good livings in the factories, laboratories and offices we're trying to open to unbiased employment."

Disparities exist in training at unspecialized high schools. Printing, for example, is taught at an all white high school, but is on the curriculum at no Negro high school in the city. Reserve officers training is available at nine white high schools but is not offered at any Negro high school.

With one notable exception trade unions do not participate in Negro vocational training at the city's Negro vocational school. This exception is the Brotherhood of Painters, Paperhangers and Decorators, members of

which serve on the advisory committee of the school's painting, paperhanging and decorating course.

Plumbing and steamfitting, machinist, iron workers, electricians and sheet metal locals, however, have representatives who work with white trainees at Smith-Hughes.

Private business and vocational training schools in Atlanta for the most part bar Negroes from their rolls though one said it did hope to enroll Negroes in the future and another said it would take a segregated class if as many as ten Negroes applied.

Adult training for Negro adults is provided in ~~other~~ evening courses at Carver High School.

The United States Department of Labor Bureau of Apprenticeship Training working in connection with local unions sponsors numerous apprenticeship training programs in the Greater Atlanta area. However, administration of the programs are left to the locals with the result that Negro participation is not greatly encouraged. Only ~~one~~ 1/the local lathers union, in fact, currently offers integrated training programs. Here six Negroes also serve on the unions's twelve-man planning committee. The cement masons and plasterer's local likewise, plans to integrate its training program in the near future.

In other areas the situation is more typical. A spokesman for a carpenter's local, for instance, ~~told a researcher~~ stated that there ~~were~~ are no racial qualifications for participation in its apprentice program but then with a confidential nod added, "But you know how things are in this area." None of the union's sixty current apprentices ~~were~~ are Negro, there ~~had~~ have never been ~~one~~ any in the past and it seemed likely there ~~would~~ will not be ~~one~~ any in the future.

The experience of a young Negro buildings trade worker seems particu-

larly significant here. This young man had consistently been denied admission to any building trades apprenticeship program. He has sought similar training at all white Smith-Hughes vocational school but had been rejected. Seeking help from the Department of Labor Bureau of Apprenticeship Training he was told the agency only provided tools, data and assisted in setting up on-the-job training programs. Actual training was done through the locals operating with contractors and subcontractors. The man called on several subcontractors and was brushed aside with the reply that they had all the apprentices they would handle.

A bricklaying apprenticeship program for him and several other Negroes endorsed by the apprenticeship committee, was set up but failed to work out because no white contractor would employ them and there were no Negro contractors financially able to do so.

Negro contractors, ~~researchers were told~~ as we reported, cannot "swing the big commercial jobs" because they cannot secure the 100 % bond which major contractors are able to get. As a result the Negro contractor's work is limited to small scale residential construction and the range of experience for Negro apprentices working for a Negro contractor thus is proportionately limited. This in turn gives the white contractor an excuse other than race for not taking in a Negro apprentice seeking work on a major commercial job.

Inevitably in approaching the question of Negro employment status ~~ix~~ in the South, one encounters great reluctance on the part of industrial leaders to violate local custom. Local custom, it appears, dictates two cardinal laws to which exceptions are rare, indeed.

(1) Negroes must not work on an equal status with whites.

(2) Negroes must not--if it can at all be avoided--supervise whites.

With these axioms in mind let's take a look at the responses of several major industries in Atlanta to questions by researchers.

• The city's largest department store which has recently desegregated its lunch counters after weeks of Negro boycotts declined to participate in the survey.

• Another large department store, affiliated with a New York firm, replied that most jobs held by Negroes were menial. It listed stockmen, stockwomen, elevator operators, maids, porters and kitchen waitresses. A Negro at this store once held a "semi-selling" job, but unfavorable reaction from white customers caused the management to transfer him back into a more menial role. More recently, however, two female employees with long seniority were upgraded to positions of greater responsibility (the exact nature of which was not disclosed) and have been well received by white employees. This store ~~xxxxxxxxx~~ seems to be genuinely interested in upgrading more Negroes but feels that it will be a slow process. The basic attitudes of its white employees and the buying public must be changed, it feels, ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ before significant strides can be taken.

•Officials of a smaller department store reported that it employs Negroes as maids, porters, stock clerks, elevator operators. One Negro holds a job as part time salesman. None of its Negro employees, the manager stated, are employed below their qualifications.

•The local outlet of a nationwide variety store has Negroes working as stock clerks, porters, waitresses and produce concession operators. It also employs a Negro with 15 years service who is described as being "next to the manager" though his official title was not specified.

•A large paper products manufacturer employs Negroes in its packing and machinery maintenance divisions. A spokesman says strong opposition by white employees is a barrier to Negro promotion.

•Of five restaurants contacted two refused to answer any questions. Negroes were found to hold jobs as bakers, cooks and dishwashers in all of the three who did reply. At one a head waiter was reported to have a college degree, and a chef to have completed two years of college.

•An automobile manufacturer working under federal contracts insisted that union agreements forbade racial discrimination and further indicated that Negroes work on all employment levels. A spokesman for the firm says that rest room and eating facilities at this plant are integrated and that no white employees have voiced disapproval. No records are kept by race, he said, and promotions are based solely on qualifications.

An interview with a Negro employee of this company, however, contradicted the bright picture painted by the management official. This man states that there are no Negroes at all working on the plant assembly line; jobs held by Negroes, he says, are strictly menial. Water fountains and rest rooms are segregated and only recently have Negroes been given access to the company cafeteria. More, they are expected to take their meals at specially separated tables. No Negroes serve as officers in the union, he says, and at union meetings Negroes are required to take seats in the union hall balcony. He said he personally knew some Negroes who had worked for the company for as long as 30 years without upgrading.

An executive of a bed spring manufacturer admitted to researchers that there was not equal job opportunity for Negroes at his plant. While there is no racial restriction on union membership nor any clause in the union contract prohibiting promotion of Negroes, attempts by management to upgrade Negro workers have been met by threats of walkouts by white workers who make up 65% of the total work force. Jobs at this plant are classified by race with the more menial roles reserved for Negroes. This arrangment, the executive said, while discriminatory on its face was not entirely without advantages for Negroes at least in regard to layoffs. For example, he said, a white welder with several years seniority may be laid off while a Negro sweeper with considerably less seniority will be retained. The general impression received from this interview was that there is an opportunity of better jobs for Negroes in this company if they are qualified and willing to assert themselves, for managment on the whole seems amenable to the idea. Neither management nor the union, however, will make any direct assault on changing current policies for fear of antagonizing a vocal white work staff.

One of the country's major aircraft producers working under federal contracts was reluctant to answer questions put to it by researchers. The personnel director said that all such information was a matter of record on file with the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practices. More, he said, the company no longer kept records by race. He insisted that there was no job discrimination against Negroes. From his personal knowledge Negroes currently hold positions as clerks, secretaries, and engineers. Further, the company employs a Negro artist who has been supervisor of his unit for three years. The major bar, he said, to employing Negroes in more responsible posts is lack of qualified personnel.

Statements of several Negro employees indicate that the company does practice discrimination in many and subtle ways. It is charged that Negroes

must take a pre-entrance test as a prerequisite to being hired but that no such test is given to whites. It is also claimed that the company uses the state employment office as its hiring center and exposes only specific job classifications to Negroes. As illustration of this practice Negroes cite the fact that of more than 500 job classifications at this plant Negroes hold jobs in only 46, the majority of which are in relatively minor roles. They further allege that there are no Negro foremen or superintendents though there are three Negro supervisors in areas that are predominantly Negro. Integrated recreational activities, the men state are prohibited.

The personnel director at a major steel plant told researchers that his company employed 400 Negroes out of a total work force of 1700. He declined to give any further information and concluded with the remark: "We will be plenty able to care for any problems arising within our company without any outside assistance." On the union bulletin board at this company the Ku Klux Klan is allowed space to recruit members.

A utility company offcial s

An utility company official said that employment at his firm is based on education and interviews. He admitted to no policy of racial discrimination in hiring but conceded that there were some jobs from which Negroes are barred by "tradition." Mentioned as an example of such positions was that of utility fee collector where routes continuously change and employees are required to go to small rural towns where feeling is high against Negroes in positions of responsibility whatever their qualifications.

UNIONIZED FOR JOB DISCRIMINATION

One of the ironies of employment in Atlanta and other cities in the South is the fact that local affiliates of major labor unions--well known on the national level for nondiscriminatory practices are in large measure directly responsible for discrimination against Negroes on the local labor scene.

Consider several cases in point. The union hall of an automobile workers union is segregated and until a year ago Negro members were required to hold their meetings on separate dates altogether. An official at one automobile plant has been quoted as saying that as long as he is in control Negroes will do only janitorial work-- a statement that has gone unchallenged by the local.

Affidavits have been sworn by Negro workers at an aircraft plant that the union there, working with the approval of management, created a department entirely for Negro laborers but that the department actually does not exist in union records. The strategy here apparently is to assign Negroes to this department and then since it is not an official department recognized by the union to deny Negroes union representation. The complaint further pointed out that Negroes pay over $17,000 per year in union dues.

At a large steel plant Negro union members state that they are not allowed to bid for jobs held by whites. For all practical purposes these men feel that the union ignores their welfare in bargaining sessions and when the union recently threatened to strike the company, Negroes voted against the measure.

Only two unions in the city employ Negroes in their own offices-- a packing house local and a garment workers local.

Negroes are barred altogether from four trade unions--sheet metal workers, plumbers, electricians, and musicians.

But the union picture is not entirely dark. The masons and plasterers union is entirely integrated and has a Negro president, vice president and business agent. Though the number of whites attending the last election meeting exceeded the number of Negroes the Negro candidate for president received all but 14 out of 400 votes cast.

Many white contractors reportedly are reluctant to use Negro bricklayers, but others-- among them one of the largest builders and developers in the city--insist on Negro and white bricklayers working together.

Researchers were told that in some of the largest industrial firms in the metropolitan area there are Negroes who are doing skilled or semi-skilled work though they are not so classified. At one major company, for example, Negroes work as electricians but carry other, more menial job designations.

A printing company official admitted that his white foreman was "not as much good to the company" as one of his Negro workers who "does all of my silk screen work and the jobs that have to be done exactly right." The Negro was originally hired as a porter and has never been given a classification commensurate with the work he does, though he is paid more than most of his fellow workers. On the other hand, since Negroes cannot belong to the printer's union in Atlanta, most Negroes employed in the printing field are paid less than the union scale.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT. DISCRIMINATION MOVES UNDERGROUND.

The field of government employment is generally thought to offer better job opportunities for Negroes than private industry. Although to some measure this is true, the fact is that the virus of racial discrimination does not cease to exist merely be well meaning statements by public officials whether they speak for city, county, state or the federal government.

All city jobs in Atlanta are filled by civil service examination. Negroes hold 1400 of these jobs and the majority are on lower pay, custodial levels. Yet there are signs of progress. Atlanta was the first Deep South city to hire Negro policemen. It also employs Negro prison matrons, recreational supervisors and librarians. Recently it also employed two Negro truck drivers, one housing code inspector, and one probation officer. The city personnel director admits that discriminatory practices exist in city government, but also claims that measures are being taken to change the situation.

At all times Negroes are discouraged by their supervisors from seeking

jobs which tradition has deemed a "white man's job." Negro workers frequently complain, too, that the rule of three (whereby a supervisor may select one of three applicants for promotion without reagrd to seniority or their examination scores) more often than not results in a Negro applicant being turned down when he is in competition with whites. Also they point out that of 100 recent Negro applicants for the relatively unskilled position of water meter reader, all were turned down for not meeting requirements.

One significant sidelight is of interest here. Several years ago the city indicated to a group of young Negro business and professional men that there might be an opening for a Negro investigator in the coroner's office. One Negro applied for the job, scored a mark of 83.6 on the examination and was asked to report for a physical. When he appeared he was immediately told that the had ranked sixth on the examination and that only the five highest scorers could be considered for the job. A year later he was told that the job had been abolished. To date no Negro has been employed as investigator in the coroner's office. During the time examinations were being given for the post, however, several Negroes had applied and one white interviewer expressed surprise at the impressive educational backgrounds presented by the Negro applicants. No white man with such training, he said, would have considered taking a job with no higher a salary than this post offered.

The city employs no Negro clerks or stenographers. It does, however, employ a Negro secretary who works for the city's one Negro assistant school superintendent.

Though even segregationists concede that the city's experience with Negro policemen working in Negro neighborhoods has been good, the city fire department is yet entirely all white and likely to remain so. The reason for this, fire department officials maintain, is that the close day to day propinquity of firemen would make housing of integrated units very difficult to achieve without a great deal of resentment on the part of white firemen. No consideration seems to have been

given to setting up an all-Negro ~~xxxxxxxx~~ firefighting brigades in predominantly Negro neighborhoods. Throughout the entire fire department Negroes hold a total of three jobs--two as custodians and one as a laborer.

For reasons never quite clear the city for years declined to allow Negro interns to practice even in segregated wards of the city's public hospital. Within the past few months, however this policy has been reversed with the announcement that one Negro intern (will be) had been employed.

Elsewhere in the hospital some Negro nurses work in white wards, though most still are employed in segregated Negro sections. The hospital, in effect, has two schools of nursing--one for members of ~~xxx~~ of ~~both~~ each races.

On the county (Fulton) level of government Negro teachers staff all Negro schools holding ~~xxxxxxxxxx~~ principal and supervisory positions in these schools as well.

Fulton County also employs a Negro investigator who works out of the solicitor general's office and four deputy sheriffs who work as turnkeys in the county jail.

All other jobs held by Negroes ~~a~~ are in the custodial category.

The Georgia State Department of Personnel maintains two administrative divisions--one for whites, the other for Negroes. A breakdown of Negro employment in the Negro division includes one personnel manager, ~~x~~ eleven interviewers and six clerks.

The Georgia State Welfare Department has no Negro clerks or stenographers but does employ Negro social workers, teachers, supervisors, counselors and dormitory mothers at the all-Negro state institution for boys.

All money financing the Georgia State Employment Service is derived from Federal sources. No attempt, however, is made by the agency to place Negroes in jobs ~~xxxxxxx~~ traditionally considered all-white. It is alleged that where a prospective employer does not indicate whether he wants Negro or white workers, the agency used a somewhat curious rule of thumb in ~~xx~~ whom it selects. If the job pays relatively ~~xx~~ high wages, white workers are chosen. If the wage is low Negro workers are called to fill the job. Searching for a logical basis for such an arrangement one is left with two

alternative conclusions. Either it is presupposed that white workers will fill higher paying positions or agency personnel do not think that Negroes are really interested in higher salaried jobs.

Hiring practices in Federal agencies generally are thought to be less discriminatory than those in other forms of government employment. But actually discrimination here takes on other and even more sinister shapes.

The "rule of three" complained of by Negroes in city government also is used against Negroes on the Federal level. In competition with two white applicants for the same post, one of the whites inevitably is chosen, according to a Negro spokesman. If all three applicants are Negroes and the job carries more than custodial responsibility, it oftentimes is held vacant until the positions of the Negroes on the register change or their names are withdrawn due to passage of time.

Other quite elaborate strategems , all within the legal framework of the Civil Service Act, were also described to researchers.

It was stated that:

(1) If a Negro is a serious candiate for a responsible post, a promotion may be made with the affected department to eliminate the position applied for; or

(2) the whole department may be reorganized to achieve the same end; or

(3) the position may be "re-evalued" and a new job description drawn to eliminate the exact position called for.

Allegations were also made that one department may request the active roster which includes the names of Negroes and hold it so that another department which actually has a vacancy may request a new roster which does not include the names of Negroes.

Sometimes where the racial identity of a Negro applicant is not discovered until the oral interview he may be disqualified on such intangible grounds as "improper attire, undesirable manner, inarticulation or undesirable personality."

Understandably many Negroes find such hypocritical practices in an area supposedly non-discriminatory, more offensive than outright racial bias in private industry.

A look at specific jobs held by Negroes in various Federal agencies in the Atlanta area would seem to lend some color of truth to discriminatory charges.

Of 450 positions at one agency only two are held by Negroes.

Of 175 supervisors in the Atlanta post office less than five per cent are Negroes. Yet the carrier force is 80% Negro and an estimated 60% of the total Negro work force hold college degrees. Negroes who militantly insist on their rights reportedly draw undesirable assignments and are subjected to harrassments from white supervisors. (WRITER'S NOTE: THERE ARE NO SPECIFIC EXAMPLES OF THIS CITED.)

Negroes at one agency say that they frequently are blocked by manuevers previously outlined when they seek to advance beyond the level of GS-6.

The experience of a young Negro man with a degree in Chemistry from a local university illustrates several facets of racial discrimination encountered in Federal civil service.

This young man was employed in 1957 as a medical technician in the bacteriology section of a nearby military installation. His level at the time he began was GS-4. After one promotion to GS-5 he was rotated to another section of the department where his work was of such a routine nature that he was given no opportunity to gain additional experience. W. held this job for two years at which time the Civil Service Commission established a distinction between technicians and technologists- the major criteria for promotion to Technologist being a B. S. degree in Chemistry, which he held. Technologists in this area thus are professionals who can be promoted to the level of GS-11. Techni-

cians can be upgraded no higher than GS-9. W. expected, as a matter of course to be promoted along with his fellow white workers, but was not. He spoke to his civilian supervisor about the matter who told him he would speak to the commanding officer. The officer gave him an evasive answer to the effect that he would "write letters all over the country and find out what they were doing in other labs."

No progress on the promotion had been made at the time the officer was transferred several months later.

Meanwhile the young man learned of an opening in chemistry in another department, was interviewed by the officer in charge and told that the was ineligible because he had not taken a course in quantitative analysis. This course was not listed as a prerequiste in the official announcement.

Hearing of another opening for a technologist the young man attempted to fill it and was told by the new officer in charge that he would have to consult with his superiors. Two months later W. learned that the job had been filled.

When yet another opening developed with a GS-7 rank and word xx spread that W. was interested in it, the xx job was filled with sudden dispatch by a white woman who transferred from another laboratory. W. then applied for the job she vacated as a GS-6 in dairy bacteriology. His military supervisor told him in an interview, however, that ~~i~~ he was "inclined to turn him down." W., whose work the officer had highly complimented only a few weeks earlier was surprised and asked why. "Because," the officer replied, "you don't cooperate." Further, the officer stated he definitely would not commit himself to giving giving W. the job "voluntarily." He hinted vaguely that the had in mind someone with more experience, though he did not specify who. W. then concluded that his efforts to achieve promotion were being blocked solely because of his race and wrote a letter of complaint to the Deputy Employment Policy Officer. Immediately thereafter he was promoted to medical technologist. His grade ~~ix~~ currently is GS-6.

PROFESSIONAL PRIDE AND POPULAR PREJUDICES

The argument that Negroes must "earn" the right to social privileges freely granted to every white citizen is frequently advanced by segregationist apologists and accepted too, by many whites who regard themselves as moderates. Their notion seems to be that once the educational level of Negroes is brought up to that of whites, once Negroes attain what they like to call almost with proprietory rights "social responsibility", racial discrimination will somehow magically cease.

It is difficult to share this view in the light of existing discriminatory practices against Negro professionals, who by any standard must surely have "earned" their right to all respects and privileges enjoyed by their white colleagues.

For example, Negro physicians in Atlanta are excluded from membership in the local medical association and none are allowed to intern or practice in any of the city's private hospitals.

Negro lawyers are barred from the local bar association.

Negro dentists are denied membership in the local dental society and the Georgia Dental Association.

Negro nurses are refused admission to the State Nurses Association. Georgia is the only Deep South state where this is true.

Thus does the final pattern emerge. Atlanta's significant strides in other fields of race relations are marred by wholesale discriminatory practices against Negroes in every area of employment.

The waste of Negro talent and ability, the loss to the city of Atlanta, as a result, is tremendous.

And to men of conscience and good will the question must be asked: Can Atlanta continue to afford to pay the price of its prejudices?

The answer cannot be made in words alone. It must also be made in deeds.

One index of the frustrations facing the Negro professional or would-be-professional in Atlanta is the fact that many of the inequities still exist which were cited two years ago in the ACCA booklet "A Second Look: The Negro Citizen in Atlanta" (compiled by the Atlanta Committee for Cooperative Action).

For example, it is still true that "Without the added expense and inconvenience of leaving the city, white Atlantans may study for advanced degrees which are not offered locally to Negroes. Among these are the Ph.D. and the D.B.A."

Though Georgia Tech has recently admitted its first 3 Negro students and Agnes Scott College has announced that it will consider Negro applicants without regard to race beginning in the fall of 1963, it is still true that with the exception of the three Tech students: "The following are among the fields of advanced training available locally only to white students: Medicine, Dentistry, Law, Nursing, Architecture, Aeronautical Engineering, Civil Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Industrial Management, Mechanical Engineering and Textile Engineering" (Of the three Negro students at Tech, two are enrolled in Electrical Engineering, one in Chemical Engineering).

The ACCA publication also pointed out that Atlanta is the southeastern capital of commerce, industry, the arts and professions, with over 3300 of the country's top business concerns having branches here and over 55 departments and agencies of the U.S. government located here. Yet, as the Second Look indicated, "it remains a fact that most of the graduates of our Negro institutions of higher learning must leave Atlanta if they hope to find positions on a par with their qualifications."

In this connection, let's look at the Atlanta University Center, a University, four undergraduate institutions --and more recently the Interdenominational Theological Center. Many white citizens in Atlanta hardly know that

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the A.U. Center exists, though certain white politicians, journalists and Chamber of Commerce representatives will on occasion boast of the Center as the "largest center of Negro higher education in the world."

And certainly, the institutions in the Atlanta University Center have turned out graduates who have become scholars, college presidents, scientists, physicians, dentists, business men, governmental officials, career diplomats. But only the smallest fraction of these have been able to turn their talents and training to account in Atlanta.

A representative of one local college, reporting on alumni who have distinguished themselves in medicine (see 'Physicians'), in business and industry (including a dozen graduates who are now doing outstanding work in Space Research, electronics, and research chemistry), and in the Foreign Service (including a diplomat who headed the largest economic mission this country has ever sent to Africa) -- had this to say: "Most of these graduates would have had nothing more to look forward to than public school teaching or the Post Office if they had tried to stay here in Atlanta."

Another local college, checking on some 82 graduates of one of the classes in the 1950's found that 24 of them were teaching in the public schools of Atlanta, 10 were teaching in public schools elsewhere in the South, 4 were teaching in public schools in the North, 7 were housewives in other communities, 6 were postal workers in Atlanta, 4 were housewives in Atlanta, 2 were Social Workers, 2 were Mathematicians, 2 were ministers, and that 1 person was employed in each of the following categories-- Physician, Medical Technician, Air Force Pilot, Hematologist(Chief of the Division), Research Chemist, U.S. Dept. of Revenue official, College Teacher, Alumni Secretary, Private Music Teacher, Secretary, Credit Interviewer, Bus Driver. 7 of those contacted did not report their employment status.

Except for the public school teachers and postal workers, practically all of those who were employed in white-collar jobs -- especially those in jobs which might be considered "unusual" for Negroes -- live outside Atlanta and outside the South.

The Dean of the School of Library Service at Atlanta University reports that of the 21 1961 graduates of the School of Library Service all are employed (a reflection of the great demand for librarians). 10 are employed in school libraries, 8 in college and university libraries, 2 in public libraries and one is teaching library service in a university.

The graduates are employed in 8 states and one foreign country; 8 are in Georgia, 3 in Florida, 2 in Alabama, and one each in Connecticut, New York, Virginia, West Virginia and one is in India. Annual salaries range from a low of $4,000 to a high of $6,404, with an average salary of $5,235.58 and a median of $5,184.00

Approximately three-fifths of the graduates of the School of Library Service are employed in the Northeastern, Middlewestern and Western states, with the remaining two-fifths employed in the Southern states. Many hold positions in the South as heads of college and public libraries. Graduates are employed in responsible positions in the public libraries of Boston, New York, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Milwaukee, San Francisco and Los Angeles. Graduates also serve in the libraries of Harvard University, Chicago Teachers College, Ohio State University, University of Kansas and the University of Southern California.

A graduate of the School of Library Service, Librarian of West Virginia State College, is the first Negro president of the state Library Association in West Virginia.

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* Another local college lists graduates who are performing efficiently in the following fields:Dietetics, Bacteriology, Medical Technology, Social Work, Public Health, Art Instruction, Music Instruction, Fashion Designing, Physical Therapy, Speech Correction, Nursing, Chemistry, College Teaching, Biochemistry, Retail Merchandising, Dental Hygiene, Journalism, Psychology, Medicine, and Public Relations. Again, the vast majority of those working in these fields are employed outside of Atlanta.

* The Placement Office of another local college comments that a majority of its graduates who enter the work force in Atlanta do so as teachers; the placement officer lists two graduates as having "unusual" positions for Negroes in Atlanta-- one is heading a special long-term project for the Community Planning Council in Atlanta; the other is an assistant Research Chemist Scientist in the VA Hospital.

The placement officer states that the graduates of the college who remain in Atlanta tend to be underemployed. "A considerable number of our graduates still work in the Post Office," the officer states, "particularly those in business administration and sociology."

Again, the picture changes is different in relation to graduates who go North,East or West . A number of the graduates hold jobs accounting and secretarial jobs in this section these sections of the country.A micro-biologist in Pittsburgh, a Biochemist at Mt. Sinai Hospital in Cleveland, a Corrections Officer in New York City, an Employment Security Counselor in Detroit-- these and others are holding positions of a kind which would hardly be open to them in Atlanta.

* The "Second Look" pointed out that "Though free cultural exchange is so basic to our civilization that Russia and the United States have met on this common ground, there is disturbingly little mutually helpful exchange between the educational communities of white and Negro Atlanta."

Here are some relevant instances :

The faculties of the Atlanta University Center include individuals who have earned degrees and honors at some of the major universities of the United States and Europe. Yet most of them seldom see their counterparts at Emory, Georgia Tech, Ogelthorpe and Agnes Scott--except at meetings of national learned societies meeting outside the South. Such exchange as there is ,is likely to be one-sided. For example, a distinguished scholar, artist or public figure who appears in the Atlanta University Center will can be heard or seen relatively easily by faculty members and students from the white institutions of higher education in the area. Only on rare occasions do faculty members and students from the A.U. Center find themselves welcome when the shoe is on the other foot. Similarly, scientists and leaders in such fields as

industry and government often appear at downtown hotels which are known not to welcome Negroes. A recent recruiting mission sent to Atlanta from the national space agency NASA, seeking scientists of all kinds-- as well as engineers, headquartered at a hotel which last year denied vigorously that its segregation policies had been breached by the alleged overnight stay of the Negro president of the state Jaycee delegation from Pennsylvania.

* Colleges and universities which now have or have had on their faculties Negro faculty members and alumni of the Atlanta University Center institutions include the following: the University of Chicago, Columbia University, Brooklyn College, University of Southern California, Michigan State University, Iowa State University, Syracuse, Western Reserve, Boston University, Ohio Wesleyan, Haverford College, Roosevelt College, St. Louis University, Washington University, American University of Beirut, Beloit College, Brown University, Northeastern University and San Diego State College.

As of 1962 it remains unthinkable that any of these Negro educators, no matter how excellent their talents and training, would be offered a place on the faculties of Emory, Georgia Tech, Agnes Scott or Ogelthorpe.

MEDICINE PHYSICIANS

Of some 30-odd Diplomates in various medical fields who received their undergraduate training in the colleges of the Atlanta University Center, three are now practicing in Atlanta.

What these three excellently trained physicians, tested by the highest national standards, are giving up by living and working in Atlanta can readily be seen by a quick glance at where the other 90% are and what they are doing.

Like the three Diplomates now practicing in Atlanta, the others are Southerners by birth. More precisely, only three of the 90% were born outside the South. One was born in the Midwest, one in a border state, one in South America.

More of them are to be found in California than in any other state. Except for Washington, D.C. and one each in Florida, North Carolina and Tennessee they are living in the North, the Midwest and the West.

They are staff members of the finest hospitals in their communities, several of them teach on the faculties of integrated medical schools. They live in cities where free exchange enriches their professional lives, where their children can get first-class schooling and where the additional compensations of a concert, a play or a movie are not ruined or ruled out altogether by outmoded racial barriers and tabus.

What has been said of this smaller group, the Diplomates, holds true for the Fellows and for the other physicians who have cast their lot in Atlanta.

The 1961 Resident Staff of Grady Memorial Hospital, the publicly-supported hospital operated by the Fulton-DeKalb Hospital Authority, included 137 residents and interns. The fields included Anesthesiology, Dermatology, Medicine, Obstetrics-Gynecology, Ophthalmology, Oral Surgery, Orthopedics, Pathology, Pediatrics, Radiology, Surgery, and Urology. 71 of these had

--MORE--

received their previous training outside the state, including two coming from foreign countries.

Needless to say, not one Negro was included in the group. The Fulton DeKalb Hospital Authority, under sharp attack by Negroes and some whites for the discriminatory policies at Grady, has announced that it is negotiating to have a Negro intern begin training in the fall of 1962, subject to the approval of the Emory University Medical School, which operates the training program. The Authority has not yet clearly answered queries as to whether the Negro intern will or will not be confined to Negro wards and Negro patients-- nor, indeed, where he will live and with what staff members he will work.

Negro physicians in Atlanta are still barred from membership in the Fulton County Medical Society-- and thus excluded from membership in the American Medical Association. A vote on this matter was taken a few months ago, and it has been announced that another vote will be taken soon.

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NURSES

Though the Negro professional nurse still has some distance to go before achieving complete equality of opportunity with her white counterpart, she is at present further along the way than are Atlanta's other Negro professionals.

Recently, Georgia became the last of the states to admit Negro nurses to full membership in the American Nurses Association. Two years ago the national body made it clear that the ~~Fifth District~~ Georgia State Nurses Association must admit Negro nurses or forfeit its own membership in the national organization. (With the possible exception of the Social Workers, we have learned of ~~and such progressive unions as the Packinghouse~~ no other national professional group ~~such~~ which has taken so forthright a stand). Within the past two months Negro nurses have officially become members of ~~Negro~~ ~~The~~ Nursing officials estimate that there are some 120 professional ~~Negro nur~~ nurses in Atlanta and some 450 white nurses.

the Atlanta area's Fifth District, Georgia State Nurses Association.

Nursing officials estimate there are some 120 Negro professional nurses in Atlanta, and some 450 white nurses. Negro ~~nur~~ professional nurses are employed at Grady Hospital, at Hughes Spalding, at McClendon, the two Negro private hospitals-- ~~as the~~ and Harris, at U.S. Government Hospital 48--the VA Hospital (3 or 4), at Fort McPherson ~~(3 or~~ (3 or 4), at the new DeKalb General Hospital, ~~in the Negro ward~~ serving attending Negro patients.

Though Negro nurses have in the past ~~occasionally served at~~ been employed at the Egleston Children's Hospital and though Negro private duty nurses are occasionally used on the "white side" at Grady when non white nurse is abailable, ~~to is generally~~ white hospitals and white patients have generally in the past been off limits for Negro nurses in the Atlanta area.

Several years ago ~~seve~~ a few Negro nurses were called to Emory and St. Joseph's hospitals for polio nursing since the Negro nurses called at that time had more experience with polip cases than did ~~some most~~ many of the white nurses.

However, more recently when a white patient who had been attended by

a Negro private duty nurse at Grady was moved to a private, church-supported hospital ~~and requested that~~ he lost out on his request to have his Negro nurse continue to attend him at the white private hospital. The ~~nursing~~ Supervisor at the white hospital said that she was not opposed, but that there would be ~~so~~ too much opposition from the other white staff members. ~~that~~

~~*~~ 6 Negro graduate nurses are employed at the four Negro undergraduate institutions in the Atlanta University Center. 4 full-time nurses and a relief nurse are employed by the Visiting Nurses' Service (~~a~~ Red Feather agency). At last report only 3 Negro physicians employ professional nurses in ~~their~~ offices.

Emory University offers a nursing degree and the white nurses have a training program in affiliation with Georgia State College, but neither of ~~these~~ programs are at present open to Negro nurses. Negro nurses trained at Grady are, of course, taught a certain percentage of their work by Emory instructors and ~~by doctors~~ receive some of their training through the doctors and interns connected with ~~the~~ Grady through the hospital's medical training program which the Emory ~~Unes~~ University Medical ~~Department~~ School directs. Through a special arrangement Negro nurses are brought to the Spelman College campus ~~to receive some~~ to take some college courses.

Two Negro nurses are ~~use~~ employed in the teaching program at Grady--but they teach only Negro nurses. Negro nurses who have graduated from Grady say that it is "a good school" and point to nurses trained at Grady who ~~had~~ are working in other parts of the country and "doing very well." Included among these are ~~graduat~~ graduates of the school who are captains in the Army and ~~Air~~ the Air Force. Significantly, these ~~are no Negro nurses in the Air~~ graduates are not connected with armed forces installations in the Atlanta area.

Though the national body has consistently recognized only one Grady Alumni group, up to this time there have always been two: Grady Alumni

-MORE-

No. 1, the white chapter, and Grady Alumni No. 2, the Negro chapter.

"Students should contend for only one cap ,only one uniform," one Negro Grady graduate pointed out, "but again, contrary to all legitimate procedure, there has always been one cap and one uniform for whites and another cap and uniform for Negroes at Grady."

Negro nurses protested some months ago when a local television program showed only white nurses, wearing the cap which the white nurses receive on completion of their training.

Although two Negro nurses have been given Supervisory ranking, it has been taken for granted at Grady that even on the Negro wards the Supervisors will be white.

Recently, nurses at Hughes Spalding, the Negro private pavilion now designated by the Fulton Dekalb Hospital Authority as a "pay ward" of Grady, mounted a serious protest against unsatisfactory working conditions and pay.

Up to now it has been difficult for the Negro nurses to establish sufficient objective proof, but leaders of the Negro nursing group say that there is clear evidence of pay differential between Negro and white nurses similarly trained, of equal seniority, doing similar work.

DENTISTS

Included among Atlanta's 17 Negro dentists are dentists and dental surgeons who have attended patients without regard to race in the armed services -- even in Mississippi, or in civilian hospitals in other sections of the country.

However, these and other Negro dentists in Atlanta cannot belong to the American Dental Association through affiliation with the local dental society, which is segregated;

cannot practice or get training at Grady Hospital, the VA Hospital (whose training medical program is operated by Emory University Medical School);

cannot attend or participate in the training program of the Emory University School of Dentistry

Last year (1961) Negro dentists picketed the annual Thomas P. Hinman Clinic held at the Atlanta City Auditorium under the sponsorship of a committee of the Northern District Dental Society, which is a part of the Fifth District Dental Society, including the state of Georgia and the Georgia Dental Society. The picketing was a protest against the second-class professional status to which Negro dentists are relegated. It was followed later in the year by an appeal to the national body at its meeting in Philadelphia to back up its own state policy by investigating the charges of discrimination and segregation brought by the Negro dentists in the Fifth District.

One Negro dentist has the title of Dental Director in the public health program associated with the Fulton County Health Department. His part-time services, however, are restricted to the "Negro arm" of the program.

One Negro dentist, pointing out how both the dentist and his patients

-MORE-

are hampered by the Negro dentist's isolation from those professional experiences which would be freely available to him in the North or West, spoke of treating a patient and accidentally discovering that the patient had a rheumatic heart for which she was concurrently being treated at Grady. The patient's oral infections were complicating her heart condition. Not only was the lack of communication between the dentist and Grady potentially dangerous, the dentist pointed out, but he was barred from following the correlation between the medical treatment and his work.

"There they were over across town at what is supposed to be one of the finest teaching institutions in the South-- where they treat the <u>total</u> patient," the dentist said, " and here I was over on the other side, with the patient going back and forth between us. And no more correlation than I could get by taking it upon myself to telephone one of the doctors and exchange as much information as possible, just as if we were in different countries."

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ADD NOTES....

(Jim: Don't know if these were included in the material sent earlier or not. mch.)

X. A white operator of a business school who had earlier set up schools in the North and in Florida and Birmingham, opened a school in Atlanta over 7 months ago for the training of cashiers, checkout girls and other retail employees.

He originally had not thought of training Negroes. After receiving a great number of applications from Negroes he took it upon himself to visit the managers of several chain stores. He was given assurances that if the Negro girls he trained measured up they would be considered seriously for employment.

X thereupon opened his school to Negroes, training white girls for three days of the week, ~~Negroes~~ holding classes for Negro girls on the other three days.

When the first two or three girls had received their certificates he sent them to the chain stores to seek employment. These first graduates of the course and the next group to finish ran into a stone wall.

He had never worked closely with Negroes before and had been surprised to find that some of the girls were among the best students he had ever trained. He was puzzled by the fact that the managers would not hire them, after assuring him that the girls would be considered for employment if they qualified.

Finally ,he decided to close the school to Negro trainees. "I cannot in conscience take any more Negroes, " he said, "if they cannot get jobs."

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POST OFFICE

As indicated earlier ,though Negro postal employees estimate that Negroes make up 49% to ~~50~~ 51% of the local postal employees, only 6 or 6 of them have achieved the rank of Supervisor and ~~empl~~ Negro employees cite ~~promp~~ promotional opportunities as "limited."

The highest position held by a Negro is that ~~of Supervisor~~ held by the Negro who heads an all-Negro Branch Post Office on the West Side. There are reportedly, one or two Negro Supervisors in the Federal Annex, 1 in Special Delivery, 1 in Parcel Post. Only one supervises whites, and he is not in charge of an entire unit.

Meanwhile an official of ~~the Negro Postal Alliance~~ NAPE (National Alliance of Postal Employees) the Negro postal group, pointed out in the October 1961 bulletin of the organization that even surface integration may become a means of furthering discriminatory practices. The reporter points out that the request from Washington that all separate postal employees' units merge has meant in Atlanta that when the Greater Atlanta Branch #73 ~~merged~~ absorbed the former Negro carrier's branch #172 only one Negro officer got an office in the newly merged group. "We urge you to keep your branches strong in terms of leadership, membership and financial strength," the reporter said,"In the event of a merger with another union , we will have enough voting strength to place members of our organization in key positions in order to protect our interest.

"Don't remember the Trojan horse--" the report concluded,"Remember Atlanta!"

COUNCIL FOR CO-OPERATIVE ACTION *Newsletter*

COUNCIL FOR CO-OPERATIVE ACTION PRESSES QUEST FOR JOBS

The C.C.A. recently completed "A Status Study of Training and Employment Opportunities for Negroes" in metropolitan Chattanooga. This study was conducted in conjunction with the Southern Regional Council's study of four southern cities, one of which was Chattanooga.

The purpose of the study was to discover the nature and extent of racial discrimination in job opportunities; in access to training facilities (including apprenticeships), in chances for promotions, and in wages or salary paid for the same or comparable services. Within this broad objective, two areas of importance were: (1) the job opportunities available to students who do not plan to attend college; and (2) discriminatory practices in agencies of the federal government and in plants with government contracts.

As a result of this study, we became knowledgeable of many injusticies that are present within the scope of employment. Negotiations are underway concerning employment and training opportunities for the Negroes of this city. Negotiating teams have been formed and appointed to work in the areas of Business and Civil Employment. Other committees are outlining action that is to be taken in the areas of Industry, Education (with special emphasis placed on vocational education), and Public Utilities.

C.C.A. has been successful in placing Negroes at Pruett Food Town and at the Red Food Store (at East Third St. and Dodson). There is a Negro cashier now at Pruett's and a produce clerk at the Red Food Store. This is only a beginning. We anticipate placing persons in better jobs throughout the city in the near future. Negro employment is the chief concern of C.C.A.

Pictured (l to r) are Miss Doris Shropshire, cashier at Pruett Food Town and Mrs. Dorothy Hammonds, produce clerk at Red Food Store.

Organizations Contribute to C.C.A.

In early October the finance committee of the C.C.A. sent letters to twenty of the strongest organizations in the city asking for $100.00 for the upkeep of the office and other small expenses that accompany this type of an endeavor. The following organizations have contributed thus far: Elks (I. B. P. O. E. of W.), The Pioneer Business League, Cosmetologists Association, Independent Ushers Union, $50.00 (on a $100.00 pledge), Wiley Memorial Church, $30.00 (on a $100.00 pledge) Stanley Chapel Church, $25.00 (on a $100.00 pledge), and the Volunteer Social Club, $25.00. A Special note of gratitude goes to Mr. Rueben Strickland, who is a member of C.C.A., but not an appointed member of the finance committee, for the constant effort that he puts forth in the fund raising for the C.C.A.

C.C.A. Issues Integration Statement

A statement in the form of a Manifesto was issued to the Chattanooga Times on December 19th in the interest of peaceful school desegregation. It is the contention of the C.C.A. that no matter what the final decision of the Supreme Court will be as to the method of school desegregation, we have a moral obligation, as law abiding citizens to see that it is implemented as peacefully as possible. It was impossible, due to inadequate space, to list all of the organizations that endorsed the statement, therefore the larger ones were listed.

Inequities at Erlanger Hospital

C.C.A. is encountering difficulty with Mr. Roy McDonald and the Board of Trustees at Erlanger Hospital. This is in connection with an effort to better conditions existing at Erlanger Hospital. Meetings have been requested with the board. These requests were denied. A complaint has been filed against the Board of Trustees and Administrator at Erlanger Hospital, charging them with illegal use of public funds derived from the federal government to perpetuate continued segregated facilities at Erlanger Hospital. The complaints were directed to Attorney General Robert Kennedy and Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare Abraham Ribicoff.

Future Activities

The C.C.A. intends to continue to function in the area of securing better employment and training opportunities for Negroes in this city. A plan of action is to be formulated concerning the city's public recreation facilities. There is also a need for action in efforts to desegregate hotels, motels, restaurants, theaters, the public auditorium and Engel Stadium. A closer tie must be established between the executive committee and the member organizations. How effective our efforts will be will depend on the organized creativity of local Negro citizens who desire more and better opportunities for people of color.

MEMBERS OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Rev. William A. Dennis
Mr. W. O. P. Dorsey, Jr.
Mr. Grady Harris
Miss Carole Hoover, Secretary
Dr. Luke Jackson
Dr. M. J. Jones, Research Co-ordinator
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Mr. Harry W. Tyler
Rev. Horace A. Tyler
Rev. C. Tindell Vivian
Rev. George D. Walker

EXTREMISM

P. 4

THE NEW YORK TIMES, SUNDAY, APRIL 20, 1967

D.A.R. Urges Stepped-Up War; Says Restraints Will Prolong It

WASHINGTON, April 19 (AP) — Without a dissenting vote, the Daughters of the American Revolution took a stand today for a stepped-up war in Vietnam, blockades against enemy ports and economic sanctions against nations supplying North Vietnam.

The delegates approved a series of resolutions saying that "limited war objectives," instead of "war objectives" would prolong the conflict.

They said "political impediments to military success in Vietnam" included "failure to blockade enemy ports, sanctuaries for the enemy, limited bombing of significant targets and supply lines, interruptive cease-fire decrees, which strengthen the enemy, disregard of trade bans as a vital weapon."

The delegates to the organization's 76th continental Congress at Constitutional Hall demanded repeal of the nuclear test ban treaty and abolition of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. They said these were "endangering our national security."

They warned that "political pressures" had delayed for more than five years the decision on a United States missile defense system, while Russia had been building hers.

And they warned that "all military sacrifice could be wasted by secret internationally controlled peace negotiations."

While taking stands strongly critical of American foreign policy, the delegates did not ignore the home front.

The strongest applause came for a resolution that said "the best deterrent to crime is adequate punishment." It decried "recent trends in the admission of confessions and interrogations," which the delegates said had "almost reversed" what they called the primary purpose of law enforcement—"the protection of society against the criminal, not the criminal against society."

The delegates called on Congress to give presiding judges the right to admit "a confession he determines to be voluntary."

They said there was a dire potential for Government control of the individual in proposals for a Federal data center, where a complete dossier might be kept on every citizen.

Citing such a data bank as "a formidable invasion of privacy and even a potential source of blackmail," the delegates called for the fullest open discussion of the wisdom and necessity" for it.

There are 184,000 members of D.A.R. Registered for this week's congress were 2,656 voting delegates.

EXTREMISM

Rome

PHONES (312) 668-3630

CHURCH LEAGUE OF AMERICA

422 NORTH PROSPECT STREET • WHEATON, ILLINOIS 60187

NATIONAL LAYMEN'S COUNCIL

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April 24, 1967

Airmail Special Delivery Registered

Miss Martha Glover Griffin
Professor of Art
Shorter College
Rome, Georgia

Dear Miss Griffin:

I have before me two affidavits signed by students who attended your Art Appreciation Class, Period I, at 9:00 A.M. on April 13, 1967, at which time you held me up for public ridicule before your entire class.

At that time you were alleged to have stated that you had "F.B.I." information concerning me and that you had handed this over to Dean Charles W. Whitworth.

Secondly, it is alleged that you said you "had the truth" about me and you referred to a book entitled DANGER ON THE RIGHT, written by Benjamin Epstein and Arnold Forster of the Jewish Anti-Devamation League of B'nai B'rith of New York City, which had a chapter in it about me.

Thirdly, you stated that I was ordained as a Baptist minister but had never held a church, thus insinuating that I was somehow not qualified or unfit to hold a church. For your information, I was ordained in the Southern Baptist Convention and the Chairman of my Ordaining Counsel is the former President of the Southern Baptist Convention and pastor of the First Baptist Church of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, Dr. H. H. Hobbs, who will be one of the first to testify that I had been engaged in Evangelistic work, Bible Conference work and in speaking in churches around the entire globe. I know of no rule of either the Southern Baptist Convention or of the Holy Scriptures that says one has to be a pastor of a church in order to be an ordained minister. Do you?

Fourthly, you also implied that I was a member of the John Birch Society, of which I have never been a member.

Fifthly, you stated that my organization is supposed to be "religious but in reality it is political."

The Church League of America has never engaged in political

activity of any kind since I have been the head of it. We receive a tax-exempt status under the authority of the United States Treasury Department, as both a "religious and educational" institution. We have never deviated from the rules and regulations laid down by the United States Treasury Department for the conduct of our operations.

Sixthly, you stated that I was an "ultra-ultra-rightist", whatever that is. What do you mean to imply by this and from whom do you obtain your information?

I have been in contact with the Honorable J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, for over a period of twenty years. I have worked with his top assistants and the National Americanism Committee of the American Legion in National Conventions over a period of years. One is Mr. Hoover's Research Chief, and the other is one of his top assistant directors. The Church League of America has cooperated with F.B.I. offices over the entire United States.

I know the work of the Federal Bureau of Investigation more than you could ever hope to know. When you state that you have information on me from the F.B.I., you are stating a falsehood.

Let me quote to you from a letter from Mr. Hoover dated July 6, 1963 on U. S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, stationery:

> "As I pointed out in my letter to you of April 6, 1961, the F.B.I. as an Investigative Agency, does not furnish comments or evaluations regarding the character or integrity of any individual, organization or publication."

The letter is signed "Sincerely yours, J. Edgar Hoover."

Mr. Hoover has stated this over and over again, not only in his various testimonies before the United States Congress, but in his speeches before the American Legion National Convention, the Daughters of the American Revolution Continental Congress, in his magazine article, in dozens of letters to myself and to other individuals throughout the country.

Unless you make a public apology before your class for the falsehoods which you have stated about me and I receive notification of such from you, over your signature, that I am hereby notifying you that I will return to Rome and publicly expose you from the platforms of that city by every means of communication possible. Furthermore, I shall send details of your inexcusable behaviour to every member of the Board of Trustees of Shorter College, the faculty, student body, prominent Southern Baptist pastors in the State of Georgia and to the public news media.

I am hereby notifying you that I am giving you two weeks from the date of this letter in which to make a public apology and to send

your apology to me in writing. If such is not forthcoming, I will then take the steps mentioned above to see that the public learns the facts concerning your actions.

Very truly yours,

Edgar C. Bundy

ECB/de

Edgar C. Bundy
Executive Secretary

NEW YORK TIMES, TH

BIRCHERS CHART WARREN ATTACK

EXTREMISM

Welch Tells of Plan for New Drive for Impeachment

1/12/67

Special to The New York Times

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 11—Robert H. W. Welch, Jr., president of the John Birch Society, said today that the right-wing organization would probably mount an intensive, organized national drive to have Earl Warren, Chief Justice of the United States, impeached.

The society has been fostering an "Impeach Earl Warren" campaign for several years, based on resentment of the liberal trend of United States Supreme Court decisions.

But Mr. Welch said this had been a relatively low-key, academic gesture compared with what is now comtemplated.

"Our national field staff of 80 full-time coordinators has not worked on the impeachment campaign at all," he said.

"Under the program we're considering" he said, "starting within the next three or four months they would be put to work on speeches and petitions along with our 1,100 volunteer section leaders throughout the country—doctors and retired businessmen and people like that."

Impeachment Defined

Impeachment is a formal declaration by the House of Representatives of charges that are then the subject of a trial in the United States Senate.

Mr. Welch, who is here from his headquarters in Belmont, Mass., on a speaking tour, told a news conference at the Statler Hilton Hotel that the stepped-up impeachment idea stemmed primarily from the conservative tide of public opinion reflected in last November's election, rather than from anything new in the Curt's trend.

"We were serious about the i deabefore," he said, "but we didn't feel we had any immediate chance of success. Now I think the chances against our succeeding by, say, 1968, are 2 to 1 or 3 to 1, but no impossible odds by any means."

The Birch leader rejected a suggestion that such a campaign would go beyond the stated "educational" character of the society's activities into the realm of politics.

file

"THE SOUTH ON THE WORLD STAGE"

By: Harold C. Fleming
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

The turbulence accompanying Negro student demonstrations has thrust the South, once again, into the glare of publicity. Not since the tension in Little Rock subsided has the United States faced as great a danger of international scandal over the region's racial problems.

The stolid young faces of the Negro demonstrators, the grimaces of white rowdies, and the mouthings of white-supremacist politicians are made to order for the Communist propagandists. Not that they need strain at the task; the normal functioning of the democratic press will do most of the work.

Coincidentally, President Eisenhower has just created a committee of distinguished Americans to survey our overseas information programs and policies. It may be hoped that they will concern themselves to some degree with the effectiveness of American efforts to counter exploitation of the periodic eruptions in the South. A fair number of Southerners have had some opportunity of their own to make such a judgment. For the years since the Supreme Court's school decision of 1954 have brought a steady flow of overseas visitors to the South. A turban in Atlanta, a fez in Montgomery, or a sari in New Orleans -- to say nothing of a British or German accent -- is no longer the rarity it once was.

What do these foreign visitors volunteer about our racial problems? Very little indeed. But, more often than not, behind a courteous and non-committal demeanor lies a well developed set of preconceptions. Visitors from the emergent young nations of Asia and Africa are especially likely to harbor strongly negative views. To most of them, Southern racial incidents are atrocities of an undemocratic and unchanging society. Here, to their mind, is the arch-enemy colonialism in American dress and on the ascendancy.

As one young Nigerian expressed it, "How do your people expect to win our friendship when they exalt the very evils we have been fighting against?"

For the Negro or liberal white Southerner -- the only ones likely to be asked such a question -- a persuasive answer comes hard. It takes more time and interpretation than is afforded by an hour's conversation, or even a two-day stopover, to remold a sharply defined image of a whole region. The process has to start earlier, and continue later.

Admittedly the only satisfactory way to answer criticisms of our racial practices is to eliminate distrimination and segregation. Yet even the most optimistic prophets calculate the time this will require in years rather than days or months. Let us, by all means, redouble our efforts. Meanwhile, more concern for the image we project to the rest of the world is imperative.

The violence, injustices, and political excesses that have fouled the wake of the Supreme Court's desegregation rulings cannot be denied or suppressed. To try to do this will only earn us the distrust and contempt of those whose good will we seek. But we can honestly present a more positive picture of the South; if we are accurate, we will do so.

The disturbances of the past few years are symptomatic not of regression, but of forward movement, bitterly contested but inexorable. The South's troubles are not caused by a resurgence of an old order; they are the results of an old order's last desperate rally against new forces it can neither understand nor control. It is a disheartening fact that as the pressures for change mount in the Deep South, more severe reactions may be expected. But these, too, will represent the backlash of a mortally stricken system of inequality, not a rebirth of oppression.

A middle-aged Southerner can remember a time when race relations stagnated peacefully, at least on the surface. There was occasional violence, to be sure, but it was mainly the ritual brutality of lynching, so common that it caused little public outcry. Segregation in its multitudinous forms was virtually unchallenged. Even the grossest inequalities -- in schools and teachers' salaries, in trains and buses, in sanitation and medical care -- were accepted by all but a few as part of the natural order. As for the Negro's right to

cast a meaningful ballot, to attend a high school or university, to swim in a municipal pool, in many areas there was no question of inequality -- such opportunities for Negroes simply didn't exist. There were occasional gains within the rigidly separate framework, but so slight and scattered as to be almost imperceptible.

Many Southerners, scarcely aware of the cruel injustice of those years, look back on them as "the good old days" of race relations. Yet even they, hurled suddenly backward in time, would be shocked at the price in human suffering and denial that was paid for interracial peace.

During the past twenty years, a high price of another kind has been exacted of Southerners, white and Negro. Homes, schools, and churches have been bombed by small bands of hate-filled marauders. Mobs have rioted in the streets of Clinton and Tuscaloosa and Little Rock. Negro children have walked the gauntlet of jeering adults and suffered abuses from bullying classmates. A few Negroes have died at the hands of the rabble who interpreted the inflammatory words of their betters as license to kill.

This is far from a complete tally; nor has it yet ceased to mount. But at least it is a price paid for something worth having -- the elimination of injustice systematically practiced against a large segment of Americans. As a result, in Little Rock and elsewhere countless children still unborn will get a

better and more democratic education, as some already are. A frensied mob drove Autherine Lucy out of the University of Alabama, but the same general effort peacefully opened the doors of more than 200 colleges and universities to Negroes.

Americans a hundred years hence may well look back on the race relations changes of our day as a major social revolution. While many may wonder what all the fuss was about, the more thoughtful will marvel that it was accomplished as rapidly and peaceably as it was. In any case, without minimizing the harsh costs of these changes, we can appreciate the value of what is being won by and for Americans.

It should not be assumed that the new aspirations and rising status of the Negro are the sole cause of the traditional South's malaise. The region is also shaken by the chills and fever of profound economic change, of huge population shifts, of big city growth and rural decay.

Within a few short years the South has experienced an industrial revolution that was spread over generations in the rest of the country. In the decade following World War Two, the South added 4,000 new manufacturing plants, at least one for every two out of three counties. A third of this new industrial growth was accounted for by only 37 metropolitan areas, and the lesser cities showed similar gains. By 1955 the average per capita income of Southerners had climbed to 257 per cent of its 1929 level, as compared with 141 per cent for the rest of the nation.

Population changes have been equally spectacular. During the 'forties, the number of Southerners living in cities swelled by 39 per cent, as against only 15.4 per cent elsewhere in the country. At least four million native Southerners, more than half of them Negroes, have moved out of the region entirely. A smaller but sizeable group of Northerners and Westerners have moved in with the new industry.

As these trends continue, the South is being abruptly transformed from a rural, agricultural society to an urban, industrial one. But factories can be built and people shifted about far more speedily than attitudes and customs can be changed. Old roots have been torn up and new ones not yet put down. Outworn patterns of decision-making and political power have still to be reshaped to drastically changing circumstances. The central cities are choked with rural newcomers, under-educated, unskilled, and unitiated to urban ways.

It is no wonder that widespread feelings of insecurity and anxiety lie close to the surface. Even the stabler elements of the society are uneasy in the face of rapid changes whose magnitude and significance they can only dimly perceive.

Racial antagonism is a ready outlet for the fears and frustrations bred by economic and social upheaval. The old isolation has broken down, leaving the South unprotected against the influx of people and ideas alien to its once-impervious way of life. Seeking to hold on to the familiar, to a sense of continuing identity, many a white Southerner has rallied to the

call for solidarity on the segregation issue. But to even the most recalcitrant it daily becomes clearer that this cause, too, will be lost. The racial patterns of the South cannot remain fixed and immutable while all else is in flux.

These are the realities of the Southern revolution -- and he who tries to find the meaning of racial discord apart from them is on a fool's errand.

The dark-skinned peoples of Asia and Africa are peculiarly well equipped to understand the conflict of old and new that disturbs the peace of the South. For, though different in detail, in essence it is not unlike the revolutionary ferment they know in their own countries. The upthrust of a people long denied, the fearful and sometimes cruel resistance of the privileged group, the clash of new technology and ancient custom -- in one form or another, these are the common realities of our time, in Southeast Asia and Southeast United States alike.

One need only consider the persistence of caste and religious intolerance in India, tribalism in Nigeria, internecine strife in Indonesia, ethnic and language barriers in Malaya, revolt in Algeria, unrest in the Belgian Congo; and everywhere the stumbling blocks of ignorance and superstition, poverty and disease, inexperience and apathy. The path of progress, there no less than here, is clogged with this detritus of the past.

The failure to see the South's difficulties in these terms, a failure shared with foreign observers by many Americans, betrays a lack of historical perspective. The South is perpetually being rediscovered in times of crisis by reporters and pundits and moralists. But in the obscure intervals between the limelights, the flow of history continues. The outbreaks in Little Rock, Clinton, or Tuscaloosa must be viewed against a backdrop, as part of a drama of sweeping transition rather than as self-contained incidents.

In Atlanta not long ago, a sensitive and well-informed visitor from India addressed himself to this problem. "In my country," he said, "we try to conceal the difficulties we face in eradicating caste. I regret this. But we are not the self-appointed leader of the free world, like the United States. My people measure your anti-Negro acts against the high democratic standards you yourselves profess. At the height of the Little Rock disorder, the American information bulletins I read made almost no mention of it; instead, they talked of the exceptional American Negroes who have won fame or acceptance in spite of discrimination. So we were left to the simplifications and sensationalism of the press."

Perhaps the obstacles to creating abroad a more mature understanding of the South are insuperable. But it might be worth trying bold analysis, rather than silence or embarrassed mutterings, when our domestic revolution spills over into violence. After all, most of the uncommitted peoples of the world also know what it is to live through a revolution.

END

Ford Fund Aide Gets Jersey Cabinet Post

NYT 12/28/66

By RONALD SULLIVAN

Special to The New York Times

TRENTON, Dec. 27—Paul N. Ylvisaker, director of public affairs for the Ford Foundation and one of the country's leading urban specialists, was named commissioner of New Jersey's new Department of Community Affairs today.

Gov. Richard J. Hughes told a news conference here this afternoon that he would submit Mr. Ylvisaker's name for confirmation by the State Senate on Jan. 10. He has told his close associates that he regards the nomination as the most important appointment of his two terms in office.

Mr. Ylvisaker, who pronounced his Norweigan name ILL-vi-sacker, will be paid $30,000 a year when he begins work on March 1. This figure is considerably less than the $40,000

Continued on Page 26, Column 1

FOUNDATIONS

FORD FUND EXPERT GETS JERSEY POST

Continued From Page 1, Col. 8

a year that he is beileved to have earned at the Ford Foundation.

His new salary also is considerably smaller than the $37,500 he would have received had he accepted Mayor Lindsay's reported offer to join his New City administration as Deputy Mayor, succeeding Robert Price.

Robert W .Sweet, who was executive assistant to the Mayor ultimately succeeded Mr. Price, who left to join the Dreyfus Corporation this month.

Mr. Ylvisaker, who turned 45 on Nov. 28, also is understood to have refused a high appointment in President Johnson's Administration and at least several offers from private corporations, which would have at least doubled the salary he will receive here.

Why did he come here for less? According to members of Governor Hughes's staff and to Mr. Ylvisaker himself, it was the challenge of attempting to find out whether there was a vital role for state government in cracking the ghetto poverty in the nation's cities.

Moreover, Mr. Ylvisaker was reluctant to disrupt the lives of his wife, Barbara, and their four children in nearby Cranbury, where the Ylvisakers have lived for 12 years. The last three years have been spent in a modernistic Japanese-Scandinavian home surrounded by 250 acres of apple orchards.

His appointment here means that he can continue to live in the home and that he can continue to assume teaching, lecturing and consulting assignments to supplement his state income.

For Governor Hughes, it means a chance at making good on his goal to make New Jersey a demonstration state for President Johnson's demonstration cities program.

The Governor described Mr. Ylvisaker today as "the father of the model cities legislation" as well as one of the originators of existing antipoverty programs throughout the country.

A spokesman for the Federal Department of Housing and Urban Development said today that Mr. Ylvisaker's appointment "had national significance" and that New Jersey, as a result, could assume leadership in implementing and innovating Federal aid programs to the cities.

As public affairs director at the Ford Foundation, Mr. Ylvisaker oversaw the distribution of more than $200-million in grants to cities and states to fight urban problems.

As Commissioner of Community Affairs in the most urban state in the nation, Mr. Ylvisaker will take over a department that has a small budget and a skeleton staff.

"This is the frontier, the jungle," said Mr. Ylvisaker today. "We've got to take the ideas and solution, take them right down to the concrete so that the people actually can feel them, see them, touch them, and ultimately accept them."

He said he hoped to bring in large numbers of college and university students into his department and into the cities themselves. If nothing else, he said, he wanted to convince the country that it must save the cities if it is to save itself.

Born in St. Paul, Minn., the son of a Lutheran minister, Mr. Ylvisaker went to Mankato State Teachers College and the University of Minnesota, where he majored in public administration. He received his master's and doctoral degrees from Harvard. He has taught at Harvard, Princeton, and a number of other leading universities.

He got his start in public administration as executive secretary to United States Senator Joseph F. Clark, when he was the reform Democratic Mayor of Philadelphia.

FOUNDATIONS
AC 1/2/67

Weltner to Push Politic Institute

By ART PINE
Constitution Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—Rep. Charles L. Weltner, who withdrew as a congressional candidate last October rather than support Lester Maddox, will spend the next six months laying the groundwork for an institute to encourage young Southerners to run for public office.

The Atlanta congressman will conduct a part-time survey for a private foundation to determine whether a nonpartisan "Institute of Southern Politics" would work.

As Weltner sees it, the institute, which probably would be headquartered in Atlanta, would have a two-fold purpose:

1. To give Dixie's budding young politicians a chance to rub elbows with successful Southern office-holders who can motivate them and offer practical advice on how to enter politics.

2. To set up brainstorming sessions where established Southern politicians could frankly trade ideas and discuss new concepts — hopefully to stimulate each other in the process.

GRAND AIMS

"The whole idea," Weltner said in an interview, "is to produce a greater number of persons interested in public office whose aims are grander than just to rezone property so they can sell more real estate."

At this stage, neither Weltner nor the foundation knows what form the project would take — or even if it would be feasible.

The institute could be part of a state university, a separate center such as the Brookings Institute here, or an operation "without domicile" whose activities would be scattered.

But one thing is certain, Weltner says: "This will be a totally different concept, not just another political science course."

WILL MAKE VISITS

To test acceptance of the proposal, Weltner plans to visit politicians, civic leaders and college professors in a six-month survey he will conduct along with a part-time law practice.

The survey will include politicians from across the South, Weltner said, although the institute would probably limit its scope at first to Georgia, North Carolina and Florida.

Although Weltner has forged his reputation as a "New South" democrat, the institute would invite both conservatives and liberals.

Nor would it emphasize party politics.

"There's a generation of Americans ready to run for office who are not concerned with that their party did during the Depression," Weltner said. "That was 30 years ago."

"Today, a great many young people in the south are not interested in party labels. They're more concerned about what ought to be done."

UPGRADE MOTIVATION

The institute, Weltner said, would concentrate on creating better public servants. "If you can upgrade a person's motivation," he said, "his political activity will take care of itself."

To Weltner, there's no section of the country with a greater potential for turning out good political leaders than the South. "We have a tradition for public service," the congressman said.

For those already in public office, one idea Weltner has is to institute a series of stimulating seminars, such as the Ditchley conference he attended in London in 1965.

"There were half a dozen of us Congressmen and senators," he recalled, "and an ex-prime minister from Britain and his chancellor of the exchequer. We talked politics for three days solid, and I came out a new man."

2 QUESTIONS

Unanswered are two basic questions — whether all that can be done practically in the south, and how much it would cost.

"We may decide it's hopelessly visionary," Weltner said. "On the other hand, we may find the institute is worth a try."

If it is, the Stern Family Foundation in New Orleans is ready to spend an undisclosed sum on the project, Weltner said.

Though noncommital for the moment, Weltner seemed optimistic about the prospects. "I entered politics at 34," says the still-boyish-looking Atlantan. "If I'd known how to get started, I might have run 10 years earlier."

LODGE NOTICES

Regular convocation of Mt. Olive Chapter No. 161, RAM, will be held at 631 Seminole Ave., NE Monday evening at 7:30 p.m.
COLLIE H. JOHNSON, H.P.
W. L. ALDEN, Secty.

Stated Conclave of Coeur de Lion Commandery No. 4, K.T. this Monday, Jan 2 at 7:30 p.m., 1690 Peachtree St., NW. Business only. Visitors welcome.
CHARLES A. WOFFORD, E.C.
E. B. SANDERS, Capt. Gen.
D. H. TIDWELL, Rec.

Ford, Rockefeller Foundations Adjusting to Changing World

FOUNDATIONS NYT 1/30/67

By HOWARD TAUBMAN

Without fanfare, the Ford and Rockefeller Foundations, the biggest and most influential in the United States, have been revising their philosophies and policies to cope with a changing world.

The most important changes derive from a realization that many of the needs and challenges of this shrinking planet are interrelated. Dr. J. George Harrar, president of the Rockefeller Foundation, described the new approach as "human ecology." Thus, he extends to man and his society the biological discipline that studies the relations between organisms and their environment.

McGeorge Bundy, president of the Ford Foundation, declared that the most pressing domestic concern for the United States was full equality for all American Negroes. In a complex city like New York, he insisted, the unsolved problems of the Negroes have a direct bearing on a multitude of other problems.

"The struggle for full opportunity for all Negroes is in a larger sense th estruggle of all of us for the viability of the American city and the society at large," Mr. Bundy said.

The Rockefeller Foundation, also deeply concerned with the need for equal opportunity for all, particularly Negroes and other minority groups, recently granted $62,500 to the Free Southern Theater, an integrated company, for free public performances and workshops in culture-poor districts of the South.

Dr. Harrar spoke of this as a grant with artistic and social objectives.

"If I had to weigh them," he

Continued on Page 34, Column 5

Ford and Rockefeller Funds Gear to New Times

Continued From Page 1, Col. 8

said, "the scales would be heavier on the social side."

Mr. Bundy spoke of the Ford Foundation's initiative, with a $10-million grant, to demonstrate "the power of a national educational television service."

Why was he so eager for such a service?

"To improve the quality of life," he replied. To this aim all Ford Foundation largess could be connected.

The awareness of the relationships in seemingly disparate programs has been growing on the Rockefeller Foundation with deepening force in recent years, according to Dr. Harrar.

Fought Yellow Fever

"Many years ago," he said, "in this foundation departments like medicine and agriculture looked after their own fields and paid little or no heed to their neighbors. They were doing important things that needed to be done. The drive to find a vaccine against yellow fever, in which our foundation played a large part, was important and required all-out dedication. Finally it succeeded.

"But it was not good enough to cure a man of yellow fever and then to let him die of starvation. That meant paying attention to nutrition. We concentrated on help to improve the yield and quality of crops. But what happened when men began to multiply so rapidly that an improved and increased food supply remained insufficient? We saw that we had an acute population problem. The problems, in short, are interrelated and must be viewed as a whole."

Mr. Bundy disclosed that the Ford Foundation had revised its table of organization in the last few months. The purpose of the streamlining was to be in a better position to meet the new challenges.

Instead of 14 separate divisions, there are now only 5 education and research, national affairs, humanities and the arts, international and administration. The section for policy and planning has been eliminated on the ground that every division must be charged with these duties. The section on science and engineering has also been dropped.

Competitors' Areas

Mr. Bundy explained that other foundations like the Sloan were strongly active in this field. The Federal Government, he went on, has been pouring huge sums into this area, through such agencies as the National Science Foundation, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the Atomic Energy Commission and the National Health Institute.

The Ford Foundation, he suggested, would not ignore any major project that could not be provided for elsewnere, but in all its activities it must take

Fabian Bachrach

Dr. J. George Harrar, head of Rockefeller Foundation.

direct supervision of the division of national affairs. This division is the only one without its own vice president. Grouped under it are sections devoted to urban and metropolitan development, resources and environment, social development and government and law.

Assisting Disadavantaged

It is through these sections that the foundation expects to make its principal attack on the interrelated problems of "equal opportunity for members of minority groups in education, economic well-being and housing" and to carry out "a program of breadth and quality in research, leadership, communication and legal rights as they affect American Negroes and the disadvantaged in other groups."

The division of education and research will also be active in this area. The foundation intends to make a special effort to help colleges and universities where Negroes predominate. It is also determined to help universities that "contribute directly to the solution of urban problems generally and to community needs in neighboring depressed areas in particular." Recently, it allocated $10-million to aid Columbia University in such a program.

The likelihood is that the Ford Foundation completed its program of challenge grants to colleges and universities with last year's offer of matching funds of $25-million to Columbia and $2.5-million to its affiliates, Barnard and Teachers Colleges. From 1960 to 1966, the foundation granted $346.5-million to 16 universities and 67 colleges to further their overall development as regional and national centers of excellence. With matching funds, the grants are expected to result in new support of $1.3-billion.

More Education Aid

The closing out of challenge grants will not end generous

sciences, physical sciences, life sciences and engineering in a creative program of inquiry and exchange, adapted to the pattern of interdisciplinary teaching and research . . ."

The Ford Foundation illustrated its desire to explore new interrelationships of a complex society with a recent $166,000 grant for a pilot program in the New Jersey schools. The aim was to use the processes and materials of industry to teach elementary-school pupils concepts in social studies, science, language, arts and mathematics.

The tendency has been to deal with the processes and material of industry largely in vocational schools. But an attempt is being made to connect academic subjects with practical experiments in electricity, refrigeration, paper-making, printing, newspapers, books, the development of maps and models and the design and fabrication of products ranging from jumpropes to a full-size, sail-powered "land yacht."

Philosophical Leaders

In 1963, the Rockefeller Foundation, after extensive self-analysis, projected a future based on five major priorities: provision of an adequate food supply for all, population stabilization, training of individuals and development of institutions in areas where lack of leadership retards progress, equality of opportunity for all and contributions to man's cultural development.

While it sees no need to change these priorities, it is integrating another into its program. In the words of Dr. Harrar, "We cannot neglect problems of environment — to do what we can about the unclean air, the polluted waters and the other factors that affect the physical world we live in. Here is another aspect of human ecology."

Of the fewer than 300 general-purpose foundations among the thousands in the United States, the Ford and Rockefeller are leaders philosophically because of their ecology as well as the size and scope of their programs.

At the end of the 1966 fiscal year Ford's net worth was $2.5-billion at book value. In the same fiscal year, it committed $315.9-million for grants and administrative expenses, though its income was $15.4-million. The Rockefeller Foundation, which has assets of over $700-million, spent more than $40-million last year, about $10-million in excess of income.

More than ever, both foundations consider themselves compelled to correlate their programs to deal with the increasingly complicated needs of a subtly interrelated world full of vivid contrasts with its new affluence and old poverty, its new educational requirements and its traditional institutions, its new leisure and its old cultures, its new audiences and new art forms that express a smaller, more volatile planet seeking to solve a host of difficult, painful problems even as it reaches out to touch the stars.

Nothing less than the total society will be encompassed in the new foundation approach to human ecology. Like the enlightened physician who considers the total man in a diagnosis of a specific ailment, the foundations are learning to function out of a belief that social, scientific, cultural and educational needs are indivisibly interrelated.

duties. The section on science and engineering has also been dropped.

Competitors' Areas

Mr. Bundy explained that other foundations like the Sloan were strongly active in this field. The Federal Government, he went on, has been pouring huge sums into this area, through such agencies as the National Science Foundation, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the Atomic Energy Commission and the National Health Institute.

The Ford Foundation, he suggested, would not ignore any major project that could not be provided for elsewnere, but in all its activities it must take into account the increasing role of the Government.

Even with the several hundred million dollars annually at its disposal, the Ford Foundation has nothing like the Government's resources, Mr. Bundy said. With a smile, he mentioned the "Gardner, Howe, Weaver, Shriver and Webb Foundations."

He was alluding to the billions allocated for programs administered by John W. Gardner, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare; Harold Howe 2d, United States Commissioner of Education; Robert C. Weaver, Secretary of Housing and Urban Development; Sargent E. Shriver, director of the Office of Economic Opportunity and James E. Webb, head of NASA.

"There remains an enormous amount for us to do," Mr. Bundy asserted. "We can apply our funds and energies to the cutting edges where change is needed and where it may be difficult for the Government to venture."

Not Afraid of Uncle Sam

Mr. Bundy, who served the Government for more than five years as a close adviser to Presidents Kennedy and Johnson, is not fearful of Government intrusion. He even takes a calm view of the attacks made by some members of Congress on foundations. His attitude is that most of these men are amenable to discussion.

He and Dr. Harrar left no doubt, however, that their foundations were obligated to take risks and to support programs that might not be popular everywhere. Dr. Harrar recalled that when the Rockefeller Foundation undertook vigorous new programs in population control it ran into severe criticism here and abroad on religious grounds.

"Where Roman Catholicism was dominant," he said, "the situation was delicate. But we went ahead. Of course, we make it a point to encourage a country's own nationals to take the lead and do the work. Thus, we urge native physicians and biologists in other lands to set up the clinics and provide advice."

In addition to his duties as president of the Ford Foundation, Mr. Bundy has undertaken in such a program.

The likelihood is that the Ford Foundation completed its program of challenge grants to colleges and universities with last year's offer of matching funds of $25-million to Columbia and $2.5-million to its affiliates, Barnard and Teachers Colleges. From 1960 to 1966, the foundation granted $346.5-million to 16 universities and 67 colleges to further their overall development as regional and national centers of excellence. With matching funds, the grants are expected to result in new support of $1.3-billion.

More Education Aid

The closing out of challenge grants will not end generous and important contributions to education. Mr. Bundy indicated that a broad, new program in graduate education was being studied. He suggested that a new series of questions relating to learning needed examination. Among them are the following:

¶Is the mounting cost of tuition becoming a grave problem?

¶What can be done about it?

¶Are there superior ways to invest endowment funds to earn larger returns?

¶Shouldn't more be done in the social sciences?

¶Is the American university, as it is being shaped by the changing world's pressures, going to remain viable?

¶Is there a danger that only a few, the most solid, will be able to persist?

Mr. Bundy, who has been in active command of the foundation less than a year, gave the impression of a man swiftly orienting himself in every area. Although he indicated satisfaction with the way the division of humanities and the arts is being handled under the vice presidency of W. McNeil Lowry, he clearly has a strong personal interest. After all, he was once a Harvard dean of arts and science.

Recognizing Problem

All the activities involving the humanities and the arts have been made the responsibility of this division. In the past programs touching on artists and arts institutions abroad have been handled by the division of international affairs.

Both foundations recognize what is described by the Rockefeller Foundation as "a serious contemporary problem inherent in reconciling recent far-reaching technological developments with our more slowly evolving cultural environment."

The Rockefeller Foundation's 1966 report to be released soon, illustrates the concern in this way:

"An important grant was made by the foundation this year to the California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, in support of a program designed to give students a constructive understanding of the interrelationships of science, technology and society. The Institute will bring together leaders in the fields of the humanities, social

$175,000 Ford Gift Granted to CORE

FOUNDATIONS

AC 7/14/67

By DOUGLAS ROBINSON

(Copyright 1967 by the New York Times Co.)

NEW YORK—The Ford Foundation, in an unusual move, made a grant of $175,000 Thursday to the Congress of Racial Equality to help improve race relations and opportunities for Negroes in Cleveland.

It was the first grant by the foundation to a so-called militant civil rights group, although large sums have been given to the National Urban League and the NAACP.

The grant to CORE was among $502,000 given to three agencies in Cleveland, a city that was torn by a riot last summer and which has seen several minor racial incidents this year. Several civil rights leaders have predicted that further violence could arise this summer unless tensions were eased.

"Our trustees have reviewed this proposed action with particular care," McGeorge Bundy, president of the Ford Foundation said, "and they have instructed us to make our decisions on the merits, and not on the question whether other actions or statements for other members of CORE are 'too controversial.' "

Floyd McKissick, national director of CORE, said he was "pleased" about the grant, although it was considerably less than the $350,000 to $400,000 he had anticipated for a two-year program. Thursday's grant was for one year, but the CORE leader said he had an "understanding" that it would be renewed next year.

In announcing the grant, Bundy said that "we believe that Cleveland members of CORE will do good work in a cause which we seek to support."

The money to Cleveland CORE will be used for a voter registration drive, the training of youth and adult community workers who would help Negroes in articulating their needs, and a program to improve planning among civil rights groups.

The other grants were $127,500 to the Greater Cleveland Associated Foundation on behalf of the Businessmen's Interracial Committee on Community Affairs, $200,000 to the National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice and the American Council for Nationalities Service.

File

THE ANNE C. STOUFFER FOUNDATION

P. O. Box 10637 - Salem Station
Winston-Salem, N. C. 27108

PLEASE REPLY
TO UNDERSIGNED

October 19, 1967

Mr. Ed Stanfield
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Ed:

We have a pretty good network of contacts for this year's scholarship program, which the enclosed statement describes. We got these contacts last year, thanks in a considerable measure to the help of the Southern Regional Council. We don't have any contacts in Alabama. Do you know somebody in the Human Relations Council there who might be able to help us?

We are trying to keep the announcement of this program out of general circulation. There are several reasons for this: one of them is that we like to interview each nominee, and this makes it necessary that we limit our visits to a practical number of communities. We would prefer, therefore, not to have the program announced, but we certainly would appreciate it if you could pass the enclosed statement along to an appropriate individual in Alabama.

Sincerely,

John
ne

John Ehle
Consultant

JE/ne

Enclosure

THE ANNE C. STOUFFER FOUNDATION
P. O. Box 10637 - Salem Station
Winston-Salem, North Carolina 27108

Telephone: Area Code 919 - 725-8890
or
724-1334 (Monday through Friday only; 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.)

THE ANNE C. STOUFFER FOUNDATION of Winston-Salem, North Carolina, has money available to send eighteen Negro boys now in the eighth grade to Southern preparatory schools, beginning September, 1968.

For eighteen boys, the Foundation will for four years pay tuition, room, board, fees, travel and certain other expenses, as long as they do acceptable work. They need not come from poor families; however, if they are children of parents of more comfortable means, it is hoped that the parents will contribute something towards the cost.

The eighteen boys will probably be asked to attend an eight-week program next summer designed to prepare them for the transition to prep school work and life. The cost of this program will be paid by the Foundation.

Dr. A. Hollis Edens, Consultant to the Foundation, will select six or more southern prep schools which want to receive applications from the Foundation's candidates. An effort is being made by me in cooperation with him to find eighteen boys who will do the best possible work in the schools Actually, the Foundation will nominate a few more than eighteen boys to the schools, in order that the schools will be able to select students who seem to their admissions officers best able to meet their requirements Boys nominated to the schools who are not admitted by any of them will, if they and their parents like, be recommended to preparatory schools outside the South in hopes that scholarship funds can be found for them elsewhere. In 1966-67, the Stouffer Foundation recommended several such boys to schools outside the South, and some of them were admitted. The Foundation recommended twenty-three students to schools in the South, and nineteen of them were admitted to schools in Washington, D. C.; Virginia; North Carolina; Tennessee; Georgia; Florida; and Texas.

To assist in the selection process for the 1968-69 year, I am asking a number of principals, counselors, and other educators in the South to nominate eighth grade boys. Judging from last year's experience, a student nominated should have excellent scores on attainment and aptitude tests, ranking in the upper 10 to 15 percent of public school students nationally. Also, the boys nominated should have qualities of personality which will make it possible for them to make the best use of opportunities private schools afford.

Nominations should come directly to the Foundation from the boy's principal or counselor, along with the boy's scores on intelligence and achievement tests, grades, and other available evaluations. The records for each boy will be studied, and forty or fifty boys will be selected for further consideration. A few of these students will be asked to take an additional test recommended by the Foundation. All of them will be required to take the Secondary School Admission Test administered by the Princeton Testing Service, Princeton, New Jersey, and given in most southern cities three times each year.

Practical deadlines are these:

Nominations should be made as early as possible, and in any case should have been received from counselors and principals by November 15, 1967. By November 25 the forty or fifty students who have passed the initial screening should be registered for the SSAT test (the $7 test fee will be paid by the Foundation for these students if requested by parents). On December 9, 1967, the SSAT test will be taken by the students.

Interviews will be held with many of the students beginning November 20. These interviews will take place at the student's school and will be informal. Students to be interviewed will be notified through their counselors. One or both of the parents should be present at the time of the interview to talk privately with the interviewer.

Selection of scholarship students will be made by the Foundation's scholarship committee in January and February, 1968.

This announcement is not being made publically. We are sending this announcement to a few schools in each of the southern states, and we will appreciate all assistance the principal and counselors in these schools give us.

John Ehle, for the
ANNE C. STOUFFER FOUNDATION

September 11, 1967

MAKES REPORT
Rep. Wright Patman

Foundations Are Urged To Give Receipts to U.S.

AC 3/26/68

FOUNDATIONS

By EDMOND LeBRETON

WASHINGTON (AP)—The chairman of a congressional investigating committee proposed Monday that tax-exempt foundations donate their receipts to the government during the Vietnam crisis.

Chairman Wright Patman, D-Tex., contended also that Winthrop Rockefeller, now governor of Arkansas, got a bargain in antique automobiles from a fund he organized.

Patman's report to a House Small Business subcommittee he heads said the tax exemption granted charitable foundations was not intended to help "rich men . . . indulge in their whims and fancies."

The report said 596 foundations studied by the subcommittee had receipts of $2.7 billion in 1965-66, including $990 million capital gains, $39.8 million profits on business operations as well as $506.6 million contributions.

Patman suggested the foundations draw on capital to continue their domestic philanthropies. Assets of the 596 foundations, he said, increased from $10.2 billion to $15.1 billion from 1960 to the end of 1966.

In his argument for foundations to turn over their receipts to the government, Patman said: "Grants to governments by U.S. foundations are not without precedent. The Ford Foundation, for example, made direct grants in U.S. dollars to at least 25 foreign governments during the period Jan. 1, 1965-Sept. 30, 1967."

Payments abroad by 25 foundations, the report said, amounted to $176.6 million between Jan. 1, 1965, and Nov. 20, 1967, contributing to balance of payments problems. The total included grants, purchases of foreign securities and remittances to foreign branch offices.

"Since Americans, at all levels, are being asked to contribute more and more taxes to the support of the Vietnam war, the tax-exempt foundations can certainly do no less," Patman wrote.

Discussing gain in assets over the years of foundations, the report said ten Ford-controlled foundations increased from $2.7 billion at the close of 1960 to $3.1 billion at the close of 1966; 13 Rockefeller-controlled foundations from $1 billion to $1.4 billion; six Mellon-controlled foundations from $241.7 million to $502.9 million; five Carnegie foundations from $413.9 million to $500 million, and 10 Du Pont-controlled foundations from $179.3 million to $304.8 million.

The report said Rockefeller acquired a number of antique automobiles at a bargain through transactions involving the Rockwin Fund, organized by Rockefeller in 1956. The same fund, Patman said, purchased 50,000 copies of a biography of the governor's mother and sold them to Rockefeller a year later.

Office file copy

JOHN H. WHEELER, PRESIDENT
JOSEPHINE WILKINS, VICE-PRESIDENT
RUFUS E. CLEMENT, VICE-PRESIDENT
STEPHEN J. WRIGHT, VICE-PRESIDENT
PAUL R. CHRISTOPHER, VICE-PRESIDENT
RAYMOND M. WHEELER, CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
JOSEPH HAAS, COUNSEL
PAUL ANTHONY, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303
JAckson 2-8764

A Council to attain the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South

July 8, 1966

Dear Friend:

Our organization is presently conducting a survey to determine who speaks to the white South.

Basically, our aim is to learn what work is being done by you towards reaching the average white Southerner on the subject of race relations.

All information forwarded to us shall be held in strict confidence. Findings will be presented in generalized terms. Cooperating agencies may be listed separately from the findings but there will be no one-to-one relation drawn between the findings and the cooperating agencies.

We shall appreciate your cooperation in filling out and returning to us the enclosed questionnaire, advising whether it would be feasible to send similar copies to your local chapters and providing us with a list of such chapters.

Thank you.

Very truly yours,

Antony Whitfield

Antony Whitfield
Assistant to the
Director of Information

AW:js

Enclosure - 1.

Same ltr with encl. also sent to:

Mennonite Service Committee
540 Houston Street
Atlanta, Georgia
Mr. Delmar Yoder, Program Director

United Automobile Workers
1776 Peachtree St., NW
Atlanta, Georgia
Mr. Earl H. Henderson, Field Representative

June 20, 1966

Mr. Charles Wittenstein - Rec'd 6/22
Director
The American Jewish Committee
Atlanta Area Office
41 Exchange Place, S. E., Room 703
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Wittenstein:

Our organization is presently conducting a survey to determine who speaks to the white South.

Basically, our aim is to learn what work is being done by you towards reaching the average white Southerner on the subject of race relations.

All information forwarded to us shall be held in strict confidence and the names of no persons participating in this survey shall be revealed. Findings will be presented in generalized terms. Cooperating agencies may be listed separately from the findings but there will be no one-to-one relation drawn between the findings and the cooperating agencies.

We shall appreciate, then, your cooperation in filling out and returning to us the enclosed questionnaire.

Very truly yours,

Antony Whitfield
Assistant to the
Director of Information

AW:js
Encl. - 1.

R O U G H D R A F T

QUESTIONNAIRE: WHO SPEAKS TO THE WHITE SOUTH?

1. What is the main purpose of your organization?

2. Does your organization try to communicate with the general public about race relations?

3. On the issue of race relations, do you try to reach a sizable number of: (Check appropriate blocks)

   A. Upper income white ☐
   B. Upper income Negro ☐
   C. Middle income white ☐
   D. Middle income Negro ☐
   E. Lower income white ☐
   F. Lower income Negro ☐

   A. Whites with grammar school education ☐
   B. Negroes with grammar school education ☐
   C. White with high school education ☐
   D. Negroes with high school education ☐
   E. Whites with college education ☐
   F. Negroes with college education ☐

4. What methods do you employ to reach the white citizens of your area on race relations?

   A. Door-to-door campaigns ☐
   B. Rallies and town meetings ☐
   C. Local radio or TV broadcasts ☐
   D. Distribution of literature:
      1) Your own ☐
      2) Other sources ☐
         (Please specify)
   E. Informal contacts
   F. Other
      (Please specify)

5. On the issue of race relations, what hinderances to your work do you encounter in your area?

6. Are there organized groups that are active in opposing the implementation of civil rights in your area?
   Yes _____ No _____
   (Please comment)

7. How effective do you judge the activities of such groups to be?

   A. Highly influential ☐
   B. Influential ☐
   C. Somewhat influential ☐
   D. Almost without influence ☐

8. Have such organizations hampered the success of your own organization in the civil rights and race relations issue?
   Yes _____ No _____
   (Please comment)

9. On race relations, what are the problems that you encounter within your own ranks?

10. Do you have ways to gauge the effectiveness of your efforts to reach the white citizens of your area on race relations?
    Yes _____ No _____
    (Please comment and specify such methods, if any)

11. How do you rate your organization in its ability to influence white citizens on race relations?

    A. Highly influential ☐
    B. Influential ☐
    C. Somewhat influential ☐
    D. Almost without influence ☐

12. Does your organization take an active part in protests or demonstrations which involve the issue of race relations?

    Yes _____ No _____

13. Do you feel that such demonstrations have a positive or negative effect on the white citizens of your area?

    Positive _____ Negative _____

14. Do such demonstrations alert the white citizens of your area or areas to an awareness of problems on the issue of race relations?

    Yes _____ No _____
    (Please comment)

15. Does your organization make appeals to civic and public officials on the issue of race relations?

    Yes _____ No _____

    Are the responses to such appeals generally handled satisfactorily?

    Yes _____ No _____
    (Please comment)

16. On what other issues besides race relations has your organization achieved significant progress?

17. Is the handling of race relations relegated to a special committee or sub-committee of your organization?

    Yes _____ No _____
    (Please comment)

18. Is your organization composed of active members?

    Yes _____ No _____

19. What percentage, roughly, of your membership is actively engaged in race relations activities?

20. What is the size of your organization?

A. Over a thousand ☐
B. Five hundred to a thousand ☐
C. One hundred to five hundred ☐
D. Less than one hundred ☐

21. Do you feel that there has been a change in the attitudes of white citizens in your area or areas on the issue of race relations within the last five years?

Yes _____ No _____

The last two years?

Yes _____ No _____

(Please comment)

22. Do you feel that most of the white citizens in your area who have not already accepted constructive attitudes toward race relations can be effectively reached?

Yes _____ No _____
(Please comment)

23. Please comment on the programs, policies, and interests of your organization regarding race relations and closely related issues which may not have been covered fully by the above questions.

file

July 21, 1966

PROGRESS REPORT: WHO SPEAKS TO THE WHITE SOUTH?

TO: Paul Anthony and Pat Watters

FROM: Antony Whitfield

Largely, the questionnaire returns have reflected a curious assortment of responses. Specific items in the questionnaire have generally elicited varied answers. This would seem to suggest that no clearly defined area of concensus exists among the respective organizations on the issue of race relations.

Also, significant contrasts in the relative aims of each respective organization seem to further preclude generalizations on the merits of such aims as those which relate specifically to race relations.

Perhaps the most outstanding feature in the returns has been the vigorous assessment of current problems now existing within the respective camps of the organizations, i.e., "black power," school textbooks, and fair housing.

AW

AW

js

File

PROGRESS REPORT: WHO SPEAKS TO THE WHITE SOUTH?

TO: Paul Anthony and Pat Watters

FROM: Antony Whitfield DATE: August 23, 1966

Though the initial report suggested difficulties regarding "quick generalizations," happily, certain bits of information have emerged from the survey which, though they cannot be made into generalizations, do provide probable clues as to what much of the business within the camps of many areas of the South is presently, insofar as race relations is concerned.

My full report is shortly forthcoming; however, the following items highlight the findings:

a) the percentage of groups actually communicating with the white South;
b) the percentage which actually communicates with "low income groups";
c) the percentage which has in force adult education programs, and
d) the prevalence of current issues as "internal problems" within the ranks of the respective groups.

js

The Episcopal Society for Cultural and Racial Unity

ROOM 200, 5 FORSYTH STREET, N.W., ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA • JACKSON 5-7975

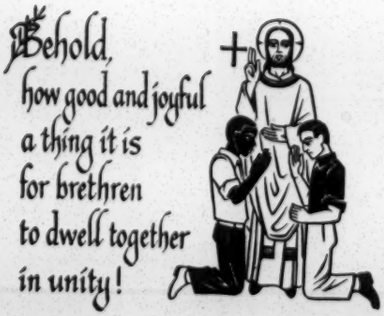
Pat AND/or Tony —

I doubt that

we fit the survey, but

here 'tis —

John Morris



ROUGH DRAFT

QUESTIONNAIRE: WHO SPEAKS TO THE WHITE SOUTH?

1. What is the main purpose of your organization?

To encourage the Episcopal Church and its members to work for integration in the church and in the general community

2. Does your organization try to communicate with the general public about race relations?

Only as our actions & statements are sometimes reported in the press

3. On the issue of race relations, do you try to reach a sizable number of: (Check appropriate blocks)

A. Upper income white ☑
B. Upper income Negro ☑
C. Middle income white ☑
D. Middle income Negro ☑
E. Lower income white ☐
F. Lower income Negro ☐

This is the usual status of Episcopalians.

A. Whites with grammar school education ☐
B. Negroes with grammar school education ☐
C. White with high school education ☐
D. Negroes with high school education ☐
E. Whites with college education ☐
F. Negroes with college education ☐

Episcopalians

4. What methods do you employ to reach the white citizens of your area on race relations?

A. Door-to-door campaigns ☐
B. Rallies and ~~town~~ meetings ☑
C. Local radio or TV broadcasts ☐
D. Distribution of literature:
   1) Your own ☑
   2) Other sources ☐
      (Please specify)
E. Informal contacts
F. Other
   (Please specify) membership meetings
   28 local chapters
   etc.

5. On the issue of race relations, what hinderances to your work do you encounter in your area?

SIN

6. Are there organized groups that are active in opposing the implementation of civil rights in your area?
   Yes ✓ No ____
   (Please comment) The church (often times)

7. How effective do you judge the activities of such groups to be?

   A. Highly influential ☐
   B. Influential ☑
   C. Somewhat influential ☐
   D. Almost without influence ☐

8. Have such organizations hampered the success of your own organization in the civil rights and race relations issue?
   Yes ✓ No ____
   (Please comment)

9. On race relations, what are the problems that you encounter within your own ranks?

   The usual

10. Do you have ways to gauge the effectiveness of your efforts to reach the white citizens of your area on race relations?
    Yes ____ No ✓
    (Please comment and specify such methods, if any)

11. How do you rate your organization in its ability to influence white citizens on race relations?

    A. Highly influential ☐
    B. Influential ☑
    C. Somewhat influential ☐
    D. Almost without influence ☐

12. Does your organization take an active part in protests or demonstrations which involve the issue of race relations?

    Yes ✓ No _____

13. Do you feel that such demonstrations have a positive or negative effect on the white citizens of your area?

    Positive ✓ Negative _____

14. Do such demonstrations alert the white citizens of your area or areas to an awareness of problems on the issue of race relations?

    Yes ✓ No _____
    (Please comment)

15. Does your organization make appeals to civic and public officials on the issue of race relations?

    Yes ✓ No _____

    Are the responses to such appeals generally handled satisfactorily?

    Yes _____ No _____
    (Please comment) Polite replies

16. On what other issues besides race relations has your organization achieved significant progress?

    None

17. Is the handling of race relations relegated to a special committee or sub-committee of your organization?

    Yes _____ No ✓
    (Please comment)

18. Is your organization composed of active members?

    Yes ✓ No _____

19. What percentage, roughly, of your membership is actively engaged in race relations activities?

    all

20. What is the size of your organization?

A. Over a thousand ☑
B. Five hundred to a thousand ☐
C. One hundred to five hundred ☐
D. Less than one hundred ☐

21. Do you feel that there has been a change in the attitudes of white citizens in your area or areas on the issue of race relations within the last five years?

Yes ✓ No _____

The last two years?

Yes ✓ No _____

(Please comment)

22. Do you feel that most of the white citizens in your area who have not already accepted constructive attitudes toward race relations can be effectively reached?

Yes ✓ No _____

(Please comment)

23. Please comment on the programs, policies, and interests of your organization regarding race relations and closely related issues which may not have been covered fully by the above questions.

We'll supply you with lots of literature if you want.

John Morris